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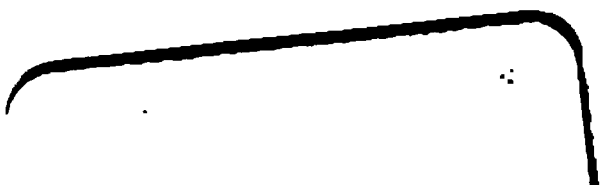
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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**FOR THE YEAR 1903.**

**IN THREE VOLUMES.**

**WITH STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO VOLUME ONE BOUND SEPARATELY.**

**VOLUME ONE.**

**WITH STATISTICAL APPENDIX BOUND SEPARATELY.**

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**TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 1, 1904.**

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**ALBANY**  
**OLIVER A. QUAYLE**  
**STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER**  
**1904**



# STATE OF NEW YORK

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No. 22.

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## IN SENATE,

FEBRUARY 1, 1904.

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### THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, *February 1, 1904.*

To the Hon. FRANK W. HIGGINS,

*Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:*

SIR.—By direction of the Board, I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Legislature the thirty-seventh annual report of the State Board of Charities.

Yours very respectfully,

ENOCH V. STODDARD, M. D.,

*President.*

79145





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# MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES 1904.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

DISTRICTS.	Names and addresses.	Date of appointment.	
First Judicial..... (New York county.)	William R. Stewart, 81 Nassau street, New York city.	May	31, 1882
New York county.....	Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, 101 West 81st street, New York city.	October	4, 1890
New York county.....	Stephen Smith, M. D., Vice-President, 8 West 92nd street, New York city.	* March	29, 1898
New York county.....	Michael J. Scanlan, 56 Pine street, New York city.	May	20, 1901
Second Judicial..... (Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Nassau, Queens, Kings, West- chester, Orange, Rockland, Put- nam and Dutchess.)	Augustus Floyd, Mastic, Moriches P. O., N. Y.	June	1, 1903
Kings county.....	John Notman, 136 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, New York city.	January	17, 1899
Third Judicial..... (Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Scho- harie and Rensselaer.)	Simon W. Rosendale, 57 State street, Albany, N. Y.	March	8, 1899
Fourth Judicial..... (Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin St. Lawrence, Clinton, Mont- gomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.)	Newton Aldrich, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.	April	3, 1896
Fifth Judicial..... (Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis.)	Dennis McCarthy, 217 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.	March	8, 1899
Sixth Judicial..... (Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler.)	Ralph W. Thomas, Hamilton, N. Y.	April	2, 1903
Seventh Judicial..... (Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steu- ben, Monroe and Cayuga.)	Enoch Vine Stoddard, M. D., President, 62 State street, Rochester, N. Y.	January	1, 1894
Eighth Judicial..... (Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyom- ing.)	William H. Gratwick, 877 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.	April	17, 1901

## OFFICERS.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.....	PRESIDENT
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.....	VICE-PRESIDENT
ROBERT W. HEBBERD.....	SECRETARY
BYRON M. CHILD.....	SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE AND ALIEN POOR
WILLIAM B. BUCK.....	SUPERINTENDENT OF INSPECTION

\* Previously a commissioner.

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\*Name now changed to New York State Training School for Girls.

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# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:*

In conformity with the requirements of chapters 225 and 546 of the Laws of 1896, known as the Poor Law and the State Charities Law, respectively, the State Board of Charities herewith submits its thirty-seventh annual report to your honorable body.

## **THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.**

There were two vacancies in the membership of the Board at the beginning of the year 1903. One was caused by the death on October 30, 1902, of Commissioner Peter Walrath of Chittenango, from the Sixth Judicial District. This vacancy was filled on April 2, 1903, through the appointment by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, of Professor Ralph W. Thomas of Hamilton, N. Y. The other vacancy was caused by the resignation on December 1, 1902, of Commissioner Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, from the Second Judicial District. This was filled on June 1, 1903, through the ad interim appointment by the Governor, of Augustus Floyd of Mastic, N. Y.

The term of Commissioner Simon W. Rosendale of Albany, from the Third Judicial District, having expired he was on April 2, 1903, appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate, to succeed himself.



**ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.**

The following table, giving the names of the Commissioners of the Board, the district or county from which they were respectively appointed, together with the length of their service and the record of their attendance at Board meetings during the year 1902, is respectfully presented in accordance with a requirement of the State Charities Law:

ATTENDANCE OF COMMISSIONERS UPON MEETINGS OF THE BOARD HELD DURING THE YEAR 1903.  
A. Absent. P. Present.

COMMISSIONERS.	Years of service.	Stated meeting, Jan. 14. Albany.	Stated meeting, April 8. Albany.	Adjourned stated spec- ial meeting May 27. New York.	Stated meeting, July 8. New York.	Stated meeting, Oct. 14. Albany.	Special meeting, Nov. 17. Buffalo.	Special meeting, Dec. 16. New York.
William R. Stewart, First Judicial District ...	22	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
Annie G. de Peyster, New York county .....	13	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
Stephen Smith, M. D., New York county .....	10	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Michael J. Scanlan, New York county .....	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Augustus Floyd, Second Judicial District*...	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	P	P	P
John Notman, Kings county .....	4	A	P	A	P	A	A	A
Simon W. Rosendale, Third Judicial District.	4	P	P	P	A	P	A	P
Newton Aldrich, Fourth Judicial District...	8	P	P	P	A	P	A	P
Dennis McCarthy, Fifth Judicial District .....	4	P	P	P	A	P	A	P
Ralph W. Thomas, Sixth Judicial District†...	.....	.....	P	P	P	P	P	P
Knoch V. Stoddard, M. D. Seventh Judicial Dist.	10	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
William H. Grutwick, Eighth Judicial District	2	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
		9	10	10	8	10	8	11

\* Appointed June 1, 1903. † Appointed April 2, 1903. The average attendance during 1903 was 9.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

At the Board's stated meeting of April 8, 1903, the annual election of officers was held as provided by the by-laws. President William Rhinelanders Stewart was unanimously reelected for the tenth consecutive term but declined to serve. Thereupon his declination was unanimously laid upon the table to be considered at an adjourned meeting called for May 27th. At that meeting, as President Stewart still declined to accept reelection, the Vice-President, Commissioner Enoch Vine Stoddard of Rochester, who had filled that position for eight consecutive terms, was elected President, and Commissioner Stephen Smith of New York was elected Vice-President of the Board.

In recognition of the services of President Stewart, the Board at its meeting of July 8th, unanimously adopted the following minute, which was ordered printed in its annual report to the Legislature:

**Minute.**

The State Board of Charities in regretfully accepting at his urgent request the resignation of President William Rhinelanders Stewart, who for the tenth consecutive term has been unanimously elected to that responsible office, desires to make public acknowledgment and record of its appreciation of his able, devoted and self-sacrificing service.

During the administration of President Stewart many notable advances have been made in the charitable and reformatory work of the State coming within the Board's jurisdiction. The State Board of Charities itself has been made a constitutional body, and extended and comprehensive legislation beneficently affecting the charitable system of the State and embracing both

public relief and private charity has been enacted. In the advancement of this work and in framing the general policy of the State for the care of its dependent, defective and delinquent classes, President Stewart has taken an influential and conspicuous part, involving much personal sacrifice of time and strength.

While reluctantly yielding to his desire for retirement from this leadership, which has been marked throughout by an unvarying courtesy and a dignity inspired by the highest ideal of official integrity, we, his fellow Commissioners, congratulate ourselves upon the fact that he remains with us as a colleague whereby the State will continue to receive the benefit of his counsel and of his wide experience in charitable administration, while we shall still have the pleasure of association with one who represents the highest type of friend and citizen.

---

The vacancy caused by the resignation on January 14, 1903, of Walter S. Ufford, Superintendent of Inspection, was filled on July 8, 1903, by the appointment of William B. Buck, (then Secretary of the New York County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association), who was first on the eligible list certified to the Board by the State Civil Service Commission. Mr. Buck entered upon the duties of his position on September 1, 1903.

#### **STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.**

##### **Stated Committees.**

##### **On Publication:**

The President, Commissioners Stewart, Smith and Scanlan.

##### **On Finance:**

The President, Commissioners Rosendale and Scanlan.

**On Inspection:**

Commissioners Smith, Scanlan and Gratwick.

**On State and Alien Poor:**

Commissioners McCarthy, Stewart and Gratwick.

**Additional Committees.****On Reformatories:**

Commissioners Stewart, Smith and de Peyster.

**On Idiots and Feeble-Minded:**

Commissioners McCarthy, Rosendale and Smith.

**On Soldiers and Sailors' Homes:**

Commissioners Rosendale, Gratwick and Thomas.

**On Craig Colony:**

Commissioners Smith, McCarthy and Rosendale.

**On Thomas Asylum:**

Commissioner Gratwick.

**On the Blind:**

Commissioners Gratwick, Smith and Floyd.

**On the Deaf:**

Commissioners Notman, Aldrich and Scanlan.

**On Almshouses:**

Commissioners Rosendale, Aldrich and Thomas.

**On Orphan Asylums:**

Commissioners Notman, McCarthy and de Peyster.

**On Hospitals:**

Commissioners Smith, Notman and McCarthy.

**On Legislation:**

Commissioners Rosendale, Notman and Scanlan.

**On the Construction of Buildings:**

Commissioners Smith, Stewart and McCarthy.

For compensation of twelve commissioners as provided by chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For superintendent of inspection, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,400; statistician, \$1,000; one stenographer, \$900; one stenographer, \$720; messenger, \$720; clerk, \$720; junior clerk, \$600. For temporary help at the Albany office, \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For traveling expenses of the commissioners and secretary while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For traveling expenses of the employes of the department while engaged in their official duties, \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For rent, printing, stationery, and other expenses of the office, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For postage and expense of transportation of all letters, official documents or other matter sent by express or freight, including boxes or covering for same, \$1,200, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

#### **State and Alien Poor.**

For salary of the superintendent, \$3,000; for the deputy superintendent in New York city, \$1,500; for the special inspector of charitable institutions, \$2,000; for inspector, \$1,500; for assistant inspector, \$1,200; for transfer agent, Kings county almshouse, \$1,000; for transfer agent, Erie county almshouse, \$1,000; for clerk and stenographer, \$720; for stenographer, \$700; for messenger, \$400; for traveling expenses of superintendent and inspectors, \$3,000; for incidental office expenses, \$800; for maintenance, transportation and removal of State, alien and non-resident poor, \$26,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.





For postage, and expense of transportation of all letters, official documents or other matter sent by express or freight, including boxes or covering for same, \$1,200, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

**New York Office.**

For superintendent, \$1,500; one inspector, \$1,400; two inspectors, \$1,200 each; one inspector, \$900; stenographer, \$720.

**Rochester Office.**

For one inspector, \$1,200; one inspector, \$900; stenographer, \$600.

**State and Alien Poor.**

For salary of the superintendent, \$3,000; for the deputy superintendent in New York city, \$1,500; for inspector of State charitable institutions, \$2,000; for inspector, \$1,500; for inspector, \$1,200; for transfer agent Kings county almshouse, \$1,000; for transfer agent, Erie county almshouse, \$1,000; for clerk and stenographer, \$720; for stenographer, \$720; for messenger, \$420; for traveling expenses of superintendent and inspectors, \$4,500; for incidental office expenses, \$800; for maintenance, transportation and removal of State, alien, non-resident and Indian poor, \$26,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

**THE OVERSIGHT OF CHILDREN PLACED OUT IN FAMILY HOMES.**

The Board respectfully renews its request to the Legislature for the appropriation of \$1,800 to pay the salary and meet the expenses of an additional inspector whose sole duty shall be to visit children placed out in family homes in this State. Chapter 264 of the Laws of 1898, which is intended to prevent abuses in the placing out of children, imposes this duty upon the Board,



The importance and magnitude of this work may be comprehended when it is understood that there are over 27,000 children in orphan asylums and other homes subject to the Board's visitation, of whom more than 12,000 are not regularly examined with relation to their scholastic and industrial training by any independent authority whatsoever. These children, by reason of their heredity and previous environment, require such examination much more than it is required by any equal number of children living in their own homes.

#### **CHARITABLE LEGISLATION, 1903.**

Many bills of more or less importance affecting the public and private charities of the State were introduced, but comparatively few of them became laws.

Two bills introduced by Assemblyman Cadin at the instance of Commissioner McCarthy, Chairman of the Board's Committee on Juvenile Courts and the Probation System, became laws with the approval of the Governor.

One of these, chapter 331 of the Laws of 1903, amends the Penal Code to provide for the extension of the children's court system throughout the entire State. The other, chapter 613 of the Laws of 1903, amends the Code of Criminal Procedure by extending the probation system so as to include children under the age of sixteen years who had previously been excepted from the provisions of the law. Effective aid was given by Lieutenant-Governor Higgins toward the passage of these important measures.

The State Finance Law was amended through the passage of an act providing that the Salary Classification Commission, which consists of the State Comptroller and the President of the State Board of Charities, shall recommend to the Governor in Septem-

ber of each year, proposed changes in salaries and wages in the State charitable and reformatory institutions for the ensuing fiscal year and that such changes shall not be made without the written approval of the Governor.

A bill introduced by Senator Stevens to provide for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to investigate the condition of the adult blind in this State and to report on the expediency of the establishment by the State of industrial training schools for the blind, has also become a law. The commission has been at work during the year.

Assembly bill 1843, which was introduced by Mr. Bedell and became a law with the approval of the Governor, amends the Public Health Law in relation to the establishment of hospitals or camps for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

This new statute provides that a hospital, camp, or other establishment for the treatment of patients suffering from the disease known as pulmonary tuberculosis, shall not be established in any town by any person, association, corporation or municipality, unless the board of supervisors of the county, and the town board of the town, shall each adopt a resolution authorizing the establishment thereof, and describing the limits of the locality in which the same may be established.

The General City Law, chapter 327 of the Laws of 1900, provides that cities of the first class may establish hospitals for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, outside of their corporate limits and not within the corporate limits of any other city or village, with the approval of the State Board of Health, and subject to the approval of the local board of health.

It thus appears that before the cities of New York and Buffalo can establish hospitals for the treatment of incipient pulmonary

tuberculosis in any town, they must have the approval of the State Board of Health, the local board of health, the county supervisors and the town board, which is a cumbersome method of procedure.

**CHANGES IN THE RULES OF THE BOARD GOVERNING THE  
RECEPTION AND RETENTION OF INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS.**

The only changes in the rules of the Board, governing the reception and retention of inmates of institutions, were caused by the addition of the following self explanatory sections to Rule II, governing the retention of inmates, which were adopted by the Board at its stated meeting of January 14, 1903.

§ 7. The inmates of all charitable, correctional or reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, who are retained therein as a charge upon any county, city, town or village, shall be humanely and suitably provided with food, lodging and clothing and whatever further may be necessary for their safety, reasonable comfort and well-being.

§ 8. Children of school age retained in any such institution as a charge upon any county, city, town or village, shall receive regular and suitable instruction in at least the common school branches of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography.

§ 9. The Commissioners, officers, inspectors and other representatives of the State Board of Charities shall at all reasonable times be allowed to examine such children with relation to their scholastic training, and also with respect to their fitness for placing in family homes, or with relation to any other matter pertaining to their care, comfort and general welfare, as may be directed by the Board by resolution duly adopted and entered on its minutes.

**NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES IN INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE BOARD, OCTOBER 1, 1903:**

Aged and friendless persons.....	2,575
Almshouse institution inmates (exclusive of those classified below).....	11,631
Blind in almshouses.....	282
Blind in other institutions.....	310
Deaf in almshouses.....	118
Deaf in other institutions.....	1,599
Dependent children (exclusive of 2,174 committed for delinquency, included with juvenile offenders).....	25,626
Indian children at Thomas Asylum.....	152
	<hr/> 25,778
Disabled soldiers and sailors.....	2,116
Epileptics in almshouses.....	292
Epileptics in Craig Colony.....	831
Hospital patients .....	7,127
Idiotic and feeble-minded in almshouses.....	1,300
Idiotic and feeble-minded in State institutions.....	1,692
Juvenile offenders .....	4,421
Reformatory inmates (women and girls).....	1,935
	<hr/>
Total .....	*62,007
	<hr/> <hr/>

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\* The large reduction in number from the reports previous to 1900 is due to the omission of the inmates of institutions not in receipt of public moneys in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals rendered April 17, 1900.

## INDOOR RELIEF.

*Table showing the number of persons remaining in institutions receiving public money, subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities, at the close of the five fiscal years from 1899 to 1903 inclusive, with the increase or decrease of the number in each class September 30, 1903, compared with that of September 30, 1899.*

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\* Statistics included in State Institutions and City and Town Almshouse Institutions.



## OUTDOOR RELIEF.

*Table of temporary (outdoor) relief in the cities of the State for the fiscal years 1901, 1902 and 1903.*

A. SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS RECEIVING TEMPORARY RELIEF WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF ENTIRE POPULATION THUS RELIEVED.

---

\* Incorporated as cities since the census of 1900  
† Number reported for eight months of the year  
‡ Number of persons estimated—72 families reported.  
§ Represents individuals in previous years, families.



New Rochelle.....	Westchester.....	14,720	1,798 (8)	5 41	.12	1,413 80	4 55	.10	1,767 40	8 83	.12
Middletown .....	Orange .....	14,522	2,865 58	6 76	.20	2,766 07	5 96	.19	2,841 28	7 26	.20
Watervliet.....	Albany .....	14,321	2,713 48	4 19	.20	1,601 33	2 40	.11	1,850 43	2 87	.13
Ithaca.....	Tompkins.....	13,136	3,015 49	12 11	.23	2,645 94	8 28	.20	2,835 40	9 18	.21
Ogdensburg.....	St. Lawrence.....	12,633	5,334 55	8 52	.42	4,993 61	9 51	.40	3,811 90	9 82	.30
Hornellsville.....	Steuben.....	11,918	3,881 92	36 21	.33	3,333 92	19 95	.28	4,838 92	32 26	.41
Dunkirk .....	Chautauque.....	11,616	823 64	8 40	.07	723 11	4 26	.06	890 44	5 21	.08
Cornlng.....	Steuben.....	11,661	4,542 20	36 06	.41	3,133 08	16 94	.25	4,807 25	30 77	.39
Geneva .....	Ontario.....	10,433	6,120 35	21 94	.59	5,128 37	16 87	.49	3,942 71	9 73	.37
Little Falls.....	Herkimer .....	10,351	5,888 23	7 02	.57	4,740 70	5 61	.46	4,416 92	6 27	.43
Johnstown .....	Fulton.....	10,130	4,441 48	9 41	.44	3,871 68	11 39	.88	3,082 66	11 50	.30
Hudson .....	Columbia.....	9,525	2,711 16	6 30	.28	2,773 64	7 02	.29	2,217 20	4 45	.23
Olean .....	Niagara.....	9,462	5,457 13	82 68	.58	4,321 91	28 81	.46	3,786 72	16 53	.39
North Tonawanda.....	Cortland.....	9,069	2,108 46	14 82	.28	1,839 02	43 73	.26	1,692 43	60 44	.18
Cortland.....	Clinton.....	9,014	1,441 19	16 95	.16	704 22	15 08	.07	1,311 62	20 49	.15
Plattsburgh*.....	Oswego.....	8,820	.....	.....	.....	3,805 76	26 61	.43	7,882 14	25 41	.87
Fulton *.....	Madison.....	8,206	2,497 63	8 08	.33	550 (0)	3 67	.07	1,856 87	6 02	.23
Oneida .....	Rensselaer.....	7,538	1,306 25	35 30	.18	1,017 61	2 20	.13	931 56	1 86	.12
Rensselaer.....	.....	7,466	.....	.....	.....	2,112 90	33 54	.28	3,514 89	52 45	.47
Total.....	.....	4,936,276	\$413,593 27	.....	.....	\$356,453 02	.....	.....	\$331,472 23	.....	.....

\* Incorporated as cities since the census of 1900.  
† In addition \$5,000 appropriated to city hospital and indigent soldiers; number of persons thus relieved not designated.  
‡ Exclusive of support in private institutions previously included.  
§ Expenditures for eight months of the year.

**REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE  
OF REFUGE AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.**

The Board at its meeting of October 14, 1903, received a request from Mr. Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, that an investigation be made into the affairs and management of that institution which had been made the subject of criticism in the public press. The matter was accordingly referred to the Committee on Reformatories, consisting of Commissioners Stewart, Smith and de Peyster, with instructions to make the investigation and to report thereon as soon as practicable. At the special meeting of the Board held on December 16th, 1903, the following report was presented by Commissioners Stewart and Smith, Commissioner de Peyster having been unable to serve, and unanimously adopted:

"In compliance with the instructions of the Board at its meeting of October 14th last, the undersigned Commissioners of the Board, members of the Standing Committee on Reformatories, have made an investigation into the affairs and management of the House of Refuge maintained on Randall's Island, New York city, by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York and herewith submit a preliminary report thereon. We regret that Commissioner de Peyster, the third member of the committee, was prevented by a recent bereavement from attending most of our sessions and from assisting in our inquiry.

This investigation was requested by Mr. Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers of the society named, in a letter dated September 26th last, in view of criticisms of the management of the House of Refuge which had appeared in the public press.

In conducting this inquiry the committee held twelve hearings, nine of them at the institution, three of them at the office of the chairman, during which testimony was taken from fifty-one persons, including the President and members of the Board of Managers, and officers, employes and inmates of the institution. The Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities was, by invitation of the committee, represented at each of the hearings and availed himself of the opportunity offered by the committee of suggesting questions and lines of inquiry.

During the course of the investigation your committee examined the buildings and grounds of the institution and inspected the inmates as to their clothing, cleanliness and physical condition. We also examined the dietary, were present at the meals, visited those in disciplinary confine-

ment, attended sessions of the scholastic and trade schools, and examined the records and the various methods of procedure in management. The institution on the first day of October last sheltered 931 inmates—812 boys and 119 girls.

The result of our investigation leads your committee to believe that the public interest will be best served by inviting immediate attention to three essential points. A detailed report will be submitted later.

First.—The anomalous condition of this institution in its relation to the State should be considered. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York is a private corporation organized under a law enacted in 1824. The House of Refuge, which it maintains mainly through State appropriations, is called by law a State institution. The site on Randall's Island occupied by the House of Refuge belongs to the city of New York, to which it will revert whenever the society discontinues its work on the island. Thus there is a well-defined and adverse triple interest in the ownership and control of the property.

Besides paying over ninety per cent. of the maintenance expenses of the institution, the State has expended more than half a million dollars for the erection of the buildings and the improvements on the island, but has no ownership in said property. The buildings are more than fifty years old and of barrack-like construction, now recognized as unsuitable for reformatory work. They provide for the care of the inmates by the congregate system.

The committee recommends that legislation be enacted whereby the House of Refuge shall be made a State institution, with managers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, as in the case of other State charitable or reformatory institutions; that the institution be removed to a large site in the country convenient to the city of New York; that thereon a model training school be established for juvenile delinquents, and in part at least supported by its own products. Failing this, the State should establish a new State training school, and therein receive and care for such delinquent boys as are now sent to the House of Refuge.

It is undesirable for the State to make appropriations to a private corporation of this nature longer than is necessary. The present site, with its small acreage and obsolete structures, surrounded by the city, is unsuited for reformatory purposes. Under the conditions which exist at the House of Refuge it is impossible to classify the inmates except by size and age. This is manifestly improper, contrary to the elementary principles of character building, and prevents the accomplishment of the work intended by the State.

New York city and adjacent cities and towns contribute more than half the revenues of the State. They are therefore entitled to and should have the benefit of a modern institution for the reformation of their delinquent youth. Such an institution the State is now establishing in the western part of this State by the transfer of the State Industrial School at Rochester to a site in the country. This State institution, now located in the city of Rochester, receives the same class of delinquent boys and girls from the western counties of the State as are now committed from the eastern counties to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. Its buildings, erected many years ago, now stand surrounded by walls on a city site of 39 acres.

The State has purchased this year a beautiful tract of 1,400 acres in the Genesee valley a few miles south of Rochester, and steps are being taken to remove the institution to this site, whereupon the city property will be sold.

If by agreement between the city, the State and the society, the House of Refuge should be removed to a site in the country, the valuable property of 36 acres on Randall's Island—conservatively estimated to be worth \$2,000,000—would be released to the city of New York. It is reasonable to expect that, in view of the benefits to be gained by such removal, the city of New York would make a substantial payment to the State for the surrender of the property. The work of the institution (the reformation of the juvenile delinquent) is designed to withdraw from the criminal class large numbers of boys and girls and to make them intelligent, self-supporting citizens. The results are a substantial gain. The reentry upon so large and valuable a tract of land, now practically alienated from the city forever, is another substantial gain for which compensation seems reasonable. Should such a satisfactory arrangement be made, the old buildings now on the site could be razed. They are not adapted for charitable or reformatory use. Many would be pleased to see the site turned over to the Park Department for conversion into an island park. We cannot imagine a better purpose in which the State, the city and the managers of the institution can unite than to thus provide for the delinquent boys of eastern New York the benefits of a model reformatory institution, and for the people of the city another much needed public breathing space.

Second.—Experience in reformatory management has shown that delinquent girls are out of place in an institution to which delinquent boys are also committed. It is now well recognized that the presence of the two sexes is detrimental to the morals of both and complicates the problems of management. We recognize the efforts of the managers to mitigate these conditions by having an auxiliary board of ladies who are specially charged with the care of the girls and who are conscientiously and intelligently performing their duties.

The committee therefore recommends the passage of an act prohibiting the further commitment of girls to the institution.

Third.—The investigation has, in the opinion of your committee, clearly established the fact that in recent years insufficient appropriations have been made by the Legislature for the proper maintenance of the institution and the comfort of the inmates. We find that at times during the past year the allowances for food, clothing and general household supplies have been insufficient. The dietary lacked variety, and many kinds of food essential to the proper development of growing boys and girls were either absent altogether or were provided in such small quantities as to make it impossible for them to be given to the inmates. The clothing has been and still is shabby and insufficient and not such as to foster the feeling of self-respect in the wearers.

The expenditures of the institution for food during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, amounted to \$39,818.99. With over 1,000 employes and inmates, the per capita expense per meal was but three and seven-tenths cents. It is conceded that the employes, who can leave the institution if they are not satisfied, were much better fed than the inmates,

which makes it probable that the cost per meal for the latter did not exceed three and one-third cents. When these figures are considered the reason for the lack of quantity and variety in the food supply is at once apparent.

During the same year there was expended for clothing the sum of \$10,405.80. Divided among 877 inmates, the yearly average number, this shows an annual per capita expenditure of \$11.86, or less than a dollar a month for clothing. When it is considered that outer garments, underwear, nightwear, shirts, socks, furnishings, shoes and caps were supplied from this expenditure, it will be readily seen that such an amount is insufficient for the purpose. But another fact must be borne in mind. In addition to the 877 boys and girls who were clothed from the allowance of \$10,405.80, the institution was required to provide new clothing for 519 boys and girls paroled or discharged during the year, thus making a total of 1,396 clothed for that amount. The average sum spent for each one was therefore less than eight dollars. The State requires the counties to pay \$30 a year for the clothing of patients in some of the State institutions, and in the opinion of your committee this sum is necessary for the proper clothing of the boys and girls committed to the House of Refuge.

The inquiries of your committee as to the reason for the deficiency in supplies were answered by the statement that the meagreness of the appropriation made it necessary to omit from the monthly estimate everything which would make the estimates exceed the monthly pro rata allowances. These allowances are made by the Fiscal Supervisor, who also may suspend, reduce or disapprove items. In exactly what proportion these conditions have been due to the urging of economy by the Fiscal Supervisor on the one hand, or the failure of the Board of Managers to insist upon securing needed allowances on the other, it is difficult to state. Nor do we think that any attempt to determine this question would serve any useful purpose.

Your committee recommends that the appropriation to the House of Refuge for the next fiscal year be placed at \$185,000, which, with the appropriation of \$12,000 from the city of New York towards maintaining the schools of the institution, will permit of a more reasonable per capita expenditure. The maintenance appropriation from the State for the last fiscal year was only \$148,500 and \$12,000 from the city of New York. In order to provide for the immediate needs of the institution a deficiency appropriation of \$35,000 should be made.

The investigation of your committee has disclosed many evidences of unduly economical administration, but not of serious suffering or hardship to any of the inmates. Their health has been and is now good. There have been no epidemics and only sixteen deaths in the last five years, a mortality so low as to testify to good care. The discipline has improved in recent years notwithstanding the abandonment of corporal punishment.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, under which corporate title the managers conduct the institution, now comprises only the present and the former members of the Board of Managers. The board is a self-perpetuating body of thirty. While your committee does not believe that so large a board is necessary or desirable for an institution of this kind, it nevertheless finds that many of the members of the board give earnest and disinterested service to the management





of the sexes, particularly where some of the women are feeble-minded.

The hospital accommodations have always been inadequate and unsatisfactory, and the employment of a male inmate nurse to administer medicine to the sick women has frequently been objected to by this Board without securing improvement.

The names of inmates have repeatedly been placed on the payroll of the institution by the superintendent, but upon being questioned, they in several instances denied receiving any pay for their services, and in others asserted that the moneys received were less than claimed to have been paid by the superintendent.

Owing to insufficient laundry facilities, the bed clothing and the clothing of the inmates were not kept sufficiently clean.

The discipline of the institution under the present superintendent has invariably been poor, and it appears by recent testimony that the superintendent of the poor and the keeper of the almshouse have administered severe corporal punishment to a feeble-minded woman inmate of the institution, in their inexperience thinking that this would correct her unfortunate propensities.

Contrary to law, the inmates have been allowed the use of intoxicating liquors with the usual bad results. The example of the superintendent himself has been most pernicious.

That little respect was paid to the dead is evidenced by the fact that they were buried in grounds where the hogs of the institution were allowed to roam.

These abuses, together with many other minor ones, were from time to time reported to the Board and were regularly brought to the attention of the chairman of the board of supervisors of Ulster county, as well as to the attention of the county super-

intendent of the poor. Promises of reform along the lines suggested by the Board were freely made but never kept.

In view of the continuance of these conditions, Commissioner Simon W. Rosendale, from the third judicial district, on March 18, 1903, paid a special formal visit to the Ulster County Almshouse, and in the presence of the county superintendent of the poor, Abram Sammons, the keeper of the almshouse, Jacob S. Longyear; the chairman of the board of supervisors, Philip Schantz, and Supervisor Joseph A. Costello, a member of the committee of the board having jurisdiction of the almshouse, held an examination which was reported by the Board's stenographer.

The Commissioner in his report to this Board, submitted April 8, 1903, called particular attention to the lack of discipline in the institution and the failure to administer it in accordance with modern methods. Also to the want of proper supervision exercised over the inmates, particularly the old, feeble and helpless women, who were left alone at night without the oversight of any paid official.

The most serious criticism made by the Commissioner was with respect to the absence of any proper books of account at the institution. From the books and vouchers produced it seemed impossible to ascertain the true financial condition of the almshouse in its relation to Ulster county, and the looseness of method of expending public moneys was reported by the Commissioner as showing a condition of affairs which required immediate attention.

In conclusion, Commissioner Rosendale pointed out that the county was paying an excessive sum for maintaining its almshouse, and suggested that an investigation by the supervisors would demonstrate that the methods of administration and the

It was shown that in Ulster county, with the advantage of an excellent farm of 200 acres, the cost of maintenance was largely in excess of other almshouses of greater capacity and less acreage. A table of statistics supporting this statement was appended to the report.

The Commissioner reported that before his examination was completed the supervisors who were present conceded that a radical change for the benefit of the county was important and that the accounts of the superintendent should be audited as often as once a month. They also agreed that a better classification and more oversight of the inmates were necessary, that the practice of sleeping in the cellars should be discontinued and that a steam laundry should be provided to insure cleanliness.

The report of Commissioner Rosendale was adopted by this Board at its meeting of April 8, 1903, and a copy transmitted to Philip Schantz, chairman of the board of supervisors of Ulster county, and to Abram Sammons, county superintendent of the poor.

Because of fresh charges, some of them seriously affecting the financial management of the almshouse, a report with relation thereto was on September 28, 1903, transmitted by the President of the board to Hon. Charles F. Cantine, district attorney of Ulster county, and also to Philip Schantz, chairman of the board of supervisors, with a request for their consideration and attention.

Owing to some criticisms of his management of the almshouse, which appeared in the public press, the county superintendent of the poor on November 10, 1903, sent a written request to the board of supervisors of Ulster county that his administration of the affairs of the almshouse be investigated. The board of super-

visors accordingly referred the request to the committee on accounts of the superintendent of the poor, consisting of supervisors Simon B. Van Wagonen, chairman, Eldorus Dayton and W. Kelly Shook, with instructions to make the examination requested by the superintendent.

The State Board of Charities having received an invitation from the board of supervisors to be represented and to furnish evidence at the hearing, the Attorney-General designated John F. Cloonan, Esq., of Kingston, as special counsel, to afford such legal assistance as the Board might require in the proceedings.

The committee commenced the hearing on November 30, 1903, and continued, with the interruptions commonly incident to investigations of this nature, until December 30th following. A large volume of testimony was taken and has been transcribed by the stenographer. This testimony so fully substantiated all that the Board's Commissioner and inspectors had reported that the committee on accounts of the superintendent of the poor made a preliminary report to the retiring board of supervisors recommending that the county superintendent of the poor be restrained from making any sales of almshouse produce or property except hides, horns and tallow; that he be required to keep accurate books of account; that he be required to submit verified vouchers for all disbursements in excess of \$5; that in his annual report he be required to give a full and detailed account of all moneys by him received and expended, with the names of persons to whom paid, and the date of the expenditure; that he present in his annual report a statement giving the names of the inmates on November 1st, with other details respecting them; that he also give in such report a list of all persons employed by him during the year, with the amount of their compensation.

The committee also reported that in its opinion wages had often been paid to inmates of the almshouse when the service should have been required without compensation. Also that persons had been received as inmates without proper commitment.

The committee further recommended that the female inmates be removed to the other buildings, and that the remains of former inmates buried in the old graveyard, where the hogs were allowed to roam, be removed to the new graveyard.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted and the superintendent was instructed to be guided by them in the future performance of his duty.

The information brought out at the hearings of the committee not only fully sustained and corroborated the statements contained in the Board's reports of inspection, but showed even worse conditions in the management of the county almshouse. For example, it appeared that all the vouchers of the county superintendent of the poor for the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1902 had been removed from the office of the board of supervisors and could not be found. This abstraction of vouchers is a serious and flagrant breach of law, as it paves the way for the concealment of all sorts of financial irregularities. For the punishment of this offense the Penal Code makes adequate provision in the following section:

“Section 94. A person who, wilfully, and unlawfully removes, mutilates, destroys, conceals or obliterates a record, map, book, paper, document or other thing filed or deposited in a public office or with any public officer by authority of law, is punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or both.”

It was also shown that the superintendent of the poor deposited

the county moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the almshouse in the Huguenot National Bank at New Paltz and that he drew largely on this account for personal purposes. This deficit was sought to be accounted for by highly improper items of account and vouchers. Contrary to the provisions of the County Law, unverified vouchers were presented, which seems to have been the custom in Ulster county.

The keeper of the almshouse, Jacob S. Longyear, testified that he had signed a voucher for his salary for the year in the sum of \$500, although he had received but \$45 and that \$455 was still due to him. He also testified that this amount was considered to have been loaned by him to the superintendent. This particular \$500 had been drawn by the superintendent of the poor from the treasurer of Ulster county to pay the salary of the keeper, but the superintendent used the money for other purposes, and then secured the voucher from the keeper in order to account to the board of supervisors for this misuse of funds appropriated by them and paid to him for the specific purpose of paying the keeper's salary.

One inmate of the almshouse who had been on the payroll as cook at \$180 a year testified that she had never received any pay for her services. Another inmate testified that he was required to sign vouchers aggregating \$437.50 for carpentering work at the almshouse, for which he received but \$43.42.

Among other admissions of the superintendent, was one to the effect that he had taken \$400 which had come into the possession of one of the inmates of the almshouse, which sum, according to law, should have been paid into the county treasury.

In view of the abstraction of the almshouse vouchers and the foregoing and other financial irregularities and unlawful pro-

ceedings which developed at the hearing of the committee of the board of supervisors, the State Board of Charities at its meeting of December 16, 1903, adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the attention of Hon. Charles F. Cantine, district attorney of Ulster county, be called to the testimony taken before the committee of the board of supervisors (at whose inquiry this Board is represented by special counsel assigned by the Attorney-General) affecting the financial administration and the destruction or concealment of the vouchers of Abram Sammons, county superintendent of the poor of Ulster county, and that he be requested to bring the same to the attention of the grand jury.”

At the time of the adoption of this report the Board is not advised of the filing of the final report of the committee of the board of supervisors.

#### **NEED OF FURTHER PROVISION BY THE STATE FOR THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED, THE IDIOTIC AND THE EPILEPTIC.**

The pressing need which exists for the extension by the State of the provision it has already in part made for the care of the feeble-minded, the idiotic and the epileptic, has been brought to the attention of the Legislature in the reports of this Board for several years past. In its reports to the Legislatures of 1902 and 1903, the Board pointed out that the State had undertaken as a matter of public policy to care for these classes in separate institutions, as was shown by the following facts:

1. The establishment, in 1851, of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, intended for the education and training of children of this class. It now has a population of 546.

2. The establishment, in 1878, of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark. This institution is designed to receive and protect feeble-minded women of the child-bearing age. There are now 515 inmates at the asylum.

3. The establishment, in 1893, of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, which is intended to provide for the less teachable class of idiots. The population now numbers 653.

4. The establishment, in 1894, at Sonyea of the Craig Colony for Epileptics who are not insane. The colony has now 834 patients.

5. The enactment of the following provision of the Poor Law, chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896: "Section 6. Idiots and lunatics.—The superintendents of the poor shall provide for the support of poor persons that may be idiotic or lunatics, at other places than in the almshouse, in such manner as shall be provided by law for the care, support and maintenance of such poor persons."

6. The enactment of the following provisions of the Penal Code: "Section 377. Unlawful confinement of idiots, insane persons, etc.—A person who confines an idiot, lunatic or insane person, in any other manner or in any other place than as authorized by law \* \* \* \* \* is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Thus far, the State has provided but partially for the care of the feeble-minded, the idiotic and the epileptic, as may be seen by a consideration of the following facts:

#### **Feeble-minded Children.**

1. There are now a large number of feeble-minded children in various private institutions for children, where they are being supported at public expense. Many such cases have been found by the Board's inspectors. Such children are out of place with



those of normal minds, and should have the benefit of training in the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. Besides these, a considerable number of the same class are forced to remain in the county, city and town almshouses, owing to the lack of room for them at Syracuse.

To make room for these children in the Syracuse institution, the adult inmates, about 133 in number (55 men and 78 women), should be provided for elsewhere, the men at the Rome Asylum and the women at the Newark Asylum. The authorities at Rome are willing to receive the men from Syracuse, and are doing so as rapidly as practicable.

#### Feeble-minded Women.

2. In county, city and town almshouses, as well as in other institutions where they are supported at public expense, and also in family homes, there are many feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, who should be provided for at the Newark Asylum. This should be done in order that the women may have the protection they need, and that the various localities of the State may be saved the expense of providing for them and their illegitimate, and frequently degenerate, offspring. Such women cannot be cared for properly in almshouses, and their continued presence in such institutions is at times a source of scandal. They should be cared for by those of their own sex in a custodial institution such as that at Newark. The reports to the Board for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, indicate this number, in the almshouses alone, to be more than 200.

#### Idiots.

3. There are also in the county, city and town almshouses, where they are a disturbing element, unsuitably cared for, many

unteachable male idiots, and women above the child-bearing age, who should be removed to the Rome State Custodial Asylum. For nearly half a century, in this and other States, public opinion has demanded that the almshouses be made simply refuges and infirmaries for the aged and infirm poor. The reports to the Board for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, indicate that the number of these cases is nearly 800.

#### **Epileptics.**

4. According to the latest reports received from the superintendents of the poor, there are now about 800 dependent epileptics, of which number nearly 300 are in county, city and town almshouses, awaiting admission to Craig Colony. No almshouse in this State is properly equipped for the care of epileptics. They should all be provided for in the Colony. This will necessitate its enlargement. The State Board of Charities continues to receive petitions and appeals for assistance from the friends of these unfortunate dependents. The public officials in the various counties ask that their counties be relieved of the burden of support, and charitable societies and individuals interested in the welfare of the unfortunate beg that something may be done to carry out more fully the purpose of the State to secure to these dependents of the State such humane, scientific, educational and curative treatment as they need.

That it is in the interest of economy to provide for these classes in State institutions will at once be apparent when it is understood that during the past five years the several counties, cities and towns of the State paid over \$200,000 for their care in private institutions at about twice the average cost per patient that they can be suitably maintained for in the State institutions.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**

Fourteen of the State's charitable institutions are subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board.

These, named in the order in which they were established, are as follows: State Industrial School, Rochester, 1846; Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse, 1851; New York State School for the Blind, Batavia, 1865; Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois, incorporated in 1855 as a private institution, and by chapter 162 of the Laws of 1875 reorganized and established as a State institution; State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark, established as a branch of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children in 1878, and incorporated separately by chapter 281 of the Laws of 1885; New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, 1878; House of Refuge for Women, Hudson, 1881; Western House of Refuge, Albion, 1890; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford, 1892; Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome, 1893; Craig Colony, Sonyea, 1894; New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, 1894; New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown, 1900; New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1900 (not yet open).

The receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year (\$109,191.80), amounted to \$1,385,419.85. Their expenditures aggregated \$1,338,968.79; \$1,034,238.43 being for maintenance; \$275,518.17 for improvements; while \$29,212.19 was returned to the State Treasurer pursuant to the provisions of the law. The number of their beneficiaries was 8,663.



**SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.**

The Board desires to renew the following recommendations for legislation:

1. That all the special appropriations to enlarge or improve the State institutions within the jurisdiction of the Board, be included in one bill, with such provisions as will insure in every instance the most careful and economical expenditure of the moneys appropriated, in exact accordance with the intentions of the Legislature.

2. That the House of Refuge on Randall's Island be reorganized as a State institution with managers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and that it be removed to a country site as soon as possible.

3. That the girls' departments of the State Industrial School at Rochester and the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, be discontinued, the older girls being sent thereafter to the State reformatories for women and girls, and the younger ones to private institutions, until the State has a suitable institution of its own for this purpose.

4. That the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark, and the Rome State Custodial Asylum at Rome be enlarged so as to enable them to receive all the feeble-minded and idiotic persons now retained in almshouses contrary to the provisions of the Poor Law and the Penal Code, or provided for in private institutions at greatly enlarged cost to the various counties, cities and towns of the State.

**APPROPRIATIONS MADE IN 1903 AND RECOMMENDED FOR 1904.**

The following table shows the amounts appropriated for maintenance and for extraordinary expenses and reappropriations,

respectively, by the Legislature of 1903 to the various State institutions subject to the Board's visitation and inspection, the amounts recommended by the Board for appropriations to such institutions by the Legislature of 1904, and the pages of this report wherein the condition and needs of the institutions are specifically set forth. These recommendations were agreed upon after careful inquiry had been made with relation to the needs of the various institutions, and examinations made upon the ground, and, when necessary, correspondence with the State Architect.

NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION.	NEW APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1903.		Reapprop- riations in 1903 for ex- traordinary expenses.	Total ap- propriations available for 1903.	APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR 1904.			Page.
	Maintenance.	Extraordinary expenses.			Maintenance.	Extraordinary expenses.	Total.	
State Industrial School, Rochester.....	*\$178,500 00	\$127,347 21	.....	\$305,847 21	\$185,000 00	\$211,000 00	\$396,000 00	43- 49
House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.....	60,000 00	18,000 00	\$4,117 69	82,117 69	66,000 00	9,250 00	75,250 00	49- 53
Western House of Refuge, Albion.....	35,000 00	1,600 00	1,800 00	38,400 00	35,000 00	71,000 00	106,000 00	53- 58
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.....	*55,000 00	.....	1,652 88	56,652 88	55,000 00	72,250 00	127,250 00	59- 63
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York.....	148,750 00	11,500 00	2,228 70	162,478 70	1220,000 00	10,000 00	230,000 00	68- 75
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	92,000 00	3,000 00	4,920 81	100,990 81	84,000 00	13,000 00	97,000 00	75- 80
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark.....	62,000 00	9,600 00	14,637 21	86,237 21	65,000 00	82,500 00	147,500 00	80- 87
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	*103,700 00	12,960 00	13,770 15	130,430 15	103,000 00	173,150 00	276,150 00	88- 97
Craig Colony, Sonoma.....	155,000 00	59,600 00	2,873 90	217,473 90	160,000 00	156,640 00	316,640 00	97-105
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath.....	235,000 00	16,430 00	16,829 71	267,759 71	250,000 00	59,725 00	309,725 00	106-113
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.....	28,000 00	12,235 00	1,611 14	41,846 14	30,000 00	11,950 00	41,950 00	113-118
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois.....	*26,000 00	8,651 55	12,915 99	47,567 54	30,000 00	51,500 00	81,500 00	118-123
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	38,000 00	4,000 00	1,399 51	43,399 51	40,000 00	46,900 00	86,900 00	123-128
New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown.....	12,000 00	50,000 00	2,230 83	64,230 83	13,500 00	5,000 00	17,500 00	128-131
New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Raybrook.....	12,000 00	115,000 00	91,066 85	218,066 85	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	131-133
Totals.....	\$1,240,950 00	\$450,643 76	\$171,625 07	\$1,863,218 83	\$1,360,500 00	\$973,825 00	\$2,334,325 00	

\*Additional appropriations for deficiency for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, were made as follows: State Industrial School, \$6,000; New York State Reformatory for Women, \$5,000; Rome State Custodial School, \$9,000; Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, \$1,500. † Including deficiency appropriation of \$35,000 for year ending September 30, 1904. ‡ The National Government pays \$100 a year toward the support of each member of the Home, thereby refunding to the State a large amount of the maintenance appropriation.





CLASSIFIED ORDINARY EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS, SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908 — (Concluded).

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† Average for fourteen institutions.  
 \*\* Total expenditures for fourteen institutions.



This Board also takes this opportunity to state that its recommendations for appropriations to the State charitable institutions are determined by its convictions as to their needs. It does not believe it wise to ask for smaller amounts than are required in the expectation that subsequent appropriations will cover deficiencies. The Legislature is best able to provide for institutions when in possession of full knowledge of their needs.

The State Board of Charities regrets the serious delays in the construction of buildings after they have been provided for by legislative appropriations and hopes that some plan may be adopted whereby such delays can be avoided.

**STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY.**

[Established 1846.]

This institution has capacity for 900 inmates. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were present 787 boys and 128 girls; total, 915. During the year 518 boys and 78 girls were admitted; 580 boys and 85 girls were discharged and 1 girl died, leaving a population October 1, 1903, of 725 boys and 120 girls; total, 845—a decrease of 70. The average number of inmates during the year was 881 and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$4.50; excluding this value, \$4.04.

The receipts during the fiscal year were: From cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$1,486.85; from special appropriations, \$3,452.60; from deficiency appropriation, \$6,000; from general appropriations, \$178,500; from other sources, \$208.23; making the total receipts for the year, \$189,647.68.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, \$16,223.51; for wages and labor, \$65,541.11; for provisions, \$37,-



and equipment, \$2,000; to reimburse the maintenance fund for expenditures from it for the expenses of the commission appointed under the provisions of chapter 527 of the Laws of 1902 to select land as a new site for the State Industrial School, \$347.21, and for the purchase of the land, for the necessary buildings and improvements thereon, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 527 of the Laws of 1902, \$125,000.

The maintenance appropriation, exclusive of the deficiency appropriation, of \$6,000, was \$178,500; the special appropriations \$127,347.21, making the total appropriations \$305,847.21.

The special appropriations intended for the improvement of the institution while it remains in Rochester were expended for the purposes named in the law under the direction of the State Architect.

The act of the Legislature whereby provision was made for the removal of this institution to ample farm lands marks a new and most important era in the right development of the reform schools of the State. As this departure from the old and inefficient methods has long been advocated by the State Board of Charities, this Board congratulates the people upon the adoption of a State policy of disciplining and training juvenile offenders in accordance with the best thought and experience of the age.

The selection of a new location has been accomplished. The special commission appointed by chapter 527 of the Laws of 1902, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the President of the State Board of Charities, the State Architect and the President of the Board of Managers, has decided upon a suitable tract of land located about fourteen miles south of the city of Rochester, and has taken title to the same, as the appropriation of the



those committed to its care in separated cottage groups. There can be no doubt that the change will promote their physical, mental and moral well-being. It is desirable therefore that the removal of the school be accomplished at the earliest possible date, and for this purpose there should be a liberal appropriation for the erection of buildings and for the preparation of the land for occupation by the school. The construction of the new buildings should not be delayed. If a special effort be made the removal will be accomplished at a very early date.

In the transfer of the institution to its new location, it should be understood that none of its trade schools are to be discontinued. The purpose of its training will be to provide an opportunity for learning such trade or employment as will enable the graduates to maintain themselves respectably. The opportunities of the farm will be added to those of the shops, and thus the scope of the training be enlarged to meet the needs of the boys sent to the school.

The State can well afford to equip this school in its new location so as to make it thoroughly effective in saving juvenile offenders from lives of crime and the evils of pauperism. Its facilities ought to be ample in every direction that the training of those sent to it may be thorough in habits of industry, morality and usefulness.

For the laying out of the grounds and buildings of the new training school, the State Board of Charities earnestly recommends that the services of the most competent landscape architect available be obtained, and that an appropriation be made for this purpose. Such a work calls for expert knowledge, and the beneficial result will more than compensate for the expense. This was the course followed in the development of





\$136,000; for a storehouse and bakery building, \$5,000; for reception house and hospital, \$15,000; for administration building, \$25,000; for furnishings, \$10,000; for creamery building, \$3,000; for ice house, \$2,000; for roads, walks and grading, \$5,000; for farm stock and equipment, \$10,000; making the special new appropriations approved of, \$211,000; for maintenance, \$185,000, making the total appropriations recommended, \$396,000.

#### HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON, COLUMBIA COUNTY.

[Established 1881.]

This institution has capacity for 293 inmates. The number of inmates October 1, 1902, was 213, and 68 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 281. During the year 87 were discharged, thus leaving under care October 1, 1903, 194, of whom 6 were infants. The average number present during the year was 210, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$5.79; excluding this value, \$5.65.

The receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, were: From cash balance of the previous year, \$1,084.04; from special appropriations, \$18,447.57; from unexpended appropriations of former years, \$1,000; from general appropriations, \$59,800; from other sources, \$105.85; total, \$80,437.46.

The ordinary expenditures of the year were: For salaries of officers, \$19,503.95; for wages and labor, \$7,063.02; for provisions, \$10,953.83; for household stores, \$1,885.92; for clothing, \$2,416.13; for fuel and light, \$12,914.75; for hospital and medical supplies, \$416.31; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$1,631.37; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$1,242.23; for ordinary repairs, \$811.48; for expenses of managers, \$352.47; for



The \$1,200 appropriated by chapter 431 of the Laws of 1902, "for cleaning and painting walls of cottages" has been expended, as also the appropriations unexpended under chapter 324 of the Laws of 1903. A general contract has been made for alterations in the administration building; for changes in the prison building; for plumbing, electric wiring and other improvements, provided for by chapter 431 of the Laws of 1902, and chapter 599 of the Laws of 1903, and work is under way.

The appropriation made by chapter 294 of the Laws of 1900 "for a sewage disposal plant" has not been expended. Plans have been prepared by an expert sanitary engineer, but their final approval and the award of contracts are still delayed. This is a matter of prime importance, and it is the opinion of the State Board of Charities that satisfactory methods for the disposal of the sewage should be devised at the earliest possible moment and the necessary work completed.

The alterations in the prison and administration buildings will greatly improve these structures. The administration building has required radical changes for a long time. These are now under way, and when the building is put in service again it will be in many respects much more satisfactory than ever before. It is unfortunate that, on account of insufficient appropriation, all the changes and repairs recommended cannot be accomplished at this time. The total amount available for alterations in the two buildings was much less than the lowest offer to do the work, and some important modifications of the plans were made. All the repairs and alterations in any building should be done at the same time, as it is exceedingly embarrassing to the administrative and general work to vacate buildings in order that workmen may make repairs.



ability to enforce discipline checks the tendency to insubordination. Since this building was erected and physical training was introduced as part of the training, there has been a more prompt and hearty obedience, as well as a general disinclination to acts involving confinement in the disciplinary rooms.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For concrete floors in the prison building, \$250; for the completion of alterations in the administration building, \$2,500; for furniture and furnishings of rooms and offices, \$1,000; for hospital equipment, \$500; for a new blower for steam boilers, \$500; for extension of coal pockets and altering coal chute, \$2,000; for special repairs to cottages, \$2,000; for henhouse and henyard, \$500, making the special appropriations approved of, \$9,250; for maintenance, \$66,000, making the total appropriations recommended, \$75,250.

#### **WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION, ORLEANS COUNTY.**

[Established 1890.]

This institution has capacity for 150 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1902, was 118, and 73 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 191. During the year 56 were discharged and 1 died, leaving 134 present October 1, 1903, of whom 3 were under two years of age. The average number present during the year was 128, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$5.15; excluding this value, \$5.02.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903,



434 of the Laws of 1902, for finishing the second story of the hospital building and dividing it into separate rooms, which was reappropriated.

The maintenance appropriation was \$35,000, the special appropriation \$1,600, the reappropriation \$1,800, making a total of \$38,400.

Chapter 434 of the Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated \$10,525 for various purposes, of which at the beginning of the year \$10,075 remained. The work upon the "conduit and man-holes," "making cement walks" and "cell door locking device" has been performed under contract; and the sum of \$4,374.38 paid therefor. There remains an available balance of \$5,700.62 of the appropriations made by chapters 434 of the Laws of 1902 and 538 of the Laws of 1903.

One of the original items was the sum of \$1,800 "for finishing the second story of the hospital building and dividing it into separate rooms." This was reappropriated by chapter 588 of the Laws of 1903, in addition to \$1,600, and is now to be used for "repairs to the sewage plant." During the year no work was done for the improvement of the plant, and \$3,400 therefore remains available for the work.

Complaint has been made frequently by citizens residing in the immediate neighborhood of this institution that the present method of sewage disposal is dangerous to the public health.

The cell door locking device has not proven satisfactory, and may require modification. Anything of this kind intended to liberate the girls in a time of special danger should be readily accessible, easy of operation and certain. Its one use in this institution is as a precautionary measure for safety in the event of fire, and therefore it should be made satisfactory without delay.









**NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD,  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.**

[Established 1892.]

This institution has capacity for 220 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1902, was 151 and 107 were admitted during the year. Fifty-three were paroled or discharged on writs, one died and six were otherwise discharged, thus leaving 198 present October 1, 1903, of whom 9 were infants. The average number present during the year was 187, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$4.54; excluding this value, \$4.47.

The receipts for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1903, were: From cash balance of the previous year, \$403.88; from special appropriations, \$10,453.25; from deficiency appropriation, \$1,500; from unexpended appropriations of former years, \$5,200; from general appropriations, \$37,500; from all other sources, \$39.34; total, \$55,096.47.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$19,746.21; for provisions, \$9,480.98; for household stores, \$1,971.69; for clothing, \$2,135.19; for fuel and light, \$6,341.96; for hospital and medical supplies, \$361.20; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$503.49; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$576.72; for ordinary repairs, \$1,161.36; for expenses of managers, \$148.55; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$39.34, and for all other ordinary expenses, \$1,148.24; total ordinary expenditures, \$43,614.93.

The expenditures for buildings and improvements, for extraordinary repairs and for all other extraordinary expenses amounted to \$10,453.25, making the total expenditures, \$54,-

only 220 inmates, using all available rooms, the necessity of enlargement is apparent.

The use of many of the rooms now occupied by inmates is to be deprecated, as they are cell rooms which cannot be heated and are so isolated as to make it difficult to supervise properly the girls placed therein. The institution as it stands is as full as comports with proper management and discipline. To crowd more girls into the buildings will prove detrimental to the best interests of the reformatory. For this reason buildings to accommodate more inmates should be provided.

The decision of Judge Gaynor as to summary commitments by magistrates, which affected all the State reformatories for women, was submitted to the Court of Appeals for final decision, but the principle involved was not passed upon by that court. Since the ruling of Judge Gaynor was obtained, thirty-nine women have been discharged from this reformatory upon habeas corpus proceedings. Nineteen of these went out during the past fiscal year. Owing to the uncertainty as to the powers conferred by existing statutes, the Legislature of 1904 should so correct the terms of the law as to permit the women for whose benefit reformatories are established to be committed to their care.

Magistrates now send women who should be committed to this reformatory, to the workhouse and to the penitentiary, but when its capacity is reached no other course seems open to them. It will prove unfortunate to direct that young women, capable of reformation, be sent to an institution where there are no opportunities for moral and industrial training. This reformatory can do a work for young women impossible in a workhouse, as it is essentially a school wherein, through industrial,

scholastic, and moral training, young girls otherwise lost to society are saved. These girls need not only firm control but also such discipline and instruction as will inspire them with hope. Many may be saved and every one can be benefited.

Fifty-two women have been sent out on parole since the institution was established. This shows there are possibilities of reformation. Of the women sent out only eleven have been returned, the others maintaining themselves respectably and in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the institution.

The average age of the women at the time of their commitment is twenty-one years. Of those who have broken parole seven are above twenty-five years of age, showing that with women committed under twenty-one years of age the chances for reformation are decidedly better than if the commitment is delayed until the women have passed twenty-five years of age.

This Board recommends the enactment of a law which will permit the transfer of girls of suitable age and character, upon the request of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of the City of New York, and the approval of the State Board of Charities, from the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York city, to this institution.

The facilities for discipline in this institution are not adequate to its needs. The management of refractory inmates, who are usually of a hysterical character, requires a building wherein girls can be controlled easily during the period of insubordination. The reception house is poorly arranged, and it is now impossible to isolate inmates who require such discipline. For this reason the most urgent need of the reformatory at the present time is a properly constructed disciplinary building.



The male employes have found it impossible to rent dwellings in the neighborhood of the reformatory. The institution is more than a mile distant from the station, and even there no houses are available. As the engineer and guards must be on the premises at all times, the necessity of quarters for these employes is an urgent one, and an appropriation for two cottages is recommended.

The power plant is now taxed to its full capacity. In the event of a breakdown of the machinery the institution would be left in darkness and serious consequences might follow. The need of an auxiliary engine and dynamo is therefore imperative. One can be installed at a moderate cost, and an appropriation for this purpose is recommended.

The engine room is small and needs enlargement so as to make room for a machine shop. The engineer is compelled to do all the repair work, and usually this involves a great deal of work at the bench. There are no facilities adequate for such work, and a small appropriation to provide for a machine shop and an addition to the engine room is recommended.

An appropriation was made for enlarging the coal shed and improving the driveway leading thereto. The original appropriation for the extension of the coal shed was \$750. The State Architect finds the amount inadequate, and an additional appropriation for such shed and the driveway leading thereto is recommended.

The present arrangement of the switches by which the electric outfit is put into service invites interference by the inmates and is therefore dangerous. An improvement which will cover the switches and make other necessary changes is desirable, and for this an appropriation is necessary.





patients can be taken in good weather. Heat is often required in the hospital when steam is not needed in the other buildings. An independent heater will make the hospital comfortable at all times, and a small appropriation is recommended for this purpose.

The recommendation for a building and equipment for instruction in farm gardening and for starting vegetables is renewed. Such a building and equipment will afford an opportunity for many of these women to learn how to earn a respectable livelihood after they leave the institution; in addition to which it will effect considerable saving to the State each year.

Again special attention is called to the condition of the dam constructed to control the stream which supplies water to the reformatory. One-half of the dam was carried away about two years ago, and it is only a question of time when it will all be destroyed if it be not soon properly repaired and extended. The break has been temporarily repaired by the use of old boards and piling, but the dam should now be properly repaired and extended. This Board has reported to the Legislature the condition of the dam several times. While it is in no way responsible for its original construction nor for its present condition, yet as it is a structure on which the water supply for fire protection and other purposes depends, it insists upon the necessity for its thorough repair. The spillway should be enlarged and the wings extended, so as to make the structure permanently safe and adequate. An appropriation is recommended for this purpose.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For two cottages for 25 inmates, \$35,000; for a disciplinary



the number present October 1, 1903, 931, of whom 812 were boys and 119 girls. The average number present during the year was 877, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$4.01; excluding this value, \$3.60.

The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1903, were: From cash balance of the previous year, \$4,224.93; from special appropriations, \$10,699.60; from general appropriations, \$148,750; from all other sources, including \$12,750 from the board of education, New York city, \$13,045.44; total, \$176,719.97.

The ordinary expenditures for the year were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$74,672.93; for provisions, \$39,818.99; for household stores, \$4,176.15; for clothing, \$10,405.80; for fuel and light, \$20,246.72; for hospital and medical supplies, \$816.70; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$516.13; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$3,738.61; for ordinary repairs, \$1,326.21; for expenses of officers, \$229.34; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$295.42; for all other ordinary expenses, \$8,230.61; total ordinary expenditures, \$164,473.61.

The extraordinary expenditures were \$10,699.60 for extraordinary repairs and all other extraordinary expenses, making the aggregate expenditure for the year, \$175,173.21. The cash balance at the close of the year was \$1,546.76, and there was no outstanding indebtedness.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 45.5 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor, 24.3 per cent. for provisions, 2.6 per cent. for household stores, 6.3 per cent. for clothing, 12.3 per cent. for fuel and light, .5 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies, .3 of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses, 2.3 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies,



are lacking, and, in a word, the institution is inadequate to the great need and opportunity. The only way in which it will be possible for satisfactory discipline and training to be given is by the removal of the institution to some suitable rural location in the vicinity of New York city. There are only thirty-six acres on the present site, and to crowd over 900 boys and girls upon such a limited area, with no opportunities for classification, and with buildings unsuitable by age and barrack-like character, is to give opportunities for moral contamination which cannot be too strongly deprecated.

This institution should be removed from Randall's Island at the earliest possible date. The Legislature has already begun the removal of the State Industrial School from a similarly unsuitable location in the city of Rochester to a large farm where the buildings will be of modern type, in cottage groups, arranged for proper classification, and where the training will be expanded to meet the requirements.

An investigation into the affairs and management of the House of Refuge was made in October, November and December, 1903. This investigation was requested by the President of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York in view of criticisms on the management of the House of Refuge which had appeared in the public press. The investigation showed that the buildings and grounds of the institution are altogether unsuitable for reformatory purposes, and that the limited acreage will not permit the reconstruction of the institution on its present site and that under the conditions which now exist at the House of Refuge it is impossible to classify the inmates except by size and age. This is contrary to the elementary principles of char-



Board of Charities believes that the proper maintenance of the institution requires a larger per capita expenditure than has been allowed heretofore. •

At the present time there is a deficiency in some of the essentials of comfort. In order that there may be ample means to care for the inmates of the institution in a suitable way, a deficiency appropriation of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for maintenance for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904, is recommended.

It being apparent that the reformation of the juvenile delinquents requires special training and a larger annual per capita outlay, the State Board of Charities recommends that the annual appropriation for maintenance be for the coming year \$185,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in addition to the amount which may be given to the institution by the city of New York from its educational fund.

Experience in reformatory management has shown that delinquent girls are out of place in an institution to which delinquent boys are also committed. It is now well known that the presence of the two sexes is detrimental to the morals of both and complicates the problems of management. Although the State Board of Charities recognizes the efforts of the managers to mitigate these conditions by having an auxiliary board of ladies, who are specially charged with the care of the girls, and who are conscientiously and intelligently performing their duties, it believes that the passage of an act prohibiting the further commitment of girls to the institution after the first of October, 1904, is desirable. Legislation should be enacted also by which the older girls of suitable character now committed to this institution may be sent to the New York Reformatory for Women at





The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For repairs and equipment, \$5,000; for trade schools and supplies for the same, \$2,000; for window sash, casings, etc., to complete the work of renewing the same, \$3,000, making the special new appropriations approved of, \$10,000; maintenance appropriation, \$185,000; deficiency appropriation for maintenance, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904, \$35,000, making the total appropriations recommended, \$230,000.

**SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, SYRACUSE, ONONDAGA COUNTY.**

[Established 1851.]

This institution has capacity for 546 inmates. The number of inmates October 1, 1902, was 546, and 74 were admitted during the year, making a total number under care 620. During the year 76 were discharged and 4 died, leaving 540 on the rolls of the institution October 1, 1903. The average number present during the year was 516, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$3.97; excluding this value, \$3.47.

The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1903, were: From cash balance at the close of the previous year, \$1,190.50; from special appropriations, \$12,670.21; from unexpended appropriations of former years, \$1,434.70; from general appropriations, \$92,261.22; from sale of farm and garden produce, \$648.93; from labor of inmates, \$79.75; from counties and cities, \$8,313; from individuals for the support of inmates, \$2,803.71; from sources not classified, \$156.04; total, \$119,558.06.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were: For salaries of officers and teachers, \$13,458.42; for wages and labor, \$24,-



windmill for the Fairmount farm," and this also has been expended. The same chapter provided \$1,000 "for repairs and equipment;" "for lowering the windows of the third floor in south wing, \$700;" "for ventilation of the main building, \$1,000," and "for new telephone system, \$500," all of which practically has been expended for the purposes specified in the act.

Chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), reappropriated the unexpended balances under chapter 708 of the Laws of 1901 for improving the heating system, \$1,419.31; for improving the plumbing and drainage system, \$3,571.50.

The maintenance appropriation was \$92,000; the special appropriation \$3,700; the reappropriation \$4,990.81, making a total of \$100,690.81.

The several appropriations enumerated under the foregoing chapters, together with the appropriations made by chapter 410 of the Laws of 1902 "for the construction of the stairways in the central building, \$1,200," "for the renewal of laundry machinery and repairs at laundry, \$1,800," and "for heating and drainage, \$6,546.50," have been expended for the purposes named in the appropriation bills.

The appropriation made by chapter 594 of the Laws of 1902 "for the salary of a teacher, for benches, tools and appliances for the purpose of establishing the sloyd system of manual training, \$1,000," has been expended in part, there being a balance of \$395.22 still available.

The educational work of this institution has been added to and improved by the adoption of the sloyd system of manual training, which has now been in use for two seasons. Much good is anticipated from the instruction the children receive in this direction. The school has had a competent teacher whose interest in the work has quickened the children to a surprising degree, and



is contaminated and its water unsuitable for household needs, it is fortunate such an ample flow of water has been struck. The quality will be determined by an analysis as soon as possible.

This Board deems it unwise to maintain a colony of feeble-minded persons on this farm. It would be better to send those who have passed the period when instruction is profitable to the State Custodial Asylum at Rome, and if the farm be retained have the work done by employes.

This institution has suffered periodically from an outbreak of typhoid fever. Efforts have been made to find the cause of such outbreaks but apparently with no success, although the plumbing and drainage systems have been carefully examined and some work done thereon for improvement. To guard against the periodic prevalence of fevers this improvement should be continued until the entire system is renewed, for while some of the plumbing is apparently in good order, much of it is antiquated and needs to be replaced by the latest improvements.

The ventilation of the institution is not satisfactory. Chapter 543 of the Laws of 1903 appropriated \$1,000 for the improvement of the ventilation, but more work will be required to put the institution in a proper condition than can be obtained for the small appropriation. The health of the entire population is dependent upon the sanitary equipment, and such an appropriation should therefore be made for plumbing improvements, including shower baths, and for ventilation as will make the sanitary equipment entirely safe.

A part of the steam-heating plant is worn out and dangerous. In order that there may be ample heat and that the boilers be maintained at a proper pressure two of the old boilers, which



household stores, \$2,565.48; for clothing, \$2,301; for fuel and light, \$6,390.08; for hospital and medical supplies, \$773.63; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$2,150.39; for ordinary repairs, \$269.57; for expenses of managers and officers, \$377.05; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$271.28; for all other ordinary expenses, \$2,776; total ordinary expenditures, \$58,179.43.

The extraordinary expenditures were \$15,819.76, of which \$12,534.36 was for buildings and improvements, \$2,117.73 for extraordinary repairs, and \$1,167.67 for all other extraordinary expenses, making the total expenditures for the year, \$73,999.19, and leaving as balance in cash at the close of the fiscal year, \$1,318.46. The outstanding indebtedness was \$176.71 for unpaid bills and the only asset was the balance in cash.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year, 43.3 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor, 26.3 per cent. for provisions, 4.4 per cent. for household stores, 4 per cent. for clothing, 11 per cent. for fuel and light, 1.3 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies, 3.7 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies, .5 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs, .7 of 1 per cent. for expenses of managers and officers, and 4.8 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 598, Laws of 1903 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance and other necessary expenses, \$62,000.

Chapter 589, Laws of 1903 (special act), appropriated for furnishing cottage G, \$3,250; for fire-escapes for cottage G, \$600; for cement walks and sewer for cottage G, \$600; for pipe covering, \$500; for fire-hose and carts, \$350; for repairs and equipment, \$1,500; for feed water purifier and connection, \$1,900; for renovating cottage for superintendent and family, \$900.

Chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), reappropriated the





available there, but, like this custodial asylum for feeble-minded women, the asylum for idiots is filled to its utmost capacity.

The relation between the three institutions intended for the feeble-minded is close and there must be transfers from one to another from time to time, so that ultimately the more hopeless cases may be committed to the Rome asylum. Fourteen feeble-minded girls were received from the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children during the year.

The system of State care enables the custodial asylum for feeble-minded women to receive many young women who, if permitted to be at large, must prove a destructive influence in the several communities of the State. It is sometimes difficult to draw the line between the feeble-minded and those possessed of normal powers, but it is always possible to distinguish those who are morally controllable from those whose moral natures, because of feeble-mind, are either weak or perverted. If feeble-minded they should be received whether diseased or immoral. It is the duty of the State to protect itself from increase in the number of the feeble-minded. Much of the pauperism and degeneracy of to-day is due to the failure to segregate and thus control the feeble-minded in the past. A single family of persons of this class has cost the State of New York more than has been spent for the buildings and maintenance of the custodial asylum since it was first established. The highest interests of the State are promoted by caring for women of this class during the child-bearing period, for the birth of degenerate children doomed to a life of dependence, if not crime, is thus prevented. The 523 women now under care would, if left to the indulgence of their propensities, give birth to at least 5,000 children during the period they will be retained in the asylum.



trial training and such employment as will prove profitable, economical and in line with the general plan of the asylum. As many of the inmates are of an age to be benefited by a limited scholastic course, the building proposed should be adapted for school and industrial purposes, and thus cover the requirements.

A careful enumeration of the feeble-minded women who need custodial care shows that this institution must ultimately have a capacity large enough to accommodate properly 1,000 inmates and their necessary attendants. As the present capacity is only 515, cottages to accommodate about 500 more inmates will have to be built. If but one is erected each year the asylum will not reach its maximum capacity until 1910 or 1911, and in the meantime many feeble-minded women will be compelled to remain without necessary protection. It will be more humane and economical to provide for more than one cottage each year till the asylum is completed.

One cause of regret in connection with the development of this and other State charitable institutions is the prolonged delay in the preparation of satisfactory plans for buildings. In some instances more than three years have elapsed between the time appropriations were made and the approval of contracts for the buildings. Building F of this asylum, not yet one year in use, is of such poor construction that many repairs are needed.

The older buildings of the institution, known as A, B, C and D, have been in service so long that the plumbing requires renewal. The closets and bath tubs are no longer satisfactory, and for the protection of the general health such renewal should be made as will be most helpful. For this purpose an appropriation is recommended.

The development of the water supply has been under con-



covering and for work attending the promotion of heat economy, an appropriation of \$2,300 will be necessary.

The installation of another dynamo and engine in addition to those which now furnish the light for the institution is the only way to assure safety from the danger of a complete breakdown of the machinery. The consequence of such a breakdown would be disastrous, and therefore it is recommended that another dynamo and engine be added to the equipment. The buildings now occupied tax the power of the present lighting plant. There is also one new building under way and more are to follow. It is necessary to make provision for additional power in time. The installation of one new engine and dynamo will provide for the contingencies of the immediate future, and it is therefore recommended that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For cottage dormitory G, \$32,000; for an industrial and school building, \$10,000; for an additional dynamo and engine, and installation of the same, \$3,500; for a new laundry and laundry equipment, \$22,000; for renewing the plumbing and closets in buildings A, B, C and D, \$2,500; for cistern at E cottage and extending water mains for city water to cottage G, and for grading, walks, roads, gutters, and clothes yards, \$1,700; for the removal and repair of propagating houses, \$500; for pipe covering and work attending the same, \$300; for sewage disposal, \$5,000; for the development of the water supply and purchase of right of way, \$3,000; for extraordinary repairs, \$2,000, making the special new appropriations approved of \$82,500; maintenance appropriation, \$65,000; total appropriations recommended, \$147,500.



household stores, 6.6 per cent. for clothing, 16.2 per cent. for fuel and light, .4 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies, 5.1 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies, .6 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs, .5 of 1 per cent. for expenses of managers, and 2.1 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 598, Laws of 1903 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance, \$103,700.

Chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), appropriated for deficiency in maintenance for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, \$9,000.

Chapter 572, Laws of 1903 (special act), appropriated for concrete floor and elevator in cold storage building, \$400; for flagstaff, \$180; for remodeling buildings B and E, additional appropriation, \$8,500; for steel ceilings in buildings B and D, \$2,600; for new feed pump and connections, the necessary valves, boxing-in the galvanized iron ducts in building F, water heater in stable, water heater in farm cottage, and installing registers in heat flues in three buildings, \$1,300.

Chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), reappropriated the unexpended balances of former appropriations under chapter 700 of the Laws of 1901 for addition to boiler house, \$1,654.75; for dynamo and engine for 1,500 lights and all connections, \$3,349.79; for electric wiring and fixtures for ward building G, \$849.45; for fencing, \$357.65; for feed water heater, \$360; for new floors, doors and windows throughout building B except in administration portion, \$3,500; for furniture and equipment for administration building, ward buildings F and G and other buildings, \$315.59; for heating and ventilating ward building G, \$101.91; for installing night watchman's clock system, \$304.75; for painting, repairs and betterments, steel ceilings in wards







many cases actually costing the county upon which they are charges from \$4 to \$6 per week, while the expense of their maintenance at Rome would not be more than \$3 per week;

“And Whereas, Many of these individual cases are constantly becoming less amenable to training methods, and thus more burdensome;

“And Whereas, Under existing conditions county officials are unable to comply with the State law, which specifically prohibits the care of this class in almshouses;

“And Whereas, No effective steps have been taken to increase materially the capacity of the institution at Rome within the past three years;

“Wherefore, be it Resolved, That this Conference urge upon every member of the Legislature, and upon the Governor, the pressing necessity for the provision of accommodations for at least 200 additional inmates, which would be only one-half the urgent cases now seeking admission;

“And Resolved, That the Secretary of the Conference be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Governor and the members of the Legislature, as well as to the County Supervisors and to County Superintendents of Poor.”

The County Superintendents are charged under the law with the duty of placing these unfortunates under proper care, and the State Conference is composed of public officials, earnest, devoted citizens and expert workers in the cause of charity.

The function of this asylum is humane—the protection of a most unfortunate class of persons who need special care and without it are liable to become the subjects of criminal abuse. The State protects itself when it properly cares for them, for their custodial segregation prevents an improper increase in the number of the feeble-minded. It has been demonstrated in this institution that a great change for the better can be made in the condition of idiots even of the lowest grade. Humanity demands that they shall have the treatment and training they need, and for this reason the State Board of Charities strongly recommends the enlargement of this institution.

The reconstruction of the old almshouse group of dormitories is now under way, but the work is necessarily slow and it interferes with the ordinary routine, as it compels the shifting of the



on, and there should be shops where shoemaking and repair work can be undertaken. In addition to the economic advantage, scientific and humane care of the feeble-minded requires for them forms of light employment as a means of health and mental stimulation, and in such a building there could be installed also a manual training class.

An appropriation was recommended last year for a general storehouse, which is a prime necessity for an institution as large as this, but in an industrial building such as is suggested both the first floor and the basement could be used for the general storehouse and storeroom. In this building, with a proper equipment, the Board of Managers and the Superintendent state that all the clothing for men and women might be manufactured, so that in the end the investment would prove very satisfactory by reason of the decreased cost of supplies which will follow the employment of the inmates.

The laundry accommodations are greatly overtaxed and cannot meet present needs. It is impossible to wash the clothes and return them to the wards as promptly as is desirable. There is need of increased space for ironing, and, as many more of the inmates are able to do good work in the laundry, it should be so enlarged and equipped that the work can be done properly and promptly. The necessity for this improvement is apparent in view of the certain enlargement of the institution.

During the past year the institution raised \$2,920 worth of dairy supplies, on which there was, at current prices, a profit to the institution of about \$1,500; but the additions to the population necessitates an increase of the milk supply. To provide this economically the enlargement of the stable facilities is suggested. All the milk needed by the inmates should be produced



therefore recommended for a new water main throughout the conduit, for a new pipe through which the water may return from radiator condensation, and also for the extension of the service pipe for fire protection to the piggery and henhouse.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For ward building J, to accommodate 100 men, \$52,860; for a hospital for acute diseases (the capacity to be 50 beds), \$25,000; for employes cottage to accommodate 100 persons, \$40,000; for an industrial building, \$30,000; for an addition to the laundry, \$6,000; for enlargement of facilities for keeping the necessary farm stock, \$5,000; for painting, repairs and betterments, \$6,000; for fencing, ditching and grading, \$2,500; for extraordinary repairs, \$2,000; for water pipe, hydrants and return water pipes, \$3,790, making the special new appropriations approved of, \$173,150; for maintenance appropriation, \$103,000, making the total appropriations recommended, \$276,150.

#### **CRAIG COLONY, SONYEA, LIVINGSTON COUNTY.**

[Established 1804.]

The Colony has at present capacity for 830 inmates. The number of inmates October 1, 1902, was 826, and 160 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 986. Of these 107 were discharged and 48 died, thus leaving 831 present October 1, 1903, of whom 483 were men and boys and 348 women and girls. The average number present during the year was 825, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$3.76; excluding this value, \$3.28.

The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1903, were:



Chapter 598, Laws of 1903 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance, \$140,000, and chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), appropriated for maintenance, \$15,000.

Chapter 585, Laws of 1903 (special act), appropriated for dormitories, \$40,000; for a pavilion for communicable diseases, \$2,500; for furnishings, \$5,000; for sewage disposal, \$2,000; for surgical and medical books and instruments, \$600; for repairs and equipment, \$4,000; for annex to present laundry, \$4,000; for steam conduit to women's infirmary, \$1,500; total, \$59,600.

Chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), reappropriated the unexpended balances of former appropriations under chapter 330 of the Laws of 1901 for clearing and draining farm land and for fruit trees and vines, \$337.60; for four cottages for employes, \$2,536.30.

The maintenance appropriation was \$155,000; the special new appropriations amounted to \$59,600; the reappropriations, \$2,873.90, making the total appropriations, \$217,473.90.

The unexpended appropriations and balances left of appropriations made in previous years were disposed of as follows: Chapter 330 of the Laws of 1901 made a number of appropriations of which small balances remained at the beginning of the fiscal year. These have since been expended. Besides these small balances the same chapter made an appropriation for a brick conduit, of which \$1,907.84 remained on October 1, 1902. During the year \$1,892.97 of this has been expended. A balance of \$370.79 of an appropriation for medical books and surgical supplies, made by the same chapter, was available at the beginning of the fiscal year; this has been expended. Of a balance of \$925.70 available October 1, 1902, for storage reservoir and water drain, under chapter 330 of the Laws of 1901, there has





protection \$911.30 has been expended of the appropriation of \$1,000. That for painting the interior walls, \$1,350, has all been disbursed, as was also the appropriation of \$1,000 for resetting and repairing boilers. The same chapter appropriated \$1,200 for a root cellar, of which \$1,196.60 has been expended; \$500 was appropriated for repairs to grain barns, and this amount has been expended. Under this chapter (425 of the Laws of 1902) an appropriation of \$2,500 for cottages for employes was made. At the close of the fiscal year there remained unexpended a balance of \$904.15. Chapter 585 of the Laws of 1903 appropriated \$600 for medical books and instruments, of which amount \$564.05 remains available. The same chapter appropriated \$4,000 for repairs and equipments, of which there remains available \$2,890.41; \$40,000 appropriated for the erection of four cottages in the Villa Flora group, by chapter 585 of the Laws of 1903, remains available. For clearing and draining land and for fruit trees, there remained October 1, 1902, \$337.60, which was reappropriated by chapter 599 of the Laws of 1903, and this amount is still unexpended. The other appropriations made by chapter 585 of the Laws of 1903, as enumerated above, remain available.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, there was a gain of only five patients in the Colony. On October 1, 1902, the inmate population was 826, and on October 1, 1903, it was 831. The reason for this small increase of patients is that the accommodations at the Colony are now taxed to their utmost. No more inmates can be taken before the spring of 1904, when it is expected that there will be room for 200 more patients. The infirmaries should be completed by that time, and it is the intention of the managers to transfer to them then the more helpless



or the State exact the full penalty for failure. The plans for new dormitories should be prepared in advance as duplicates of those heretofore approved and the work thus be expedited. Unless this policy be followed it will be impossible to comply with the intention of the law creating the Colony. This is the removal of all epileptics from the almshouses of the State.

It has come to be understood that in the natural development of the Colony there will have to be a division of the patients into two main groups, one of which must be distinctly custodial. The organization of a custodial department will permit a separation of the incurable, the demented and the helpless from patients for whom there is hope. Out of a total of 1,286 patients received by the Colony prior to October 1, 1902, there were 643 wholly incurable. This large percentage of the total population belongs therefore to the custodial class, and the separation of these persons from the others by removal to a considerable distance will relieve the constant embarrassment under which the curative treatment proposed for the others now suffers. In many, the disease has progressed to such an extent that the only thing to be done is to give them such humane care as is possible. For such custodial patients it has been suggested that wooden buildings of an inexpensive character should be provided, the per capita expenditure for which need not exceed \$250. Such buildings removed to a considerable distance from the main Colony group, could be managed by the general staff without any difficulty.

The need of the Colony for better roads and walks between the several groups of buildings is very pressing. Considerable work has been done in this line, but during the spring, autumn and winter season communication continues difficult. Much will



felt for some time. In the administration building the attic has never been finished. It is proposed to arrange four rooms in it, which can be done at a cost of about \$800. This will provide for several attendants.

The time has come when the heating problem is exceedingly important. With the prospect of immediate enlargement it is suggested that there will be an economy in connecting the Villa Flora and Village Green groups by a brick conduit with the main heating plant. This can be done at an estimated cost of \$22,950. In the end this expenditure will be returned in the saving, while the greater safety of the central system will also commend itself as desirable.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For the erection of new dormitories for patients now in almshouses, \$100,000; for a conduit for steam pipes from the power house to the women's group, and to connect the buildings on the Village Green, \$22,950; for painting the interior walls of four buildings on the Village Green and the two infirmaries, \$1,500; for finishing off four rooms in Sonyea Hall, \$800; for medical and scientific books, apparatus and instruments for the laboratory and hospital, \$2,500; for four cottages for employes, \$6,000; for materials, apparatus and labor for road construction, walks, grading and planting, \$12,000; for a card index system for the medical department, \$350; for moving and repairing Chestnut Cottage, \$1,200; for repairs and additions to steward's house, \$1,000; for verandas on four buildings in women's group, \$1,800; for a brick bake oven for a population of 2,000, \$1,500; for repairs and equipment, \$5,000, making the special appropriations approved of, \$156,600; maintenance appropriation, \$160,000, making the total appropriations recommended, \$316,600.



Of the ordinary expenditures during the year, 31.6 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 37.3 per cent. for provisions; 2.1 per cent. for household stores; 7.2 per cent. for clothing; 13.3 per cent. for fuel and light; 1.9 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; .2 of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 2.6 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; .4 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; .3 of 1 per cent. for expenses of trustees; 3.1 per cent. for all other ordinary purposes.

Chapter 598, Laws of 1903 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance and the transportation of applicants for admission, \$235,000.

Chapter 584, Laws of 1903 (special act), appropriated for repairs and equipment, \$4,000; for connecting corridor between new barracks and hospital, \$680; for increasing cooking apparatus in kitchen to provide for convalescent barracks, \$500; for filling and grading between hospital and new barracks, and in rear of the hospital and chapel and at low ground near entrance, \$2,000; for second-hand store, tailor shop and clothes cleaning department, \$2,500; for additional work on barracks, \$2,250; for cement walks, \$1,000.

Chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), appropriated for ventilation of barracks, \$3,500.

Chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), reappropriated the unexpended balances under chapter 709 of the Laws of 1901 for construction of an addition and for the general reconstruction of the boiler house and dynamo rooms, \$6,351.99; for filling and grading grounds around barracks, \$70.60; for the reconstruction and repairing of electric plant, \$9,907.12.

The maintenance appropriation was \$235,000; the special appropriation \$16,430; the reappropriation \$16,329.71; making a total of \$267,759.71.





The general work of this Home has been very satisfactory during the past fiscal year. The conduct of the members, the ordinary routine, and the discipline, reflect credit upon those in charge. There are many improvements which should be made, and for these appropriations are necessary.

One of the most important of these improvements is provision for the segregation of patients suffering from tuberculosis. Under present conditions these unfortunate patients are scattered throughout the several barracks. Although many are in the hospital under treatment, all such are in an advanced stage of the disease. The others now use the general dormitories, receiving such medical attention at the daily sick calls as they require. The wards devoted to tuberculosis patients in the general hospital are overflowing, and as these connect directly with the main hall of the hospital the patients in all other wards are endangered. If one of the barracks could be solely devoted to members suffering from tuberculosis, it would be for the benefit of all the other members of the Home.

It is proposed to convert barrack C annex into such a tuberculosis hospital, and an appropriation of \$5,000 is asked for that this may be done.

The old bakery is too small for the present population, and the ovens are beyond repair. A new building will be necessary, the upper floor of which can be used for other purposes. As large quantities of flour have to be kept in storage, always at least enough for a month, this building should be arranged so as to give ample room for this purpose.

The number of deaths shows the necessity of a convenient and properly equipped morgue. This has been requested a number of times. At the present time there are no conveniences for



The plumbing and sanitary fixtures in barracks A, B and C require renovation. From year to year something has been done in the different barracks to tide temporarily over emergencies of this character, but in a number of the dormitory buildings the plumbing and sanitary equipment is in such condition that it should be entirely renewed.

In addition to the plumbing and fixtures in the three barracks mentioned, the hospitals require bathing facilities. The new convalescent hospital was planned for three hundred men, and yet no bathing facilities were installed. The sick and feeble men who are in it are compelled to go to the general bathhouse. There should be three spray baths in this building (one on each floor), and one in the old hospital. These additions to the general sanitary equipment will require an appropriation.

The enlargement of the hospital population, consequent upon the opening of the new convalescent barrack, has made the hospital kitchen much too small for the work which must be done therein. An addition to this kitchen, arranged for dishwashing and cold storage, will open up space on the main floor now occupied by dish racks and tables, and thus practically enlarge the kitchen sufficiently to meet present demands. An appropriation is recommended for this purpose.

The continuation of alterations and improvements in the heating and power plant is necessary. This is such a large plant, and there are so many constant demands upon it, that it has not been feasible to make all the needed alterations at one time, hence the yearly requests for appropriations are for so much of the alterations and improvements only as can be accomplished within the year. For these alterations and improvements this Board recommends an appropriation.



new morgue, \$1,800; for metallic drying room in main laundry, \$1,100; for installing a 40-horse power engine to drive present and proposed new machinery in hospital laundry, \$1,050; for new carriage house and stable, \$2,500; for horse stable and wagon shed for work horses, \$3,300; for house of detention or lock-up, \$2,500; for purchase and grading of ten acres on the Longwell farm adjoining the old cemetery, to be used as an addition thereto, \$2,000; for cement walks, \$1,000; for alterations and improvements in engineer's department, \$18,825; for converting barrack C annex into a tuberculosis hospital, \$5,000; for fire-escape on barrack G, \$500, making the special new appropriations approved of, \$59,725; maintenance appropriation, \$250,000; making the total appropriations recommended, \$309,725.

**NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD,  
CHENANGO COUNTY.**

[Established 1894.]

The Home has capacity for 150 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1902, was 125 and 90 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 215. During the year 18 died and 47 were discharged, leaving 150 inmates October 1, 1903, of whom 40 were men and 110 women. The average number for the year was 141, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed \$3.93; excluding this value, \$3.60.

The receipts for the year ending September 30, 1903, were: From cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$428.93; from special appropriations, \$23,918.40; from general appropriations, \$26,700; from sale of farm and garden produce, \$80; total, \$51,127.33.



unexpended balances under chapter 307 of the Laws of 1901 for brick conduit for steam pipe, \$528; for furnishing and equipping dining-room building, including twelve sleeping rooms and connecting corridor to cottage C, \$700.14; for placing pipes in conduit, \$383.

The maintenance appropriation was \$28,000; special appropriation, \$12,235; the reappropriation \$1,611.14, making a total of \$41,846.14.

This Board with deep regret reports the death, on December 28, 1903, of Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam, Superintendent of the Home from its establishment to the date of her decease. She was a woman of culture and had rare administrative ability. The wife of a soldier, she was a devoted friend of those who responded to the nation's call in its hour of need, and gave tender and sympathetic care to the disabled veterans and their wives who found refuge in the Home. Largely through her efforts the Woman's Relief Corps Home was established, and during her superintendency it gradually grew into its present form. Her last thoughts were given to it, and the Home will remain a monument to her work and unselfish patriotism.

During the year cottage D, provided for by chapter 433 of the Laws of 1902, was put under contract. The work thereon is not completed, but the building will be ready for occupancy before the expiration of the present fiscal year. The conduit for steam pipes and the repairs to the steam plant, together with the retaining wall under the roadway near the laundry and power house, for which an appropriation was made, have been contracted for and much of the work finished. The other repairs for which provision was made have been completed.

The completion of the main group of buildings will be prac-





from a town that it has no option in the matter. It must depend upon its own resources. In case of a breakdown in the present dynamo or engine the institution would be badly crippled. To make provision for all such contingencies and to enlarge the equipment so as to provide for the new building and enable arc lights to be established on the grounds where necessary, an appropriation should be made.

A brick bake house is needed. The present facilities for baking are entirely inadequate, and with an enlarged population to provide for it will be necessary to make the equipment complete in this respect. A bake house large enough to afford storage room should be constructed.

The laundry needs a hot water heater to make its equipment complete. Such a heater will prove economical and greatly assist in getting the laundry work done promptly. It will utilize the waste steam of the main boiler.

Fire-escapes are needed at the end of halls in second stories of the cottages.

The apparatus for fire protection consists in part of a hose cart purchased the past year. There is now no place to house it where it will be convenient in case of need. The barn is too far away from the dormitories for this purpose, and a small building should be erected nearer. It could also be used for other purposes in connection with the daily administration.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For an auxiliary engine and dynamo, direct connection, with all connections to switchboard, set up complete, \$3,500; for a building for hose cart and other purposes, \$750; for conduit for electric and telephone wires, for electric light in grounds and



\$6.75; for all other ordinary expenses, \$1,104.08; total, \$25,747.93. The total expenditures were \$42,518.30, the additional \$16,770.37 being for improvements. The cash balance at the close of the year was \$545.61, and there was no outstanding indebtedness.

Of the ordinary expenditures, 50.5 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor, 12.5 per cent. for provisions, 3.6 per cent. for household stores, 4.8 per cent. for clothing, 14.6 per cent. for fuel and light, .3 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies, .2 of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses, 7.3 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies, .6 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs, 1.3 per cent. for expense of managers, and 4.3 per cent for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 598, Laws of 1903 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance, \$26,000.

Chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), appropriated to supply deficiency in maintenance for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, \$1,500. It also reappropriated the unexpended balances, \$12,915.99, under chapter 707 of the Laws of 1901, which provided for the erection of one brick dormitory for boys, which building is to have capacity for forty inmates.

Chapter 600, Laws of 1903 (supplemental supply bill), appropriated \$1,800 for furnishing material and construction of stone foundation walls, connecting two dormitory buildings; and \$351.55 for other repairs and improvements in connection with the school building and other parts of the asylum.

Chapter 591, Laws of 1903 (special act), appropriated \$200 for surgical instruments and hospital appliances; \$1,000 for moving the frame building known as Nursery No. 1 and converting it into a dwelling for employes; \$2,800 for the improvement of the heating system, including additional radiators in the study



man of the city of New York, and have provided a group of buildings admirably arranged for asylum purposes.

A few minor changes are necessary in one or two of the buildings, but as a whole the institution so far as completed is very satisfactory. These changes are made necessary by the large population and its special character. The school building should have an additional toilet room arranged in the basement, and to it there should be an entrance from out of doors. The present accommodations are unsafe and unsanitary because they were unfortunately located.

There is need of some change in the heating system so as to provide additional radiators in the study rooms, and to provide also for the covering of all steam and return pipes. This will promote efficiency and prove economical.

There are many Indian children on the reservations of the State who should have the opportunity for an education offered by this Asylum. Each such trained child will prove a force for good to all other Indians upon the reservation to which he belongs. It is of great importance to the State that our Indian population be fitted for the full responsibilities of citizenship. The reservation system is doomed. The time is not far distant when the Indian must take his place with other citizens and work out his own fortune. One of the chief benefits of a school such as the Thomas Asylum is that it educates the children to become good citizens. It enlarges the idea of responsibility and encourages the Indian to strenuous efforts in his own behalf. Left without such encouragement the tendency would be downward, but with education and opportunity there is no reason why the Indian should not ultimately stand on the same plane with those who make up the body of American citizenship.



new power house, \$10,000; for conduit, pipe relaying, steam lines, covering, etc., \$4,500; for new laundry machinery, motor, removing present laundry machinery and installing same in new laundry, \$2,000; for necessary painting, equipments, and extraordinary repairs, \$2,500; for a building and equipment for industrial training, \$15,000, making the special new appropriations approved of, \$51,500; maintenance appropriation, \$30,000, making the total appropriations recommended, \$81,500.

**NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA,  
GENESEE COUNTY.**

[Established 1865.]

This School has capacity for 175 pupils. The number of pupils October 1, 1902, was 121, and 26 were received during the year. The number in attendance October 1, 1903, was 111, of whom 65 were boys and 46 were girls. The average number during the year was 118 and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of the home and farm products consumed, \$6.81; excluding this value, \$6.57.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, were as follows: Cash balance from preceding year, \$264.95; from special appropriations, \$7,480.87; from general appropriations, \$39,959.14; from miscellaneous sales, \$390.73; from counties, towns and cities, \$1,064.48; total, \$49,160.17.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$23,818.71; for provisions, \$7,187.18; for household stores, \$805.36; for clothing, \$723.76; for fuel and light, \$4,174.12; for hospital and medical supplies, \$212.59; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$172.70; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$1,278.83; for ordinary repairs, \$131.35; for





The repairs and betterments provided for by the several appropriations enumerated above have been contracted for and are now under way.

The work of the State School for the Blind has made satisfactory progress during the year. The curriculum has been enriched and certain modifications made which look toward a more thorough fitting of pupils for life work. The Board of Managers has carefully considered the opportunities which are open to the blind in the State of New York and elsewhere throughout our country, and is endeavoring to make the course of instruction in this institution so practical that its graduates will find themselves prepared for any work which may open to them.

One result of the special inquiries made by the commission to investigate the condition of the adult blind in the State of New York is the conclusion that many blind persons make very little use of special trades taught to them in schools, and that the ones who succeed best in life are those whose minds have been most thoroughly trained. The State School for the Blind has laid some stress in the past upon broom-making and similar work. A few who have learned this broom-making have made use of the trade for a time, but the introduction of labor-saving machinery now makes it exceedingly difficult for one who makes a small number of brooms to earn enough thereby for self-support. Although similar training is still continued at the school, an effort is now made to secure a full development of the mental powers so that pupils may be able better to adapt themselves to special opportunities.

The course in music has been extended and now conforms to the requirements of the American College of Musicians. This



The present power house has served its day. It is dilapidated and the walls threaten to fall. It should be razed and a new building be erected on another site, and in connection therewith an annex arranged for laundry apparatus. This change of location will open up the grounds in the rear of the main building, and permit of changes being made therein. It is estimated that a new boiler house and laundry will cost about \$30,000.

There is need of a large number of repairs which should be undertaken at the same time as the plumbing. For such repairs and equipment an appropriation will be needed, as well as one for a pump and electric motor.

The team of horses owned by this institution is old and no longer able to do the work. The children are sent to church in a large carryall, and upon many other occasions the horses are needed to convey the children to and from town. Many of the older pupils walk on such occasions, but there are very many small children for whom the distance is too great. An appropriation sufficient to provide a good team of horses for the school is recommended.

The Board of Managers has been receiving many young children, although the majority of all who attend the school are over sixteen years of age. The best work is done for blind children when their education begins at a much earlier age. There should be a provision for compulsory education so that parents unable to provide properly for their blind children could be compelled to send them to a suitable school. If all the blind children of suitable age who are now outside of schools and receiving no instructions were compelled to attend school, the several schools for the blind would be filled to their maximum capacity. There is no surer preventive of pauperism than thorough education, and for this reason the opportunities afforded



\$553.71; for hospital and medical supplies, \$1,013.63; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$13.44; for ordinary repairs, \$38.81; for expenses of managers, \$605.40; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$77.46; for all other ordinary expenses, \$2,244.79; total, \$11,418.75.

The extraordinary expenses were \$683.14, making the total expenditures for the year \$12,101.89. The cash on hand October 1, 1903, the only asset, was \$312.70, and the indebtedness was \$395.66 for bills unpaid.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 35.9 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor, 20.9 per cent. for provisions, 3 per cent. for household stores, .8 of 1 per cent. for clothing, 4.9 per cent. for fuel and light, 8.9 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies, .1 of 1 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies, .4 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs, 5.3 per cent. for expenses of managers, and 19.8 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 598, Laws of 1903 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance, \$12,000.

Chapter 599, Laws of 1903 (supply bill), appropriated for the purchase of a site and to erect, furnish and equip a hospital building thereon, \$50,000. It also reappropriated the unexpended balances under chapter 701 of the Laws of 1901 for the equipment of an operating room, \$558.58; for an isolation pavilion of wood construction for contagious diseases, \$1,496.25, and for splints, braces and other orthopaedic apparatus, \$176.

The appropriation for maintenance was \$12,000; the special appropriation \$50,000; the reappropriations \$2,230.83, making a total of \$64,230.83.

The only appropriations under this chapter which have been expended are those for the equipment of the operating room



contagious disease which interfered with its general routine. The importance of an isolation pavilion for such emergencies is therefore to be emphasized, and although unnecessary expense upon the present site should be avoided, the protection of the children requires that provision be made for isolating those who may be taken down with contagious disease.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For repairing and renovating the old building on the new site, when the same shall have been purchased, \$5,000; maintenance appropriation, \$12,500; making the total appropriations recommended, \$17,500.

**THE NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF  
INCIPIENT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, RAYBROOK, ESSEX  
COUNTY.**

[Established 1900, but not yet opened.]

This hospital was established by chapter 416 of the Laws of 1900, which required the Board of Trustees to determine upon a location and proceed with the construction and equipment of suitable buildings upon plans adopted by the trustees and approved by the State Architect and the State Board of Charities.

One hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, was appropriated by chapter 691 of the Laws of 1901 to enable the trustees to carry out these requirements.

When the site of the new hospital was chosen and approved, the State Architect prepared plans and contracts were made for the erection of the hospital. Work, however, was not begun until the month of October, 1902, when excavation for the foundation commenced. It was expected that the foundation work would be completed by January, 1903, but owing to stress of weather the anticipated progress was not made.





The necessity for the speedy completion of the buildings is evidenced by the fact that there are large numbers of indigent men and women throughout the State who are suffering from incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, eagerly awaiting the day when they can be admitted for treatment. They are animated by the hope that under the conditions which will prevail in this hospital and the beneficial effect of the Adirondack climate, the progress of the disease will not only be checked but they will be speedily restored to health. It will afford them an opportunity which they cannot otherwise enjoy.

The Board recommends for this institution a maintenance appropriation of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

### THE DEAF.

The following table gives the name and location of each institution in the State which is authorized by law to maintain and educate deaf pupils at public expense, and gives also the number and sex of the pupils in attendance October 1, 1903. All of the schools named receive both State and county pupils, the distinction being one of age and manner of compensation:

INSTITUTIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-third street, New York.....	254	162	416
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo.....	90	72	162
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, New York.....	104	102	206
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:			
Fordham Branch.....		112	112
Brooklyn Branch.....		74	74
Westchester Branch.....	202		202
Central New York Institutions for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	65	57	122
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester...	86	88	174
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	41	35	76
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany.....	18	21	39
Total.....	860	723	1,583







widows, orphans and other persons who are known to be in need, including those born in this country of Italian parents. (e) To protect Italian emigrants and look after their welfare. (f) To procure work for the unemployed. (g) To establish and maintain a dispensary for the free distribution of medicine under the charge of licensed and practicing chemists. (h) To furnish physicians to visit the sick and to treat and care for the same at the homes of said sick persons, and also at the building or buildings of the proposed corporation to be occupied hereafter." Approved January 14, 1903.

4. "The Plattsburg City Hospital;" principal office, Plattsburg, N. Y. Formed "for the purpose of erecting, establishing and maintaining a hospital for the medical and surgical treatment and care of the sick, without regard to the race, nationality or religious convictions of those who may apply for such treatment." Approved January 14, 1903.

5. "St. Elizabeth's Guild of the City of Albany;" principal office, Albany, N. Y. Formed "To help and care for indigent children." Approved January 14, 1903.

6. "The Brooklyn North District Epworth League;" principal office, Brooklyn, N. Y. Formed "to provide a home or homes for poor children, preferably those of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath Schools, as a place for safe and comfortable entertainment in the country during the sultry summer months and to do such other charitable and philanthropic work in the interest of churches and schools, especially such as are affiliated with the Brooklyn North District Epworth League of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as may from time to time seem expedient." Approved April 8, 1903.

7. "The Female Charitable Society of the Village of Baldwinsville, N. Y.;" principal office, Baldwinsville, N. Y. Formed "for



children, to obtain for them necessary medical and surgical treatment; to maintain a summer home at Warren, Mass., where such crippled children may enjoy the benefit of the country air, together with the educational advantages and medical and surgical treatment as aforesaid." Approved May 27, 1903.

13. "Newburgh Day Nursery;" principal office, Newburgh, N. Y. Formed "to provide and maintain a civil institution where young children, whose parents are employed by the day, outside of their homes, may be left and cared for during the day time; and to care for and amuse such children, during the day time." Approved July 8, 1903.

14. "The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the Diocese of Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;" principal office, Brooklyn, N. Y. Formed "for the visiting and assisting of the poor at their houses, the establishment and conduct of lodging houses for boys, day asylums for boys, homes for aged men, a library for the poor, dispensaries for the poor, the publication of instructive reading matter for the members and for the poor, and the conduct of such other works of charity as now are or may hereafter be in use in the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States." Approved July 8, 1903.

15. "New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children;" principal office, New York city. Formed "to found and maintain a home in the city of New York for the support, education and maintenance of destitute crippled children without distinction as to race, creed or color." Approved October 14, 1903.

Besides the above the Board withheld its approval from two proposed incorporations and five others were withdrawn without the approval of the Board after investigation.





new floors for hospital, fireproofing of basement ceilings, fireproof roof over laundry and boiler house, installation of electric light plant, installation of heating and power plant, interior and exterior alterations, new power house, reënforcing operating room floor, roofing and painting hospital building, new shaft elevator and stairs, Cumberland Hospital. Approved January 14, 1903.

Dining-room and kitchen building, Kings County Hospital, Flatbush. Approved May 27, 1903.

New morgue and repairs to the old morgue, Brooklyn; stable, storehouse and refrigerating plant, Kings County Hospital. Approved October 14, 1903.

Department of Public Charities, Richmond Borough.—New dormitory for males, cottage for aged men, cottage for aged women, cottage for aged couples, all at the New York City Farm Colony. Approved May 27, 1903.

Chautauqua County Almshouse, DeWittville.—Third floor and roof to annex building. Approved January 14, 1903.

Monroe County Almshouse, Rochester.—Hospital. Approved October 14, 1903.

Onondaga County Almshouse, Onondaga Hill.—Brick laundry, bakery and kitchen; kitchen cooking apparatus. Approved April 8, 1903.

Orleans County Almshouse, Albion.—Hospital. Approved December 16, 1903.

#### LICENSED DISPENSARIES.

During the year ending September 30, 1903, only four new dispensaries were licensed in the entire State. The new licenses were granted to the following institutions: Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 660 East One Hundred and Forty-second street,



moval to a new building at a new location, and the Good Samaritan Dispensary at Yonkers was closed a short time, due to resignation of the attending physician.

There has been an increase in the attendance at the licensed dispensaries taken as a whole throughout the entire State as compared with the previous year. The increase brings the grand total to an amount in excess of the enormous grand total of 1899, which was the previous high-water mark. The following comparisons refer to New York city only. The total number of persons treated in 1903 was 980,931, and in 1902 the corresponding total was 889,157, an increase of 91,774 persons treated, or 10.3 per cent. The total number of treatments in 1903 was 2,695,670 and in 1902 the corresponding total was 2,443,738, an increase of 251,932 treatments, or 10.3 per cent. The total number of prescriptions in 1903 was 2,126,534, and in 1902 the corresponding total was 2,028,138, an increase of 98,396 prescriptions; or 4.8 per cent.

The decreases in attendance throughout New York city have been relatively small. In the metropolitan district during the year 1903 as compared with 1902 the number of persons treated increased at 60 dispensaries and decreased at 36 dispensaries. The total number of treatments increased at 69 dispensaries and decreased at 27 dispensaries, and the total number of prescriptions increased at 60 dispensaries and decreased at 33 dispensaries.

Of the unusual causes which led to the increase in attendance at the metropolitan dispensaries the so-called trachoma epidemic mentioned in the report last year was partly responsible. Examination of the children in public schools by medical inspectors of the department of health brought to light that many thou-



Charities investigated 20 persons whose names were sent to them from six dispensaries. The number of persons treated at the 61 dispensaries in Manhattan Borough during the year was 861,921 and the number of persons treated at the 30 dispensaries in Brooklyn Borough was 115,248. Therefore the relative number of such investigations in proportion to the number of persons treated is insignificant. It has been found by means of a canvass of all the dispensaries that the officers at a majority of the institutions claim to "investigate" by "questioning the applicant" but in no other way.

Considerable time was devoted during the year to a study of the financial operations of such dispensaries as were in receipt of grants of money from the public treasury. As a result of investigations two dispensaries located in Greater New York had the appropriations cut off which were made to them by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities governing the operation of the dispensaries are being fairly well observed throughout the State. The use of the representation cards with which all of the dispensaries are now provided has not been as general as is desired. Some of the dispensaries use the representation card for every new case and others use them only when doubtful applicants appear, in regard to whose ability to pay a physician, the registrar may be in doubt. The representation cards were designed for use as a basis for investigation of the ability of the applicant to pay for treatment. In a majority of instances investigation has consisted of simply questioning the applicant. Something more than questioning the applicant, however, was designed by the rule and is necessary to determine intelligently the worthiness of a really doubtful appli-



Charities and is required to visit, either in person or by representative, each State almshouse at least once every three months, examine into the condition and needs of all State poor persons, and provide for the return to their legal residences of all aliens and non-residents committed as poor persons to public institutions.

The Superintendent of State and Alien Poor has complied with the requirements of the law and made such investigations and inspections as are therein contemplated.

During the past fiscal year the State Board of Charities, through its Department of State, Alien and Indian Poor, has returned 910 persons to their homes in other states or countries when such removal at public expense was necessary. The most of these persons were citizens of other states.

#### **Alien Poor.**

The amendments to the immigration laws of the United States have resulted in still closer cooperation between the Department of State and Alien Poor and the Immigration Commissioners of the United States. The deportation of aliens who within the period specified in the law are found to be unable to maintain themselves and to have become public dependents has resulted in the relief of our public institutions of the care and support of 16 men and women who, had not this law been enforced, would have continued for many years inmates therein. The Immigration Commissioners of the United States have promptly responded to every request made by the State Board of Charities, and have returned to their homes in foreign lands these 16 persons from the almshouses of the State. Besides these persons deported by the Commissioners of Immigra-









almshouses built within the past few years are constructed in accordance with plans approved by the State Board of Charities and follow a general principle that almshouses should conform to modern ideas. All the new almshouses in this State are commodious, well arranged, comfortable and attractive in appearance. As a rule they are well located, but the State Board of Charities has no power to prevent the selection of a poor location, a power occasionally much needed in connection with the location of other public charitable institutions as well as almshouses.

Within the last fiscal year the county of Schenectady has been added to the list of counties which have built new almshouses on plans approved by the State Board of Charities. In many other almshouses important structural changes have been made, but as yet neither Hamilton nor Schuyler county has an almshouse. In both of these the poor are maintained under forms of contract. It should not be much longer said that any county in the State of New York tolerates any form of the contract system.

#### **THE SUPERVISION OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN PLACED IN HOMES.**

Chapter 264 of the Laws of 1898 is "An act to prevent evils and abuses in connection with the placing out of children." The supervision of children placed out in foster homes devolved upon the State Board of Charities by this law, and is performed through its Department of State and Alien Poor, which, in addition to its other duties, is required to carry on this important work as fully as its force of inspectors will permit.

To prevent and correct evils and abuses in connection with



for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. The regret of the Board at his departure was voiced in the minute adopted by the Board at its meeting January 14, 1903, which was printed in the annual report for the year 1902 (p. 5). Mr. Ufford was succeeded on September 1, 1903, by William B. Buck, Secretary of the New York County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

#### Work of the Year.

The so-called "New York system" of caring for the dependent classes, notably dependent and delinquent children, whereby the work of institutional care is entrusted very largely to private societies who receive in return payments from counties, cities, towns and villages, usually upon a per capita basis, is reflected most clearly in the work of this Department, which is the natural outgrowth of the system. Under its supervision are grouped the private charities of the State which are in receipt of public money—chiefly homes for children, industrial schools, reformatories, hospitals and dispensaries. The various classes of institutions and societies inspected and the number of each are shown in the following table:

#### Number of General Inspections, Year Ending September 30, 1903.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.		
	1902.	1903.	Increase.
472 .....	150	271	121

Much of the time of the Inspectors was taken up in special inspection work, including the examination of the educational work of the institutions and of long term inmates.







reduced number of such inmates at the beginning of the year 1903.

**Census: Dependent Children.**

The number of dependent children in those institutions which receive public money is always large, as the following table giving the population of such institutions on September 30th of each year from 1896 to 1903 will show :

Year.	Number of institutions.	Total population.	Number as compared with September 30, 1896.
1896.....	119	27,769	.....
1897.....	121	28,380	611 increase
1898.....	123	29,967	2,198 increase
1899.....	123	29,440	1,671 increase
1900.....	122	28,649	880 increase
1901.....	121	29,241	1,472 increase
1902.....	121	27,385	384 decrease
1903.....	119	27,800	31 increase

The following diagram shows graphically the movement of population during this period.









a child there. Much less frequently is it the case that the home is thoroughly examined by a person of good judgment and experience in this work as a condition precedent to placing a child.

Nor does it seem to be well understood at the present time that unless the utmost care is exercised in the selection of the homes this method of providing for the care of dependent children is not merely unsatisfactory but wellnigh criminal—in fine, that nowhere in the field of charity is poor work so deplorable in its results as in this matter of selecting a child's environment for that period of his life when body, mind and character are receiving the training that will make or unmake them—yet this careless method of making provision for the dependent child seems to be the rule rather than the exception. Unfortunately enough this lack of thoroughness is not peculiar to any class of officials, but is usually found where the work of placing children is undertaken as an incidental labor by persons whose time is expected to be given chiefly if not wholly to other duties. In the case of an institution officer, for example, he is obviously not in a position to go into the matter with the requisite care, as his duties to the institution demand practically his entire time and attention and he has no sub-agent of experience to whom this work may be assigned. It seems desirable, therefore, that this specialized work be left for the most part to such agencies as the Catholic Home Bureau, the Children's Aid Society and the Placing-Out Department of the State Charities Aid Association, which have the facilities for investigating prospective homes and the experience necessary to the best selection of such homes, rather than that it should be undertaken by societies organized for and devoting their attention chiefly to other purposes and



is inadequate. The reasonableness of the requirement has usually appealed to the managers, and the Board has had their coöperation to this end in almost every instance. The local fire departments have also in some instances been called upon for assistance in this matter, both by the Board and the managers of institutions, and have in all cases responded most readily. Their expert advice and assistance have been of the greatest value. Largely as a result of this coöperation among all parties interested, the inmates of institutions throughout the State are much better protected than ever before. During the year fifty-nine institutions have increased their means for protection against fire. In 135 out of 197 orphan asylums, hospitals, homes for the aged, reformatories and miscellaneous institutions inspected during the year the inmates are now given reasonable protection against the dangers attending the outbreak of fire. The inmates of forty-seven of the classes of institutions are only partially protected, while in fifteen cases the provision for protecting the inmates is seriously deficient.

#### **FOURTH NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.**

The Fourth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Buffalo, November 17 to 20, 1903, and was a well attended and successful gathering. Four hundred and seventy delegates were registered during the Conference, being an increase of over 134 over the attendance at the previous Conference. They represented almost every form of charitable and reformatory institution, both public and private, in the State. Nine members of the State Board of Charities were present at the Conference.





*Wednesday Afternoon, November 18, 1903, at Hotel Iroquois.*  
Subject: "The Care and Relief of Needy Families in their Homes." Report of the Committee on Care and Relief of Needy Families in their Homes, by Nathan Bijur, Vice-President United Hebrew Charities, New York, Chairman; paper, "Moral Safeguards to Material Relief," by Rev. D. J. McMahon, D. D., Supervisor of Catholic Charities, New York; discussion opened by Miss Marion I. Moore, Secretary Associated Charities, Syracuse; paper, "Economic Aspects of Material Relief," by Edward T. Devine, Ph. D., General Secretary, The Charity Organization Society, New York; discussion opened by Rabbi Israel Aaron, D. D., Buffalo.

*Wednesday Evening, November 18, 1903, at Twentieth Century Club Hall.* Subject: "Dependent, Neglected, Delinquent and Defective Children." Report of the Committee on Dependent, Neglected, Delinquent and Defective Children, by Rev. William J. White, D. D., Supervisor of Catholic Charities, Brooklyn, Chairman; paper, "Delinquent Parents in Connection with Dependent and Neglected Children," by William O. Stillman, M. D., President Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Albany; discussion opened by George R. Brown, Superintendent, Leake and Watts Orphan House, Yonkers; paper, "Principles and Methods of Supervision of Children in Foster Homes," by Francis H. White, General Secretary Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn; discussion opened by Rev. Nelson H. Baker, Superintendent St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.

*Thursday Morning, November 19, 1903, at Hotel Iroquois.*  
Subject: "Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions." Report of the Committee on Politics in Penal and Charitable Insti-







Social Work, Professor J. H. Hamilton, New York; On Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions, Professor Frank A. Fetter, Ithaca.

#### **ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.**

The thirty-third annual convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of the State of New York was held at Thousand Island Park, St. Lawrence river, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of June, 1903, Superintendent Lafayette L. Long, of Erie county, presiding during the convention.

The largest number of representatives from the several counties of the State ever in attendance in the history of the association were present at this meeting. These delegates represented not only the institutions under county care, but also the boards of supervisors, other official bodies and many private and semi-private charities.

The influence of this convention is beneficial throughout the State, and there is little doubt that hereafter many more of the county boards of supervisors will try to be represented in the annual gatherings and so come into closer touch with the administration of public charity.

The following papers were read: "The Non-Resident Poor," by Byron M. Child, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor; "County Charities and the Supervisors," by Hon. Frederick Howard, member of the Board of Supervisors of Erie county; "The Almshouse Hospital," by Superintendent S. W. Pearse of Saratoga county; "Delinquent and Neglected Children," by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the Children's Court, New York city; "The Placing-Out Agent—Qualifications and Methods," by Miss



county; Albert H. Lee, Niagara county; John T. Davis, Herkimer county.

Committee on Legislation—C. V. Lodge, Monroe county; Frederick Howard, Erie county; Cortland Crosman, Genesee county; D. W. Hitchcock, Dutchess county; E. Spickerman, Schoharie county.

Committee on Resolutions—R. W. Hill, Ontario county; E. F. Ellsworth, Monroe county; R. C. Quinn, Chenango county; W. H. Townsend, Yates county; Wm. Van Duzer, Chemung county.

Committee on Topics—Cyrus O. Lathrop, Albany county; Henry Maybee, Putnam county; Mrs. Jennie R. House, Erie county; Levi A. Page, Ontario county; E. F. Merwin, New York county.

Committee on Time and Place—C. B. Dean, Tioga county; D. C. Smith, Oneida county; G. H. Craft, Genesee county; Henry D. Kerr, Suffolk county; A. D. Smith, Essex county.

The next convention will be held at Patchogue, L. I., in June, 1904.

#### **THE THIRTIETH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.**

The Thirtieth National Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Atlanta, Georgia, May 6 to 12, 1903. The President was Hon. Robert W. de Forest, Tenement House Commissioner of the city of New York, Ex-President of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, and President of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

The program of the Conference and the several reports and addresses covered a wide range of topics. Widespread interest had been aroused, as the Governors of several of the states and





**THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.**

In compliance with chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, the State Charities Aid Association—a voluntary association among whose objects are the visitation and improvement of charitable institutions maintained by the State, or by counties, cities or towns, and the placing of destitute children in families—has submitted to the Board its thirty-first annual report, covering its work for the year ending September 30, 1903. The year's work is summarized in the report as follows:

1. The Association's local committees have visited and maintained a supervision over the almshouses and public hospitals in forty-seven of the fifty-eight counties of the State, which have such institutions, including the frequent inspection of all the numerous institutions in the Departments of Public Charities and of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in New York city.

2. Nine State Charitable Institutions have been visited by the Association's twenty local visitors to these institutions, and fourteen State Hospitals for the Insane by its fifty local visitors to State Hospitals. From the central office nine State Charitable Institutions and ten State Hospitals have been visited.

3. Several County Committees have appeared before County Boards of Supervisors, and the Committees in the counties which constitute the Greater New York have appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York city, to state the needs of, and to urge proper appropriations for, public charitable institutions.

4. All proposed legislation relating to charities has been carefully examined, and the Association has taken an active part, in cooperation with other associations, institutions, and individuals in endeavoring to influence legislation which affected the welfare of the poor.

5. The Association had under the oversight of its various branches and Committees on October 1, 1903, 1,380 children who had been placed in families, or were with their mothers in situations. If these children were collected in one institution, the expenditure for site and buildings would certainly be at least \$500,000 and the annual expenditure for maintenance not less than \$100,000. Under the present plan there has been no expense for land or buildings, and only a few thousand dollars per year for placing-out and subsequent supervision. The superior advantages of family life for these younger children are not less marked, and are far more important to the community than the incidental economy of the plan. The work for children has been carried on by the following committees and branches:



**The State Charities Aid Association.**

The important improvements made in the accommodation and care of the sick in New York city during the past year are reviewed in detail in the summary of the reports of the Association's New York, Kings and Richmond County Visiting Committees, which supervises the Departments of Public Charities and of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

The following extracts from the report are of interest:

*Erie County.*—The Erie County Almshouse has been under the inspection of the Committee during the year and fourteen visits have been made to the institution. The improvements which were being made at the last report are completed, and the almshouse building is greatly improved by these changes. We generally find the building clean and in good condition. A new storage house has been built during the year, and an apparatus for making ice has been added. We hear little complaint from the inmates and feel that the administration is kindly. Our Committee does not feel that the food is varied enough. There is no way of preparing it except by boiling in a cauldron; no sufficient arrangements for roasting or broiling meat. The only time the inmates get meat cooked in that manner is at Thanksgiving and Christmas, when chickens and roast pork are served to them. If it is possible, the Committee hopes to be able to persuade the Committee on Charitable Institutions from the Supervisors of the desirability of putting in cooking ranges. A new nurses' home is in process of construction at the hospital, which will accommodate sixty nurses, and we regret to say the contract has been signed for the building to cost \$60,000, which seems out of all proportion to the necessary expense. We have always been courteously received at both buildings.

*Ulster County.*—The Ulster County Almshouse at New Paltz has long been known to be in very unsatisfactory condition, and on several occasions the Association's Ulster County Committee has brought its needs to the attention of the Board of Supervisors, but the improvements asked for have not been made. During the past year representatives of the State Board of Charities have discovered gross abuses in the management of the institution and the care of the inmates, and have brought charges against the administration. These charges include unnecessary overcrowding, incomplete separation of the sexes, ill treatment and neglect of inmates, insufficient employes, inadequate equipment, lack of proper order and discipline and the mismanagement of public funds. The following summary of the most prominent defects has at the date of closing this report been brought by the Association to the attention of its members in Ulster County, with the request that the committee should arouse public opinion against the continuance of these abuses:

1. The almshouse consists of a large and a small building, about 250 feet apart. Most of the inmates are crowded into the small building, while the large one is occupied by a few of the male inmates and by the employes. The inmates are locked into their building at night, and there







**The State Charities Aid Association.**

residence building for inmates at the Newark and Rome State Custodial Asylums and the Craig Colony until the size of these institutions is adequate to care for all the eligible cases who are being unsuitably cared for in almshouses or homes. Either this should be done, or else these institutions should be duplicated in the eastern part of the State. With half the cases eligible for commitment coming from New York city, it is perhaps somewhat of a hardship that they should all be sent so far away from home at a considerable expense for transportation, and where they cannot be visited by their friends and relatives, who, though unable to care for defective members of their families, are frequently attached to them and could do something to brighten their lives, if they were accessible.

We would repeat the recommendation that we have made for several years that the State Board of Charities should have the power to transfer inmates from one State Charitable Institution to another, and to determine the capacity of each of these institutions. The State Board should also have the power to make rules for the reception and retention of inmates in public institutions, as it already has in connection with inmates who are retained at public expense in private institutions. If such powers were conferred upon the State Board of Charities, there would be less opportunity than at present for differences of opinion between the authorities of State Institutions and of local institutions as to the classes suitable to become wards of the State under present conditions; those who were accepted for State care and maintenance could be distributed in accordance with the best interests of the State at large, and the number for whom each institution could supply suitable accommodation would be determined by an unprejudiced and impartial authority, interested equally in all phases of both State and local charity.

We are heartily in favor of all efforts to improve the industrial features of the State Charitable Institutions, to make them more largely self supporting and more helpful to one another. We would recommend the example of the State Hospitals for the Insane, in which a great number of remunerative industries have been organized with benefit to the patients and with profit to the State. The State Charitable Institutions have been somewhat hampered in the past by the restrictions of the law, but many of these restrictions have been removed, and there is no reason why a great expansion of the institution industries should not take place. Each institution should be enabled to produce for its own consumption as much as it can advantageously produce, and should be enabled to supply other institutions with products which they cannot so profitably produce.

It is hoped that the coming year will see improvements in the classification of reformatory cases and more complete equipment for caring for such cases. The State now provides reformatory treatment for about 3,500 men, women and children, of whom about 1,500 men are at the Elmira Reformatory, about 500 women at the Hudson, Albion, and Bedford





**The State Charities Aid Association.**

Refuge on Randall's Island, should move into the country, it will probably follow the same course and provide only for boys, of whom it has about the same number as the Rochester School. This will leave nearly 250 girls to be provided for. These girls can be disposed of in one of three ways: 1. The law can be so changed as to make it possible to commit them to reformatories for women, where separate departments for younger girls could be provided. 2. One of the three existing reformatories for women could be turned into a State Industrial School for Girls by the transfer of its inmates to the other two reformatories, if they were enlarged to receive them. 3. A new institution could be established for these girls. One of the last two methods would be better than the first, as it would be unfortunate to associate very young girls with the older and more hardened offenders, and even if they were kept separate in the institution they would be associated in the mind of the public, which would be unjustly damaging to the reputation of the children.

The following reports and papers have been accepted by the Board for transmission to the Legislature:

**APPENDED PAPERS.**

Report of the Committee on Reformatories: including reports of investigation into the affairs and management of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents; and "Recipes for Institution Use."

Report of the Committee on Idiots and Feeble-minded.

Report of the Committee on Soldiers and Sailors Homes.

Report of the Committee on Craig Colony.

Report of the Board of Managers of Craig Colony.

Report of the Committee on the Blind.

Report of the Committee on the Deaf.

Report of the Committee on the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

Report of the Committee on the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children.

Report of the Board of Managers of the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children.



Appendix I.

Proceedings of the Fourth New York State Conference of  
Charities and Correction.

Appendix II.

Proceedings of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the  
County Superintendents of the Poor.

ENOCH V. STODDARD, M.D.,

*President.*

Attest:

ROBERT W. HEBBERD,

*Secretary.*

Dated Albany, January 13, 1904.







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# APPENDED PAPERS.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON REFORMATORIES

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# REPORT

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

Your Committee on Reformatories respectfully reports that the several State institutions of this class under the supervision of the State Board of Charities have been frequently visited during the past year by the members of the committee and by the Inspector of State Charitable Institutions. Progress is manifest in many things, and the several boards of managers seem earnestly striving to make these institutions better. This is seen especially in the educational and disciplinary methods, and in these matters the reformatories are showing satisfactory results. As institutions they are designed to correct evil tendencies, and methods calculated to favorably influence moral development must, therefore, be an essential part of the reformatory discipline of the State. For this reason the committee rejoices at the establishment of the State Industrial School on its new location, fourteen miles from Rochester, where, upon a tract of about fourteen hundred acres, purchased during the year, it is to have ample opportunity for experiments in classification and methods of industrial education. We have incorporated in this report some data in relation to the twelve private reformatories for women and girls in this State, and have appended:

(1) Reports of our investigation of the affairs and management of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, and

(2) Recipes for Institution Use, a carefully prepared series of experimental recipes based upon the allowances of food to the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford. They were prepared by the Superintendent, Miss Kate Bement Davis, and



housing of delinquent children in great barracks where it is impossible to give such constant oversight, classification and individual study as is necessary to protect the comparatively innocent from those experienced in vice is generally recognized as wrong. Such classification as will permit of a large degree of family life, the association of a comparatively small number of children of similar character under the watchful oversight of competent matrons and attendants in small cottages is necessary. This has been proven by experience to be the most satisfactory method for the care of juvenile delinquents.

There can be no doubt that the change will promote the physical, mental and moral well-being of the boys sent to the State Industrial School. It is desireable, therefore, that the removal of the school be accomplished at the earliest possible date, and for this purpose there should be a liberal appropriation for the erection of buildings and for the preparation of the land for occupation by the school.

In the transfer of the institution to its new location, it should be understood that none of its trade schools are to be discontinued. The opportunities of the farm will be added to those of the shops, and thus the scope of the training be enlarged to meet the needs of the boys.

The State can well afford to equip this school in its new location so as to make it thoroughly effective in saving juvenile offenders from lives of crime and the evils of pauperism. Its facilities ought to be ample in every direction that the training may be thorough in habits of industry, morality and usefulness.

For the laying out of the grounds and buildings of the new training school, this committee earnestly recommends that the services of the most competent landscape architect available be obtained, and that an appropriation be asked for this purpose. Such a work calls for expert knowledge, and the beneficial result will more than compensate for the expense. This was the course followed in the development of Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, and the harmonious arrangement of its buildings and the pleasing general effect are due to the careful planning of the



194, of whom 6 were infants. The average number present during the year was 210, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$5.79; excluding this value, \$5.65.

The appropriation made by chapter 294 of the Laws of 1900 "for a sewage disposal plant" has not been expended. Plans have been prepared by an expert sanitary engineer, but their final approval and the award of contracts are still delayed. This is a matter of prime importance, and it is the opinion of your committee that a satisfactory method for the disposal of the sewage, such as contact-beds and a septic tank, should be utilized at the earliest possible moment and the necessary work be completed.

The alterations in the prison and administration buildings will greatly improve these structures. The administration building has required radical changes for a long time. These are now under way, and when the building is put in service again it will be in many respects much more satisfactory than ever before. It is unfortunate that, on account of insufficient appropriation, all the changes and repairs recommended cannot be accomplished at this time. The total amount available for alterations in the two buildings was much less than the lowest offer to do the work, and some important modifications of the plans were made. All the repairs and alterations in any building should be made at the same time, as it is exceedingly embarrassing to the administrative and general work to vacate buildings repeatedly that workmen may make repairs.

The general work has been attended by special difficulties during the year. The cottages had to be vacated in turn that repairs might be made. The removal of the girls from one cottage to another and their transfer from the cottages to the prison building and back again were accomplished without trouble because the girls are under excellent discipline. It may be said that repeated transfers would have been unnecessary had all the work of repair in each cottage been completed under one contract. Owing to the distribution of contracts among several bidders the





**WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION, ORLEANS COUNTY.**

[Established 1890.]

This institution has capacity for 150 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1902, was 118, and 73 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 191. During the year 56 were discharged and 1 died, leaving 134 present October 1, 1903, of whom 3 were under two years of age. The average number present during the year was 128 and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$5.15; excluding this value, \$5.02.

The cell door locking device has not proved satisfactory, and may require modification. Anything of this kind intended to liberate the girls in a time of special danger should be readily accessible, easy of operation and certain. Its one use in this institution is as a precautionary measure for safety in the event of fire, and therefore it should be made satisfactory without delay. The electric alarm system would be better than the one adopted.

The cottages as at present may, in event of fire, become veritable fire traps. Outside fire-escapes should be provided from the second floor of each cottage, and some of the window gratings be arranged to admit of ready opening.

The cottage type of dormitory is principally used in this reformatory, the reception house being intended for the girls during the probationary period only, when they are studied by the officers to determine the group to which they should be sent.

In the process of training the cottage matrons have charge of much of the industrial work, and are thus brought into close touch with the girls and the ordinary studies of the public schools are taught by a competent teacher in regular classes which meet in the schoolroom. This method has proven satisfactory in the past, and during the year has continued to show excellent results.

The population of the institution has increased since the last annual report, the average number present during the year being



The heating equipment in all the cottages should be changed and radiators installed to take the place of the overhead steam pipes. These heat the upper air to an uncomfortable degree, while the lower stratum is always cold. This causes headaches and general distress which will be avoided by having the radiators on the floors.

The plaster walls are now in bad condition. They should have immediate repair and then be thoroughly painted.

Your committee suggests that the Board recommend for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For a chapel, assembly hall and gymnasium, \$20,000; for two cottage dormitories, each with capacity for thirty inmates, \$35,000; for furnishing the cottages, \$5,000; for extraordinary repairs and equipments, \$1,500; for an electric light plant, \$3,000; for carriage and robes, \$300; for books for library, \$200; for reconstruction of the steam heating in the cottages, \$4,000; for repairs to the plastered walls in the several cottages, \$2,000, making the special new appropriations approved of, \$71,000; for maintenance, \$35,000.

**NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD,  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.**

[Established 1892.]

This institution has capacity for 220 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1902, was 151, and 107 were admitted during the year. Fifty-three were paroled or discharged on writs, one died and six were otherwise discharged, thus leaving 198 present October 1, 1903, of whom nine were infants. The average number present during the year was 187, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$4.54; excluding this value, \$4.47.

The comparative rapidity with which this institution was filled after its formal opening and the fact that it has already received enough inmates to fill all the buildings makes it apparent that,







break has been temporarily repaired by the use of old boards and piling, but the dam should now be properly repaired and extended. It is a structure on which the water supply for fire protection and other purposes depends, and should be kept in thorough repair. The spillway should be enlarged and the wings extended, so as to make the structure permanently safe and adequate.

This committee suggests that the Board recommend for this institution the following appropriations or so much thereof as may be necessary :

For two cottages, each for 25 inmates, \$35,000 ; for a disciplinary building, \$10,000 ; for two cottages for employes, \$4,500 ; for auxiliary engine and dynamo, \$3,500 ; for machine shop and addition to the engine room, \$1,500 ; for an additional appropriation for coal sheds and driveway thereto, \$1,500 ; for repairs to steam pipes in conduits, \$250 ; for improvement of the electric light outfit, covering the switches, etc., \$300 ; for concrete floor in the storeroom, \$250 ; for concrete walks, \$2,000 ; for spray baths in the reception house, \$350 ; for window screens for dining-rooms, kitchens, basements and pantries, \$350 ; for fire-risers and improvements in fire protection in all buildings, \$1,250 ; for pump regulator and relief valves for water supply pumps, \$250 ; for fire-proof safe, \$250 ; for building and equipment for instruction in farm gardening and for starting vegetable plants, \$2,500 ; for improving entrance to the grounds, \$750 ; for rebuilding boundary walls about the property, \$1,000 ; for rebuilding the dam for water and ice supply, \$5,000 ; for grading and seeding embankments in front of the administration building and about the sewage vaults, \$1,500 ; for independent heater in the hospital, \$250, making the special new appropriations approved of, \$72,250 ; maintenance appropriation, \$55,000.

**SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS  
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, COMMONLY CALLED "THE  
HOUSE OF REFUGE," RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.**

[Established 1824.]

This institution has capacity for 1,000 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1902, was 838, and 612 were admitted





conditions which now exist at the House of Refuge it is impossible to classify the inmates except by size and age, which is contrary to the elementary principles of character building, and prevents the accomplishment of the work intended by the State in the organization of the society and the annual appropriations for the maintenance of the House of Refuge.

As New York city and adjacent cities and towns contribute more than three-fourths of the entire revenues of the State, they are entitled to, and should have the benefit of, a modern institution for the reformation of their delinquent youth. Such an institution should be established upon a suitable location in the immediate neighborhood of New York city.

From the evidence presented to the committee, in its possession, and other facts observed in recent years, this committee believes that the appropriations made for the maintenance of the House of Refuge have not been sufficient. The allowance for food, clothing and general household supplies has been meagre. As a consequence the dietary has lacked variety, and many kinds of food essential to the proper development of growing boys and girls have been either absent altogether or provided in such small quantities as to make it impossible for them to be given to the inmates liberally.

The clothing also has been and still is shabby and insufficient and not such as to foster a feeling of self-respect in the wearers. Many other supplies have been deficient, and the proper maintenance of the institution requires a larger per capita expenditure than has been allowed heretofore.

At the present time there is a deficiency in some of the essentials of comfort. In order that there may be ample means to care for the inmates of the institution in a suitable way, a deficiency appropriation of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for maintenance for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904, is needed.

Experience in reformatory management has shown that delinquent girls are out of place in an institution to which delinquent boys are also committed. It is now well known that the presence



**I. For Greater New York:**

Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy, Inwood.

Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd, Manhattan.

New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, Manhattan.

Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.

Wayside Home, Brooklyn.

**II. For Second, Third and Fourth Judicial Districts:**

St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the  
Good Shepherd, Albany.

House of Shelter, Albany.

Mt. Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the  
Good Shepherd, Troy.

**III. For Fifth and Sixth Judicial Districts:**

Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.

**IV. For Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts:**

Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.

Ingleside Home for Reclaiming the Erring, Buffalo.

Prison Gate Mission and Salvation Army Rescue Home,  
Buffalo.

The foregoing list seems to indicate that the private reformatories for women and girls in the State are reasonably well distributed. Reference to the accompanying table shows, however, that by the provisions of the laws which govern commitments to these institutions, certain sections of the State are more favored than others in respect to the use which may be made of their facilities. The boroughs of Richmond and Queens, in Greater New York, seem to be without provision for private reformatory treatment, except in the case of prostitutes between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years convicted of vagrancy. These can be committed for a single year to such reformatories, under the provision of section 707 of the charter of New York city. In these boroughs there is no provision for girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen, nor for women over twenty-one, except in the jails and the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.



The table which follows shows the provisions of the laws governing these private reformatories.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. R. STEWART,  
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,  
ANNIE G. DE PEYSTER,  
*Committee.*



Chapter 128, Laws of 1901.	House of Shelter, Albany.	County of Albany.	1. A female found in a house of prostitution or in company of thieves, prostitutes, vicious or disolute persons; or who is willfully disobedient, etc.	Over 12.	If an adult 6 mos. If a minor, for period of minority unless sooner discharged by the managers of institution or by a court.
Chapter 605, Laws of 1902.	Mt. Magdalen School of Industry and House of the Good Shepherd, Troy, N. Y.	Balance of State outside of New York and Kings counties.	1. A female found in a house of prostitution or in company of thieves, prostitutes, vicious or disolute persons; or who is willfully disobedient, etc.	Over 12.	If an adult, 6 mos. If a minor 12-18, for 8 years; if a minor 18-21, for minority.
Chapter 272, Laws of 1899.	Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse, N. Y.	5th, 6th, 7th and 8th judicial districts.	2. A female convicted of petit larceny and is over 16 years of age and has not been an inmate of a penitentiary.	Under 18.	Until discharged by trustees, but not after reaching 20 years of age.
Section 712, Penal Code.		State.	Misdemeanors.	Under 16.	Until majority or for a shorter term.

In Buffalo young women are committed to private reformatories for vagrancy as described in section 887, Code of Criminal Procedure, and for misdemeanors.  
\* Now closed.





# REPORT.

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

Your Committee on Reformatories, which was directed by the Board at its meeting of October 14, 1903, to investigate the affairs and management of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, in response to a request for such an investigation received from Mr. Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers of the institution, submitted at the special meeting of the State Board of Charities, held on December 16, 1903, a preliminary report of its investigations. This report was as follows:

“In compliance with the instructions of the Board at its meeting of October 14th last, the undersigned Commissioners of the Board, members of the Standing Committee on Reformatories, have made an investigation into the affairs and management of the House of Refuge maintained on Randall’s Island, New York city, by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, and herewith submit a preliminary report thereon. We regret that Commissioner de Peyster, the third member of the committee, was prevented by a recent bereavement from attending most of our sessions and from assisting in our inquiry.

“This investigation was requested by Mr. Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers of the society named, in a letter dated September 26th last, in view of criticisms of the management of the House of Refuge which had appeared in the public press.

“In conducting this inquiry the committee held twelve hearings, nine of them at the institution, three of them at the office



like construction, now recognized as unsuitable for reformatory work. They provide for the care of the inmates by the congregate system.

“The committee recommends that legislation be enacted whereby the House of Refuge shall be made a State institution, with managers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, as in the case of other State charitable or reformatory institutions; that the institution be removed to a large site in the country convenient to the city of New York; that thereon a model training school be established for juvenile delinquents, and in part at least supported by its own products. Failing this, the State should establish a new State training school, and therein receive and care for such delinquent boys as are now sent to the House of Refuge.

“It is undesirable for the State to make appropriations to a private corporation of this nature longer than is necessary. The present site, with its small acreage and obsolete structures, surrounded by the city, is unsuited for reformatory purposes. Under the conditions which exist at the House of Refuge it is impossible to classify the inmates except by size and age. This is manifestly improper, contrary to the elementary principles of character building, and prevents the accomplishment of the work intended by the State.

“New York city and adjacent cities and towns contribute more than half the revenues of the State. They are therefore entitled to and should have the benefit of a modern institution for the reformation of their delinquent youth. Such an institution the State is now establishing in the western part of this State by the transfer of the State Industrial School at Rochester to a site in the country. This State institution, now located in the city of Rochester, receives the same class of delinquent boys and girls from the western counties of the State as are now committed from the eastern counties to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. Its buildings, erected many years ago, now stand surrounded by walls on a city site of 39 acres. The State



“The committee therefore recommends the passage of an act prohibiting the further commitment of girls to the institution.

“Third.—The investigation has, in the opinion of your committee, clearly established the fact that in recent years insufficient appropriations have been made by the Legislature for the proper maintenance of the institution and the comfort of the inmates. We find that at times during the past year the allowances for food, clothing and general household supplies have been insufficient. The dietary lacked variety, and many kinds of food essential to the proper development of growing boys and girls were either absent altogether or were provided in such small quantities as to make it impossible for them to be given to the inmates. The clothing has been and still is shabby and insufficient and not such as to foster the feeling of self-respect in the wearers.

“The expenditures of the institution for food during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, amounted to \$39,818.99. With over 1,000 employes and inmates, the per capita expense per meal was but three and seven-tenths cents. It is conceded that the employes, who can leave the institution if they are not satisfied, were much better fed than the inmates, which makes it probable that the cost per meal for the latter did not exceed three and one-third cents. When these figures are considered the reason for the lack of quantity and variety in the food supply is at once apparent.

“During the same year there was expended for clothing the sum of \$10,405.80. Divided among 877 inmates, the yearly average number, this shows an annual per capita expenditure of \$11.86, or less than a dollar a month for clothing. When it is considered that outer garments, underwear, nightwear, shirts, socks, furnishings, shoes and caps were supplied from this expenditure, it will be readily seen that such an amount is insufficient for the purpose. But another fact must be borne in mind. In addition to the 877 boys and girls who were clothed from the allowance of \$10,405.80, the institution was required to provide new clothing for 519 boys and girls paroled or discharged during the

of the chairman, during which testimony was taken from fifty-one persons, including the President and members of the Board of Managers, and officers, employes and inmates of the institution. The Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities was, by invitation of the committee, represented at each of the hearings and availed himself of the opportunity offered by the committee of suggesting questions and lines of inquiry.

“During the course of the investigation your committee examined the buildings and grounds of the institution and inspected the inmates as to their clothing, cleanliness and physical condition. We also examined the dietary, were present at the meals, visited those in disciplinary confinement, attended sessions of the scholastic and trade schools, and examined the records and the various methods of procedure in management. The institution on the first day of October last sheltered 931 inmates—812 boys and 119 girls.

“The result of the investigation leads your committee to believe that the public interest will be best served by inviting immediate attention to three essential points. A detailed report will be submitted later.

“First.—The anomalous condition of this institution in its relation to the State should be considered. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York is a private corporation organized under a law enacted in 1824. The House of Refuge, which it maintains mainly through State appropriations, is called by law a State institution. The site on Randall's Island occupied by the House of Refuge belongs to the city of New York, to which it will revert whenever the society discontinues its work on the island. Thus there is a well-defined and adverse triple interest in the ownership and control of the property.

“Besides paying over ninety per cent. of the maintenance expenses of the institution, the State has expended more than half a million dollars for the erection of the buildings and the improvements on the island, but has no ownership in said property. The buildings are more than fifty years old and of barrack







conduct the institution, now comprises only the present and the former members of the Board of Managers. The board is a self-perpetuating body of thirty. While your committee does not believe that so large a board is necessary or desirable for an institution of this kind, it nevertheless finds that many of the members of the board give earnest and disinterested service to the management of the institution and are entitled to the commendation of the public. Upon them now devolves the great responsibility of the care and education of 900 children, and they should receive from the State ample means to carry on this work in a manner which will assure them all the opportunities for improvement possible in the institution.

“Your committee finds that the site, plant and equipment of the House of Refuge are entirely inadequate for modern reformatory work; that there is urgent need for a model reformatory for the delinquent boys of New York city and the eastern counties of the State. Also that Randall’s Island does not afford an adequate site for this. Your committee therefore recommends that steps be taken for the removal of the institution to a suitable country site and its reorganization upon modern lines without delay.”

Respectfully submitted.

WM. R. STEWART,  
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

*Committee.*

DECEMBER 16, 1903.



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**FINAL REPORT**

**OF**

**Investigation into the Affairs and Management**

**OF "THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS**

**IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK," WHICH MAINTAINS THE**

**HOUSE OF REFUGE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW**

**YORK CITY; MADE BY THE COMMITTEE ON**

**REFORMATORIES OF THE STATE**

**BOARD OF CHARITIES,**

**JANUARY 11, 1904.**

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The committee on reformatories which was directed to investigate the affairs and management of the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York" respectfully submits the following supplemental report:

The committee regrets that owing to a recent severe bereavement Commissioner de Peyster was unable to attend its meetings.

The committee held nine sessions at the House of Refuge on Randall's Island and three at the office of the chairman, 31 Nassau street. There were present at these several hearings one or more representatives of the Fiscal Supervisor's department who were allowed to submit questions, through the chairman, to the witnesses. The examination included the testimony of the managers, of the principal officers and employes, and of many of the older inmates. The committee visited from time to time all parts of the institution; inspected all of the inmates personally as to their clothing, cleanliness and physical condition; examined the dietary and was present at the meals; visited all inmates in confinement; attended the sessions of the scholastic and trade schools; examined the records and all the various methods of procedure in the management. The testimony was taken by a stenographer and a large amount of documentary evidence was received, marked for identification and filed for reference.

To clearly understand the recommendations which your committee submit for your consideration, as a result of this investigation, it is important that the original purposes of this institution should be set forth, the progress which it has made in the fulfillment of those purposes traced, and its present conditions and adaptations for future usefulness described.



a marked influence both in this country and in Europe in hastening the reform which separated young from old offenders.

In 1823 the Society again issued a report, but devoted it chiefly to juvenile delinquency. It was prepared by Mr. James W. Gerard and was a powerful appeal for immediate action along the lines which it proposed, viz.: the establishment of a "House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents." The keynote of the reform which the founders of the Society desired to effect is found in the following description of the "House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents" which it proposed to create:

"The design of the proposed institution is to furnish in the first place, an asylum, in which boys under a certain age who become subject to the notice of our police, either as vagrants, or homeless, or charged with petty crimes, may be received, judiciously classed according to their degrees of depravity or innocence, put to work at such employments as will tend to encourage industry and ingenuity, taught reading, writing and arithmetic and most carefully instructed in the nature of their moral and religious obligations, while at the same time they are subjected to a course of treatment that will afford an energetic corrective of their vicious propensities and hold out every inducement to reformation and good conduct. \* \* \* Such an institution would in time exhibit scarcely any other than the character of a decent school and manufactory."

This report is especially interesting as showing how completely the founders of this Society comprehended the problem to be solved and how thoroughly practical were their plans of reform.

The report urges the necessity of new and separate prisons for juvenile offenders and maintains the possibility of effecting the complete reform of young criminals placed under proper conditions. The prisons, which the report proposes for the young offenders, should be rather schools for instruction than places for punishment like our State prisons where the young and old are confined indiscriminately. The youth confined there should be placed under a course of discipline severe and unchanging, but alike calculated to subdue and conciliate. The wretchedness and





It is an interesting fact to notice that the first site of the Refuge was one mile from the habitable portion of the city, two miles from the City Hall, and consisted of four acres. It was surrounded by cultivated farms, groves, open and rough fields blooming in their season with wild flowers. That site is the present Madison Square.

In 1839 the conditions within and without the Refuge made it necessary for the managers to consider the propriety of removing to a more suitable location. The buildings had now become inadequate for proper classification and the growth of the city had so advanced upon the surrounding area that an extension of the plant could not be judiciously made.

A successful appeal was made to the city authorities for the grant of a new location, and it was finally decided to accept the Bellevue Fever Hospital, with the block of ground between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets and First avenue and Avenue A. The Refuge was established on this site, after proper preparation, in 1839. During the fifteen years of its existence, twenty-five hundred children had been received and returned to society.

In 1848 the question of securing another site better adapted for the classification of inmates was again under discussion. An appeal was again made to the city and to the Legislature, with the result that the present site of the Refuge on Randall's Island was finally set apart by the city, and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of the buildings. It was not, however, until November, 1854, that the Refuge was formally opened on Randall's Island, where it has continued in operation to the present time, or for half a century.

On reviewing the work of this institution during the eighty years of its existence, many facts of historical interest become apparent. The Refuge was the pioneer reformatory institution of this country. Its ideals were of the most exalted character and in its attempts to realize them it attracted the attention of philanthropists at home and abroad. Distinguished statesmen like De Tocqueville, Sir H. L. Bulver, M. de Metz and others examined its work and commended its methods. In the organ-



The commitments averaged 8 per month for the remainder of the first fiscal year, the total being 73, and for that year the average number in the institution was 41. On October 1, 1825, when the second fiscal year opened, there were 18 girls and 43 boys in the House of Refuge. In the second year there were 159 commitments, and at its close, September 30, 1826, there were under care 125 boys and 29 girls, a total of 154.

Since the opening of the institution, January 1, 1825, the whole number of children under its care has been 29,525.

Boys .....	24,529	
Girls .....	4,996	
	<hr/>	29,525

On the first of October, 1902, the number of inmates was as follows:

White boys.....	669	
White girls.....	72	
Colored boys.....	78	
Colored girls.....	19	
	<hr/>	838

There were received since:

White boys.....	512	
White girls.....	59	
Colored boys.....	30	
Colored girls.....	11	
	<hr/>	612

Total in the House during the year.....	1,450
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There were disposed of during the year:

White boys.....	431	
White girls.....	37	
Colored boys.....	46	
Colored girls.....	5	
	<hr/>	519



trol, believing that public trusts should be administered by officers appointed by and directly responsible to the State. It has declared that "the moneys of the State should not be used in creating or improving a charitable plant unless such plant belongs wholly to the State and is absolutely under its control." In this connection it may be of interest to show how much public money has been appropriated to the support of the work of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents since its incorporation, as well as the total amount received from private sources as donations or other benefactions.

From 1824 to April, 1897 :

Donations .....	\$31,886 47
State appropriations.....	3,393,301 26
City appropriations.....	1,205,248 52

Sundry sources :

Labor of the children.....	\$1,128,992 82	
Sales .....	33,322 81	
Interest .....	6,520 99	
Board of U. S. prisoners.....	958 95	
Wharfage .....	1,167 18	
Insurance for burned buildings.....	22,817 22	
Miscellaneous .....	1,057 30	
	<hr/>	1,194,837 27
Total .....		<hr/> <hr/> \$5,825,273 52

The statement of expenditures from 1824 to 1897 is taken from a report submitted by the Treasurer of the Society in 1897.

From 1897 to October 1, 1903 :

State appropriations.....	\$1,169,815 44
City appropriations for school purposes.....	74,391 34
Insurance receipts for burned buildings.....	28,602 08
Miscellaneous receipts.....	4,065 92
	<hr/>
Total .....	<hr/> <hr/> \$1,276,874 78



Refuge has been twice removed in that time to provide more adequate facilities for classification. It has always been conducted on the "congregate system" and hence classification in such manner as to secure the best results has been impossible. It has also always had a department for girls, separated more or less completely from that for the boys, but the association of the two sexes under one management has proven embarrassing.

During the first year of its corporate existence, the Society sought and obtained aid from the Legislature. An act was also passed empowering the managers to receive children convicted of criminal offences in any city or county of the State, thus early making it a *quasi* State institution. The same act provided that the commissioner of health in the city of New York should pay to the Society any surplus of the tax imposed for the maintenance of the Marine Hospital over what was required to defray the expenses.

This was the beginning of that anomalous arrangement by which a private corporation came to be supported partly by the city, but more largely by the State. On the removal of the institution to Randall's Island, this triple form of management continued, while the corporation remained private and self-perpetuating. The city gave conditionally the lands on which the buildings were to be erected, contributed annually certain funds to its support, and the State appropriated the money with which to erect the buildings and from year to year supplied the funds required for repairs and maintenance.

While your committee has found abundant evidences of the usefulness of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents during the long period of its existence, we are impressed with the fact that the triple form of management under which it has long been carried on has been a serious embarrassment to its proper development. And this embarrassment has now reached a crisis which, in our opinion, completely cripples the institution and demands the adoption of radical measures





floor, the kitchen, bakery and storehouse, and the workshops, are in the rear of the main building.

The workshops are in buildings 150 feet long, 30 feet wide, three stories high, of brick construction, and are supplied with tools and machinery for some industrial training suitable to the ages and capacity of the boys.

Training buildings for the girls are located in the rear of the girls' department. In these the common school branches are taught, and also various domestic industries, such as cooking, washing, mending and ironing.

The dormitories for the boys of the first and second divisions and the officers' quarters are in the main building.

The boys' department of the institution has three divisions: the primary department for the youngest boys, the first division for the intermediate class, and the second division for the oldest boys and those of more mature development. The three divisions are separate, each having its own schools, dining-room, dormitories, playgrounds and employes. The employes in the primary department are all women. Both boys and girls attend the chapel in the main building, where the girls occupy the gallery and the boys the main floor.

### INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The buildings are four stories in height and are mainly provided with long, open dormitories. Those on the same floor are separated by wide halls. The entrances to these halls from the dormitories are through double iron doors which are usually locked.

On the boy's side the first three floors are occupied by the dormitories, lavatories and bathrooms. The fourth floor is the prison ward of the institution and is divided into a large number of cells, small, badly ventilated and lighted, built back to back in the center of the floor, the cell doors facing the windows. Thus there is easy communication between the boys in confinement through the barred front and the side and rear walls. That an



and the administration section, this building has an annex in which the industrial department is located. In this, besides the kitchen and dining-rooms, are the laundry, the cooking school, and other rooms for industrial training. The kitchen for the attendants is in the basement.

The main dining-rooms and kitchen for the boys' department are located on the ground floor of the school building, which stands about fifty feet in the rear of the main structure. The two large dining-rooms are separated by a hall. Both are poorly ventilated, dark and much too small to accommodate the boys properly. They give a feeling of depression to visitors as wanting the conditions of comfort and cheerfulness which should be found in such an institution. The kitchen, immediately in the rear, is large and has a stone floor, but is poorly equipped for the work it is required to do. Directly connected with the kitchen are the storerooms for supplies. Between the dining hall and the main building is the assembly hall in which the boys are gathered during inclement weather, and which was used formerly for drill purposes.

The schoolrooms are all located on the second floor of this building. They are poorly lighted, it being often necessary to use artificial illumination very early in the afternoon. The rooms are badly arranged, for not only is the lighting bad, but all are poorly ventilated. They are entered after climbing a narrow and dangerous stairway. Thus their location and arrangement also makes the school department difficult of supervision.

The industrial department for boys is located in the line of buildings to the rear. These will be mentioned later in this report.

The quarantine building is a low single story lean-to structure built against the north wall at the northeast angle. It consists of a number of cells on two sides of a narrow passage, and opens into a small yard separated from the main playground by a low paling fence. In addition to this structure, the trachoma building, used for quarantining boys suffering from that



tramped the grease deeply into it and left indelible marks of their presence on the walls, furniture and doors.

For fire protection, there are stand pipes, hose, extinguishers, steam pump and also the use of the fire engine maintained on the island by the city of New York. In case of fire breaking out at night the peculiar arrangement of dormitories might result in loss of life, although there are doors at each end of the main dormitories for boys. The dormitories for girls open at only one end.

In no essential, except the power plant, was the general equipment found to be suitable and in good order.

### INTERNAL ORGANIZATION.

While all the operations of the House of Refuge are controlled by the Board of Managers, the administration is directly in charge of a superintendent and corps of assistants. The superintendent is chosen by the Board of Managers, as are also the assistant superintendent, the principal of the schools, the physician and the matron. All others are appointed by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the executive committee. As this institution is not under civil service rules, the qualifications and fitness of all the officers and employes are left to the discretion of the Board of Managers, as was the custom in the early days of its history.

The employes may be divided into several classes:

1. Those connected with the custodial care of the inmates.
2. Those connected with the industrial training.
3. Those connected with the scholastic instruction.
4. Those connected with the moral and religious instruction.
5. Those employed in the domestic work.
6. Those employed in the medical department.
7. Those connected with the business department.
8. Those employed in connection with the general equipment.
9. The parole officers.

The total number of officers and employes at present is 115. Most of them have been employed in the institution for long



the House of Refuge or to the State Industrial School, at Rochester, for any crime or offense less than a felony.

Under section 701 of the Penal Code, as above amended, male misdemeanants under the age of eighteen years may be committed to the House of Refuge.

Excerpts from the statutes named are as follows:

#### CHAPTER 24, LAWS OF 1850.

By this statute commitments, by courts of criminal jurisdiction, in the first, second and third judicial districts, are made to the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, in the city of New York.

#### CHAPTER 172, LAWS OF 1865.

(New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, sections 1594-1601.)

“ Section 3. It shall be the duty of all courts and magistrates by whom any juvenile delinquent shall be committed or sent to the House of Refuge in the city of New York to ascertain the age of such delinquent by such proof as may be in their power and to insert such age in the order of commitment, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. In all cases where the age of the delinquent so committed is not so ascertained and inserted in the order of commitment, the said managers shall, as soon as may be after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain the age of such delinquent by such proof as may be in their power and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for that purpose, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 5. All children under the age of sixteen, in the several counties which are now or hereafter shall be designated by law as the counties from which juvenile delinquents shall be sent to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, deserting their homes without good and sufficient cause, or keeping company with dissolute or vicious persons against the lawful commands of their





sentence is inflicted in the first, second or third judicial district, the place of confinement must be a House of Refuge established by the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York; where the conviction is had and the sentence inflicted in any other district, the place of confinement must be in the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. But nothing in this section shall affect any of the provisions contained in section seven hundred and thirteen."

SECTION 124, OF CHAPTER 546, OF THE LAWS OF 1896.

"§ 124. Commitment of Children.—Children under the age of sixteen years may be committed from the rural counties of this State as vagrants, or on the conviction of any criminal offense by any court having authority to make such commitments, to the State Industrial School or the House of Refuge established by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents; but such children in the counties of New York and Kings shall be committed to the House of Refuge in New York city, established by such Society. But no child under the age of twelve years shall be committed or sentenced to either of such institutions for any crime or offense less than felony. The courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties shall ascertain by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent committed to either of such institutions, and insert such age in the order of commitment and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent. If the court shall omit to insert in the order of commitment the age of any delinquent committed to such school or house of refuge, the manager shall as soon as may be after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain his age by the best means in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for that purpose, and the age of such delinquent thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent."

INMATES.

The inmates of the institution, as appears from the preceding excerpts from the laws, are all boys and girls committed by



last and control all subsequent life. With others, delinquency has not developed into habit nor led to crime, nor has the character become hardened by vicious associations. Circumstances have resulted in commitment to the institution, but there is no established immoral tendency.

The work of the institution, therefore, should adapt itself to these types of inmates and by classification make it possible to prevent the ultimate formation of an immoral or criminal character in the comparatively innocent. It must also, through education and repressive training, break up the vicious habits and criminal propensities of the more hardened cases.

As bearing directly upon the character of the inmates when committed, the following table, which shows the numbers committed for crime and the numbers committed for vagrancy and minor offenses, together with the percentages they bear to the total of commitments, should be carefully studied.

The table shows the whole number of commitments from the year 1864 to 1903 inclusive, and also the number committed for crime and for vagrancy, for truancy and being disorderly, with the relative percentages for the two classes of offenses:

Year	Whole number of new commit- ments	Committed for crime	Per cent. for crime	Committed for vagrancy, disorderly, truancy	Per cent. for vagrancy, disorderly, truancy
1864 .....	503	321	64	181	36
1865 .....	730	410	56	320	44
1866 .....	750	443	59	307	41
1867 .....	652	351	51	301	46
1868 .....	603	331	55	272	45
1869 .....	452	262	58	190	42
1870 .....	406	239	59	167	41
1871 .....	552	325	59	227	41
1872 .....	407	221	55	186	45
1873 .....	434	295	61	139	39
1874 .....	636	390	61	246	39
1875 .....	623	390	61	243	39
1876 .....	782	364	46	424	54
1877 .....	609	344	49	365	51
1878 .....	625	309	49	316	51
1879 .....	303	182	50	121	50
1880 .....	547	232	42.5	315	57.5
1881 .....	512	241	47	271	53
1882 .....	655	300	46	355	54
1883 .....	551	285	52	266	48



He has no instruction in the rules which are to govern his conduct while in the refuge. He does not know what is required of him. He thus enters upon his daily duties ignorant of rules, only informed by officials that his release from the institution depends upon good behavior. It is from information gained in the dormitories and at other assemblies of boys that the new inmate gradually learns the rules governing institutional life.

Assignment to a division carries with it assignment to a dormitory, and the boy transferred from quarantine to a dormitory becomes one of a hundred boys who sleep together in a large room. The beds are single and placed closely together. An officer oversees the dormitory when the boys are there, but conditions are such that it is impossible for him to prevent communication between the boys. Thus the dormitories often become schools in vice.

He is also assigned to school, where his particular class is indicated by the principal after a personal examination into his educational standing. His industrial place is determined by the officers, frequently without regard to the previous experiences of the boy.

Thus the new boy is launched in the general life of the institution. He goes out upon the grounds at recreation times, and makes one of a crowd which numbers several hundred, and soon selects companions who initiate him into the traditions of the institution. The moral question has not entered into the selection of division and dormitory, and his associations are regulated by his own inclinations, so that, within the limits of his division, he forms his friendships.

### THE GIRLS.

The entrance of a girl into the House of Refuge is substantially the same as that of a boy, but the procedure thereafter differs in that the quarantine is better, the physical and medical examination there being more thorough. There is also a more careful inquiry into moral tendencies. The matron personally



Since the present superintendent has been in charge, he has made it a rule that boys wishing to see him upon any subject may address him a written request for an interview. Letter boxes are placed at convenient points and the boy's request is deposited therein. It is taken from the box the same day and placed on the superintendent's desk. Usually the boys make such requests for an interview to ask for parole; or a change of division; or transfer from one shop or kind of work to another. Sometimes they wish to see the superintendent to make complaints; or to ask for new clothing; or request permission to visit their friends in the city. The boys are not restricted in their communications with the superintendent, but he alone decides upon the advisability of an interview and the subjects to be considered when the interview is granted.

The relations of the boys are more intimate with the assistant superintendent. He is always on the grounds when the boys are at recreation; present at their meals and when they are at work. They are allowed to speak to him at any time. He is the disciplinarian of the institution, determines the punishment for infractions of rules, and through subordinates enforces them.

The yard officers are in immediate charge of the boys during recreation. They are the police of the institution and have power to send the boys to the disciplinarian for disorderly conduct. While their relations are close, they are not confidential, the nearest approach to such relation being with the teachers, superintendent and principal. To the latter the inmates speak more freely, knowing they will be listened to with sympathy. Confidential relations with the superintendent are due to the authority he possesses, and the fact that all communications are held by him as confidential. In the schoolroom the teachers are necessarily brought into close contact with the inmates for hours. This inspires confidence. They should establish personal relations with each boy and seek to influence him, for the boy will early recognize the willingness of the teachers to help him.

The principal of the schools is brought into direct relation with every boy and girl under instruction, and perhaps to her more





## DORMITORY LIFE.

The large open dormitories allow many opportunities for intercourse between the boys. The difficulties of supervision in these dormitories are very great. Beds are so close to each other that boys may whisper without being heard by the attendant, and when they enter and leave the dormitories it is impossible for the attendants to prevent conversation. The lavatories and toilets, where boys are much together, furnish opportunities for intercourse without observation.

The beds are single iron bedsteads having wire mattresses of poor quality, covered with a thin pallet or a pair of blankets and a sheet. For additional covering there is a sheet, a thin pair of blankets and a coverlet. The pillows are of hair.

The window casings throughout the entire building are so much out of repair that the wind enters readily, and thus the dormitories are chilled by drafts during cold weather. For this reason, the steam heat has never been adequate to warm the dormitories. The quantity of bedding is insufficient for comfort. Hence the inmates have frequently complained of cold, but the allowance to each bed could not be increased. The explanation of this deficiency by the superintendent was that although adequate bedding was estimated for, it was disallowed by the Fiscal Supervisor.

The following table shows the condition of the bedding at the time of the investigation by this committee:

*Inventory of Blankets on Hand November 1, 1903.*

DIVISIONS	Number of beds	Number of single blankets required	Number of single blankets on hand	Deficiency	Remarks
1st { 1st dormitory ..	134	1,624	1,129	495	This allows 4 single blankets to a bed.
2d { 2d dormitory ..	136				
3d { 3d dormitory ..	136				
2d { 1st dormitory...	88	1,056	694	362	This allows 4 single blankets to a bed.
2d { 2d dormitory...	88				
3d { 3d dormitory...	88				
3d—1st dormitory...	107	428	420	8	All beds except 8 are fully supplied. Each of these need a single blanket.
Girls' division.....	110	440	370	70	One blanket each for 70 beds is required.
Total deficiency...	.....	.....	.....	935	In addition many blankets in use should be discarded as out-worn.



The evidence shows clearly that for some time, while the quantity of clothing supplies allowed has been insufficient, the quality is so inferior that it is a waste of public moneys to purchase such obviously poor material.

The cloth for the boys' uniforms is obtained from the State prisons. The quality there, as elsewhere, is largely determined by the price, for the prisons can and do make a better cloth than that allowed for use in the House of Refuge. It was alleged that for the price paid per yard, a far superior article can be purchased in the open market, samples of which cloth prepared for the United States army were shown, strong, of good color, warm, and free from shoddy. The uniforms would be neater and more serviceable if the institution could purchase cloth of this quality.

Tables in the Appendix show the articles necessary as an outfit of clothing and the estimated cost of the same when made up in the House of Refuge.

### FOOD.

The question of food in this institution is highly important because the inmates are of the young, growing class, and their whole future life depends upon the quantity, quality and character of the food supplies furnished. Not only is proper food essential to physical development, but it also affects the discipline of a correctional institution. The mental attitude of the inmates may, through the diet, be made one of comparative contentment, or of sullen discontent which leads to insubordination.

While the inmates are young, they require such food as will develop all the tissues harmoniously. Hence, the diet should be strengthening and abundant, and, in its different combinations, it must be constituted of elements to satisfy appetite.

In variety, the food supply of the House of Refuge has been very deficient. From day to day the inmates receive food of substantially the same character. For breakfast and supper, bread, milk or poor coffee with syrup were habitually served. But a



not getting enough to eat in quality as well as quantity. The stew we get is not as it used to be, it is thin and the meat is not extra good. About six months ago we were getting cabbage with our corned beef but the cabbage was cut down and in lieu of it we received beets which everybody knows is a bitter enemy to corned beef, but even this was cut down, until now we get only the corned beef, at this last Tuesday Mr. Sage, was not fit to eat, it was nothing but bones and fat, and the majority of boys left the dining room just as much refreshed as before they entered it. Now Mr. Sage we know it is not your fault but you will do us a great service by putting our case before the Board of Managers of this house.

Hoping you will accede this most deeply felt wish of the boys,  
we are,

Your most obedient servants,"

(The names followed).

While the boys appeared fairly well, it was evident on close examination that their general condition was anaemic and the tissues soft and weak. Required to do hard work they would lack endurance.

### COOKING AND SERVICE.

The methods of preparing food were defective. The kitchen equipment is out of order and the serving of meat in the form of soup or stew was mainly due to the fact of the range being out of repair and having been so for more than a year. When the cooked food was placed upon the dining tables, the service was most unsatisfactory. Tables, either bare or covered with ragged and dirty oilcloth, dishes chipped and broken, and swarms of flies, made the dining room very unattractive.

### HYGIENE.

Toilet rooms, lavatories, and other hygienic facilities are connected with the dormitories, but in many important respects do not conform to modern ideas of institutional equipment. When, however, the supplies required for lavatories and laundry use are considered, the general inadequacy becomes glaringly ap-



when the match is between the best players of the House of Refuge and the players of some institution like the Catholic Protectory.

There are also general assemblies from time to time for lectures and other entertainments, all of which have a tendency to turn the thoughts of the inmates into new channels and thus are a relief from the monotony of institution life.

Of indoor recreation there is very little, as the time is fully occupied by work and study. The small boys have a playroom to use in stormy weather, but for the larger boys the small drill hall affords the only opportunity for indoor exercise. Gymnastics and military drill form a part of the recreation, although not always so considered by the boys. Since the introduction of the military drill considerable time has been devoted to it, and in consequence a better carriage and greater self-control have resulted.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

It is the aim of the officers of the institution to combine physical training with recreation as far as possible. Many of the boys and girls are poorly nourished and physically undeveloped on admission. It is generally observed that the regular habits, the daily physical drill, and opportunities for rational recreation soon produce beneficial changes.

Military drill promotes suppleness of body, self-control, and prompt response, as well as habits of order and self-respect. The military organization adopted by the institution includes every boy who becomes an inmate, if he is physically capable of standing in the ranks.

The military drill was first introduced in the year 1891. It was discontinued for a time but resumed in 1899, and as the result of it the boys now in the institution have generally lost the slouch and shuffle of the slums with which they entered it, walk and carry themselves better and move more promptly. The equipment for the military battalion was very defective, even the drums were without heads and the trumpets had been broken or lost. Only about half the boys were provided with guns, and the uniforms of





and other specimens of school work show plainly the carefulness of the teachers and the advancement of the pupils.

The school has been and is crippled for want of a sufficient supply of maps, charts, books, paper and other material. Some of the teachers have been compelled to use ordinary railroad timetable maps when they wished to teach the geography of this State. Instead of having full series of maps in the classrooms, such as are used in the common schools of the city and elsewhere throughout the State, these teachers have used makeshifts, and the same has been true of other educational material which should be supplied in abundance. Scraps of paper have been frequently used for written work because proper supplies were lacking. Text books could not be distributed, as there were not enough. Sometimes the teacher had the only copy, and pencils, pens, ink and crayons were not furnished in sufficient quantity. The failure to have adequate school supplies was attributed to the refusal of the Fiscal Supervisor to allow the estimates of the Principal.

Under our examination, and at our request, the principal of the school made the following statement, which we regard as conservative, of the difficulties under which her department labored:

“It is very difficult to secure competent teachers, as it requires considerably more than the average teacher to control and instruct boys in a reformatory. The high living expenses in New York, the uncertainty of conditions here, the unusual hours, but, most of all, the low salaries paid, prevent our securing many we would like. Five of our teachers have left us for the city schools, and several to whom positions have been offered have withdrawn their applications to accept positions elsewhere at higher salaries than could be offered here.

“One of our teachers having a salary of \$600 for eleven months work, took a position in the city schools, receiving \$720 for nine and one-half months' work with an increase each year for a stated time. Recently a teacher receiving our maximum class salary of \$720 for eleven months' teaching, left us to take a primary class in the city schools, receiving \$860 for nine and one-half months' teaching, with an increase of \$40 each year until \$1320 be reached.



before coming to us. They are devoted to their work and are deserving of cordial appreciation and support from both State and city authorities."

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The aim of a reformatory is to train every boy and girl committed to its care for self support in honest life. Side by side with the scholastic instruction, therefore, industrial training has its place. Shops for the boys and workrooms for the girls here give opportunities for practical training in shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, plumbing, machine work, printing, bookbinding, carpentry, painting, masonry, gardening and other trades.

The Refuge has been hampered for lack of material. At times the industrial department has been at a standstill because there were no materials. The shoe shop had no leather, the tailor shop no cloth, and the other trade schools were closed awaiting the allowances of supplies. Notwithstanding these embarrassments, the industrial training has proved its value and disciplinary effect in many instances. Former inmates, who now occupy positions of responsibility where skill is essential, received their instruction and training at the House of Refuge.

The industrial training of the girls is necessarily restricted. The laundries and the sewing rooms, the kitchens and the cooking classes, are not equally important from an educational standpoint. As the cooking classes cannot accommodate as large a number at one time as the laundries, the latter and the sewing rooms occupy the chief places in the industrial training of the girls.

Methodical instruction is given in the sewing classes, so that at their discharge many girls are good dressmakers, and all know something about plain sewing and have been taught how to utilize dress goods and other sewing supplies.

The cooking classes are well conducted and accomplish much good, for this training is invaluable in the life of the girls. The same unwise system, which closes shops from time to time for lack of material, occasionally affects the cooking school unfavorably.



While the moral training of the inmates of the House of Refuge is evidently conscientiously attempted by the chief officers, there did not appear to the committee to be that organized and systematized method of moral training which the inmates of a reformatory require. Every inmate should be individually studied and then be treated according to his personal peculiarities during his entire term of residence in the institution.

### THE PERIOD OF DETENTION.

Under authority of the charter, section 6 of chapter 126, Laws of 1824, the managers have established a system for determining the period of detention of inmates, which is in substance as follows:

A debit and credit account of marks is opened with each inmate, under which it is assumed that an inmate of average good conduct will become entitled to a discharge after detention for a period of eighteen months; if the detention exceeds eighteen months, the additional time is due to misconduct charged to the debit account.

The eighteen months' period of detention was originally established by the managers, in the belief that in such a period, through careful and systematic training, the character and habits of children committed to their care can be thoroughly reformed. This plan has since been modified. A new system of commutation was adopted by the Board of Managers in March, 1900, by which an inmate may shorten his detention two weeks for every thirteen weeks of faultless conduct. This reduces the former eighteen months' period to one of about fifteen and one-half months. The paroles are based on this system, and the detention rules are not set aside except in special cases. When such cases arise, the parole or discharge is made by direct vote of the Board of Managers. The reason for this is that a departure from the rules is believed by the children to be due to favoritism or unjust discrimination, and this feeling affects their conduct.

The beneficial results of the training and educational work of the institution even under the disadvantages we have described lead us to urge the advisability of lengthening the average period



turn voluntarily if the home in which he is placed proves unsuitable.

There are two parole officers, one to supervise paroled boys, the other the girls. These officers are required to see the paroled inmates as often as possible, but the work of supervision has been greatly hampered by lack of funds to pay the necessary expenses of these officers. The allowance of only ten or fifteen dollars per month for this purpose does not permit of frequent visitation to those on parole or discharged. It is desirable that through the parole officers the institution should keep in close touch with boys and girls for a time after discharge, but this is now impossible for lack of funds. Nor can the two parole officers visit all the boys and girls who need friendly supervision. For at least a year after final discharge such visits would be helpful and would encourage the boys or girls in the effort to lead honest, virtuous lives. Infirm characters would be thus strengthened, and many who now, because left to themselves at this critical period, turn to vice and crime would be saved to society.

The table which follows shows the number released from the Refuge on parole from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1903.

Month	1899-0	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3
October .....	41	33	32	48
November .....	43	33	39	43
December .....	36	42	41	56
January .....	40	32	38	19
February .....	57	48	42	37
March .....	38	54	55	48
April .....	49	38	43	42
May .....	27	38	38	55
June .....	29	39	42	41
July .....	34	39	38	41
August .....	42	41	45	44
September .....	40	47	36	45
Totals .....	476	484	489	519





The present Board of Managers, exclusive of the ex-officio members, consists of twenty-seven members of the thirty provided for by the creating act of 1824, there being three vacancies. We examined during three afternoon sessions devoted to that purpose twenty-three members of the Board. Two members were too ill to attend before your committee, one was out of town, and one did not appear. We have obtained from the secretary of the Board of Managers the records of their meetings and proceedings thereat, also those of the executive committee, which, under the by-laws, is charged with the direct control of the internal affairs of the institution in the intervals between the meetings of the Board.

A quorum of the Board is fixed in the by-laws at nine members. From the 1st of October, 1899, to the date of the beginning of our inquiry, it appears by the records of the Board that fifty-one meetings were held. Of these, thirty-three had a quorum present and eighteen had not. The largest number present at any meeting was sixteen on each of two occasions. The average number present at each of the fifty-one meetings was 8.72.

An examination of the records in detail shows that several of the members attended only two or three meetings a year, and that more than one of them has been absent from all of the meetings for more than a year. The by-laws contain the following provision: "The absence of any manager residing in the city of New York for three successive stated meetings of the Board without being excused shall be considered by the Board as a resignation of such manager. Such manager may, however, be reinstated by the Board by presentation of a satisfactory explanation for his absence."

Your committee has not extended its examination to ascertain whether or not the provisions of this by-law have been strictly enforced and excuses presented and accepted for all successive absences beyond the two allowed without penalty. The presumption is doubtless in favor of this regular course. We think, however, that the by-law is wise and believe that the interest







The most serious and oftentimes fatal hindrance to such normal development is that aggregation of inmates which prevails in all institutions. This prevents that proper attention to the individual which is the basis of all true development.

In accordance with these principles, the new arrival should be carefully instructed by the superintendent in regard to the purposes of the institution, the rules and regulations which govern the conduct of the inmates, and the means by which an inmate can shorten his term of detention. He should also give him such further advice as in each case may be deemed necessary. In this way a proper, personal and sympathetic relation will be immediately established between the new boy and the superintendent, and such relation should be maintained by frequent, private personal interviews, as through them the superintendent, who stands *in loco parentis* to the inmates, will be enabled to watch over and direct the process of reformation. Following immediately this interview with the superintendent, the new inmate should be carefully interviewed privately by an officer specially qualified to determine his physical, mental and moral condition, in order that he may be assigned to the place in each department of the institution best fitted for his improvement and the welfare of the other inmates. All the data obtained in these interviews should be carefully recorded in a volume kept for that purpose, and from month to month the proper officer should continue to add to this data the results of new examinations. By this method an accurate history will be kept up to date of each inmate of the institution for all time. This will also constantly furnish practical suggestions for changes in treatment.

In the classification the innocent-minded should never be associated with the vicious or criminal, and the latter class should be individually isolated as far as practicable. This should apply to the schools, workshops, playgrounds, dormitories and general associations. If this course is not followed, moral deterioration of the innocent will follow association and this, too, under the guardianship of the State which has a sacred trust in the care of its minor wards.



institution. The correspondence, and the contrivances and intrigue consequent thereto, are detrimental to discipline as well as drawbacks to moral reform.

Another reason why girls should not be committed to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island is the impossibility of sufficient outdoor employment for them, due to the presence of the boys. These girls should have constant employment and exercise in the gardens and fields, but the girls cannot go about with the freedom essential to physical and moral development where the boys are. In a separate institution of the Cottage type, remote from a reformatory for boys, the beneficial influence of properly diversified training, domestic, scholastic, and out of doors is intensified, and there is a greater certainty of reformation. In the Cottage the personal influence of the matron and teacher bears fruit more quickly than in the large barracks such as is used for the girls. For these reasons, among others, we believe the commitment of girls to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island as well as to the State Industrial School should cease at once.

### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the institution is maintained mainly through a system of markings for misconduct or violation of rules, which increases the time to be spent in the institution by the delinquent. We examined a number of the older boys privately on this subject, and none of them alleged that their punishments, resulting in loss of time or otherwise, were not merited. Familiar ourselves with the internal administration of this institution for many years, we recognize that there has been recently a marked improvement in the morale of the inmates, especially the boys. Until 1899 corporal punishment was mainly relied upon for the maintenance of discipline, and the State Board of Charities has made more than one investigation on allegations of excessive and unnecessary inflictions of this form of punishment upon the inmates. It is certain that this form of punishment was abused in the past. The result of this was then apparent in the dogged and surly expression of the boys, and found further evidence by more





they have all been embarrassed by inadequate equipment and environment prejudicial to satisfactory work.

### FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The creation by chapter 252 of the Laws of 1902, of the office of Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities transferred the Bureau of State Charitable Institutions from the office of the State Comptroller to a new department. Under the laws in force prior to June 1, 1902, the State Comptroller supervised and controlled all the expenditures of the State charitable institutions, but the new law gave this supervision and control to the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, reserving, however, to the State Comptroller his constitutional power of final audit.

The Fiscal Supervisor entered upon the discharge of his duties June 9, 1902, and since that time the fiscal operations of all the State charitable institutions have been under his control. This officer is required by law to "visit each of the State charitable institutions at least twice in each calendar year" and "examine into the condition of all buildings, grounds and other property connected with such institution, and into all matters relating to its financial management." He is therefore required to be familiar with the actual condition and needs of each institution, and to be prepared by his personal knowledge to act judiciously upon such monthly estimates for supplies as shall be made in accordance with law.

The Superintendent or other managing officer of each institution is required, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, to "cause to be prepared triplicate estimates in minute detail of the expenses required for the institution of which he has the supervision for the ensuing month. He shall countersign and submit two of such triplicates to the Fiscal Supervisor, and shall retain the other to be placed on file in the office of the institution. The Fiscal Supervisor may cause such estimates to be revised, either as to quantity or quality of supplies and the estimated cost thereof, and shall certify that he has carefully examined the same and that the requested supplies contained in such estimates as



Recognizing the fact that the appropriations have been insufficient, we recommend that the appropriation to the House of Refuge for the next fiscal year be placed at \$185,000, which, with the appropriation of \$12,000 from the city of New York toward maintaining the schools of the institution, will permit of a more reasonable per capita expenditure. The maintenance appropriation from the State for the last fiscal year was only \$148,500, to which \$12,000 was added by the city of New York for the purpose named, in order to provide for the immediate needs of the institution, a deficiency appropriation of \$35,000 should be made. This will enable the institution to secure sufficient supplies of clothing and material, and to provide a better dietary.

#### REMOVAL AND REORGANIZATION.

For many years the State Board of Charities has advocated the removal of institutions for the care of juvenile delinquents from the cities to suitable rural locations. This appears from the annual reports of the Board to the Legislature and from the reports of the Board's Standing Committee on Reformatories.

Your committee cannot better illustrate its conclusions in regard to the changes necessary in the House of Refuge than by reference to the removal of the State Industrial School at Rochester and the New York Juvenile Asylum of New York city, a private corporation, from city to country sites.

The State of New York maintains at Rochester an institution for the detention and training of juvenile delinquents, now known as the State Industrial School, which was established in 1846 under another name, and has a capacity for 900 inmates. It performs for the western section of the State the same public service as is performed by the House of Refuge on Randall's Island for the eastern section. The buildings at Rochester, although more modern in construction, are also on the congregate plan and similar in many respects to those on Randall's Island. The site of each institution contains between thirty and forty acres.



incorporated in the city of New York in 1851, and for many years and at present located in large barrack-like buildings at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and Tenth avenue, where about 900 inmates are now cared for. The Managers have purchased a large tract of 277 acres at Echo Hills, near Dobbs Ferry, Westchester county, and have in course of erection there a group of cottages and other buildings to which in the near future it is expected the inmates will be removed. The general plan for the disposition of the buildings of this institution about the grounds and the plans for their construction were awarded to a well-known firm of architects in New York city, after a competition in which many leading architects participated.

#### **SPECIAL CLAIMS OF THE GREATER CITY OF NEW YORK.**

The same opportunity should be afforded the House of Refuge that the State has given the State Industrial School at Rochester. The House of Refuge should be equipped to accomplish for the boys in the eastern section of the State what the State Industrial School is to do for the boys in the western section. Nearly three-quarters of the moneys raised by taxation for government or other purposes in the State of New York is paid by the city of New York and the neighboring counties of the Second Judicial District. Over one-half of the total population of the State is dependent upon the institution now located upon Randall's Island, and therefore, by virtue of need, general convenience, the portion of money contributed to the revenues of the State, geographical relation, and for the sake of common humanity, there should be established by the State, somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of the city of New York, a training school for the education and discipline of wayward boys to take the place of the House of Refuge. The necessity for such an institution was pointed out long ago by the State Board of Charities, and from year to year the suggestions of this committee, urging immediate legislative action, have been incorporated in the annual report of the Board to the Legislature. Similar recommendations in behalf of the State Industrial School, as has been shown, have borne fruit, yet the conditions which



when they entered them. The small cottage, the limited number of boys and girls under the care of competent matrons and attendants, the constant personal association of those who have a sympathetic interest in the future welfare of the young offenders should be sought, and all means be used which will have a tendency to reclaim the erring through the establishment of character.

The State, therefore, owes specially to the city of New York, as well as to itself, that the conditions which make the best reformatory work impossible on Randall's Island be changed immediately by the establishment of a new State Training School for boys, to be located somewhere in the vicinity of Greater New York.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your committee has added to this report as appendices necessary statistical information, in which will be found data showing the progress of the institution. As the reformatory work of the State has a common object, the committee has deemed it advisable to add to its recommendations concerning the House of Refuge on Randall's Island certain suggestions relating to the four other institutions of the same character, subject to the general supervision of the State Board of Charities.

First. That there be immediately established by act of the Legislature "The Eastern New York State Training School for Boys," to be located within fifty miles of New York city, on a suitable tract of land containing not less than one thousand acres.

Second. That a commission consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the President of the State Board of Charities, the State Architect, and the President of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York, be created with power to select a site for the "Eastern New York State Training School for Boys," and to take the necessary legal steps to have the same conveyed to the State for the use of said school.

Third. That upon the establishment of the said "Eastern New York State Training School for Boys," a full topographical sur-





of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York.

Seventh. That legislation be requested extending the provisions of the State Civil Service laws to this institution.

Eighth. That the maintenance appropriation for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1904, be recommended in the sum of \$185,000, and a deficiency appropriation of \$35,000 be requested for the year ending September 30, 1904.

Ninth. That the laws governing the commitments to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York city, and to the State Industrial School, Rochester, be amended so as to prohibit the commitment of girls to either of these institutions after October 1, 1904.

Tenth. That the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson be re-established as "The New York State Training School for Girls," by such changes in the existing laws as may be necessary, and that further legislation be requested by which all commitments to it after October 1, 1904, shall be of girls not to exceed 16 years of age, and that the term of such commitment expire on or before the arrival of the girl at majority, as the Board of Managers of such State Training School for Girls may in their discretion determine.

Eleventh. That legislation be requested by which commitments to the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford and the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion shall, after October 1, 1904, be of women over 16 years of age and under 30 only, the period of such commitments to remain as at present.

Twelfth. That legislation be requested by which the State Board of Charities in consultation with the Board of Managers of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, and the proposed New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, may be empowered to cause the transfer from any one of these institutions to another of inmates found to be better adapted for the training of such other institution.



Sixth. That the Managers take steps to secure an increase in the number of parole officers and a more liberal allowance for the necessary expenses involved in frequent visitations of all children on parole, or discharged.

Your committee recommends that the preceding suggestions of this report for the improvement of the reformatory work of the State of New York be transmitted to the Legislature of 1904 in the annual report of the State Board of Charities, with a request that immediate action be taken thereon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. R. STEWART,  
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,  
*Committee on Reformatories.*

Dated, New York city, January 11, 1904.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX.

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### THE WEEKLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

DATE.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
October 7.....	730	89	819
October 14.....	731	91	822
October 21.....	732	92	824
October 28.....	742	92	834
November 4.....	753	94	847
November 11.....	748	91	839
November 18.....	751	91	842
November 25.....	743	93	836
December 2.....	743	93	836
December 9.....	747	91	838
December 16.....	753	88	841
December 23.....	752	88	840
December 30.....	751	89	840
January 6.....	743	87	830
January 13.....	748	87	835
January 20.....	755	90	845
January 27.....	753	91	844
February 3.....	767	92	859
February 10.....	761	88	849
February 17.....	762	88	850
February 24.....	770	90	860
March 3.....	770	91	861
March 10.....	762	94	856
March 17.....	768	94	862
March 24.....	768	95	863
March 31.....	773	96	869
April 7.....	769	96	865
April 14.....	775	99	874
April 21.....	787	99	886
April 28.....	787	98	885
May 5.....	797	100	897
May 12.....	791	100	891
May 19.....	788	102	890
May 26.....	796	102	898
June 2.....	792	102	894
June 9.....	803	103	906
June 16.....	809	105	914
June 23.....	814	109	923

DATE.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
June 30.....	817	112	929
July 7.....	814	110	924
July 14.....	818	111	929
July 21.....	820	114	934
July 28.....	806	117	923
August 4.....	817	117	934
August 11.....	806	116	922
August 18.....	812	113	925
August 25.....	811	113	924
September 1.....	814	115	929
September 8.....	805	116	921
September 15.....	806	117	923
September 22.....	802	117	919
September 29.....	807	118	925

THE SOURCES WHENCE 486 CHILDREN WERE RECEIVED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

WHERE FROM.	WHITE BOYS.	WHITE GIRLS.	COLORED BOYS.	COLORED GIRLS.	TOTAL.
New York county.....	249	30	13	8	300
Kings county.....	43	1	5	2	51
Richmond county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Suffolk county.....	5	2	3	3	13
Queens county.....	2	3	.....	.....	5
Westchester county.....	6	.....	2	1	9
Orange county.....	15	3	1	.....	19
Rockland county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess county.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Putnam county.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Columbia county.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Sullivan county.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Ulster county.....	3	2	.....	.....	5
Greene county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Albany county.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Schoharie county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau county.....	4	.....	2	.....	6
	347	42	27	14	430
Recommitted .....	28	1	4	.....	33
Returned by officers.....	18	.....	2	.....	20
Returned by masters.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Returned by friends.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Returned by themselves.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	395	43	34	14	486

THE SOURCES WHENCE 612 CHILDREN WERE RECEIVED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

WHERE FROM.	WHITE	WHITE	COLORED	COLORED	TOTAL.
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	
New York county.....	343	46	13	7	409
Kings county.....	56	2	4	1	63
Richmond county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Suffolk county.....	5	1	2	.....	8
Queens county.....	5	2	.....	.....	7
Westchester county.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Orange county.....	12	.....	1	.....	13
Rockland county.....	4	1	2	1	8
Dutchess county.....	15	1	.....	.....	16
Columbia county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ulster county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Greene county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau county.....	4	1	1	2	8
	459	54	23	11	547
Were recommitted.....	36	2	3	.....	41
Returned by officers.....	12	1	2	.....	15
Returned by masters.....	2	1	2	.....	5
Returned by friends.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Returned voluntarily.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
	512	59	30	11	612

THE PARENTAGE OF 430 CHILDREN RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902, AND 547 RECEIVED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

	PROTESTANT.		CATHOLIC.		HEBREW.		TOTAL.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
American .....	51	55	41	43	2	5	94	103
American, colored.....	41	25	....	8	....	....	41	23
Austrian .....	....	....	1	6	3	16	4	22
Bohemian .....	1	....	3	5	....	2	4	7
Canadian .....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	2
Cuban .....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
English .....	2	6	2	5	3	1	7	12
French .....	....	....	1	12	....	....	1	12
German .....	33	36	16	7	13	18	62	61
Grecian .....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Hungarian .....	....	....	1	2	5	10	6	12
Irish .....	3	1	44	67	....	....	47	68
Italian .....	....	....	49	51	....	....	49	51
Mixed .....	12	18	24	21	3	5	39	44
Norwegian .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Polish .....	....	....	2	3	....	....	2	3

	PROTESTANT.		CATHOLIC.		HEBREW.		TOTAL.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Roumanian .....	....	....	....	....	4	2	4	2
Russian .....	....	....	1	2	60	102	61	104
Scotch .....	2	5	....	1	....	....	2	6
Spanish .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Swedish .....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	2
Swiss .....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
West Indian.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	<u>150</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>547</u>

THE OFFENSES OF 430 CHILDREN RECEIVED IN THE YEAR ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1902, AND 547 RECEIVED IN THE YEAR ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

	1902.	1903.
Acts not expressly forbidden.....	....	19
Assault .....	....	2
Assault in the first degree.....	....	1
Assault in the second degree.....	....	1
Assault in the third degree.....	9	14
Assault, felonious.....	....	3
Burglary in the third degree.....	10	6
Burglary in the third degree, attempted.....	3	2
Burglary in the second degree.....	2	1
Burglary .....	1	17
Corrupting morals.....	1	....
Disorderly conduct.....	129	156
Forgery, third degree.....	1	....
Forgery .....	....	1
Incorrigible .....	1	2
Larceny .....	2	2
Larceny, attempted.....	3	....
Larceny of mail matter.....	1	....
Larceny, petit.....	180	214
Larceny, petit, attempted.....	3	....
Larceny, grand.....	2	21
Larceny, grand, attempted.....	....	3
Larceny, grand, attempted, second degree.....	2	2
Larceny, grand, attempted, first degree.....	3	....
Larceny, grand, second degree.....	4	4
Malicious m'schief.....	2	1
No proper guardianship.....	2	20
Placing obstruction on railroad tracks.....	1	....
Possessing burglars' tools.....	1	....
Rape, second degree.....	1	....
Rape, second degree, attempted.....	....	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1
Riding freight trains without permission.....	....	4
Throwing stones at railroad train.....	2	....
Ungovernable .....	10	7
Unlawful entry of building.....	10	13
Vagrancy .....	31	29
Wilful disturbance of meeting.....	2	....
	<u>430</u>	<u>547</u>



AS AN INDEX TO THE PREVIOUS LIFE OF THE CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE CHARACTER OF THE HOMES, THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE FAMILY, AND THE HABITS AND ANTECEDENTS OF 306 CHILDREN CONCERNING WHOM A VERY CAREFUL EXAMINATION WAS MADE IN 1902.

1ST. CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF HOMES :	
Resided in private houses.....	28
Resided in tenements.....	224
Had no homes.....	28
Homes comfortably furnished.....	227
Homes not comfortably furnished.....	79
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2D. SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE FAMILIES :	
Fathers living.....	204
Mothers living.....	250
Parents separated.....	19
Stepfathers .....	38
Stepmothers .....	18
Temperate fathers and stepfathers.....	201
Temperate mothers and stepmothers.....	255
Intemperate fathers and stepfathers.....	21
Intemperate mothers and stepmothers.....	13
Parents having property other than household furniture.....	30
Parents having no property other than household furniture.....	276
<hr/>	

3D. HABITS AND ANTECEDENTS OF CHILDREN BEFORE COMMITMENT :	
Attended school regularly.....	120
Attended school irregularly or not at all.....	120
Were regularly employed.....	140
Were habitually idle.....	157
Were truants.....	120
Were arrested before.....	102
Had been inmates of other institutions.....	96
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RESULTS OF SIMILAR EXAMINATIONS MADE IN 1903.

Whole number of examinations.....	400
1ST. CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF HOMES :	
Resided in private houses.....	147
Resided in tenements.....	313
Homes comfortably furnished.....	308
Homes not comfortably furnished.....	72
<hr/>	

**2D. SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE FAMILIES :**

<b>Fathers living.....</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>Mothers living.....</b>	<b>386</b>
<b>Parents separated.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Stepfathers .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Stepmothers .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Temperate fathers and stepfathers.....</b>	<b>327</b>
<b>Temperate mothers and stepmothers.....</b>	<b>378</b>
<b>Intemperate fathers and stepfathers.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Intemperate mothers and stepmothers.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Parents having property other than household furniture.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Parents having no property other than household furniture.....</b>	<b>410</b>

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**3D. HABITS AND ANTECEDENTS OF CHILDREN BEFORE COMMITMENT :**

<b>Attended school regularly.....</b>	<b>296</b>
<b>Attended school irregularly or not at all.....</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>Were regularly employed.....</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Were habitually idle.....</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Were truants.....</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Were arrested before.....</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Had been inmates of other institutions.....</b>	<b>154</b>

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A SIMILAR PERCENTAGE SUMMARY OF THE EXAMINATIONS CARRIED ON FOR A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS IS FOUND IN

THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Tenements .....	.74	.78	.81	.83	.85	.87	.89	.69	.81	.73	.68
Comfortable .....	.76	.67	.73	.81	.84	.85	.77	.70	.73	.74	.84
Temperate fathers.....	.65	.67	.64	.73	.82	.75	.80	.50	.49	.66	.71
Temperate mothers.....	.80	.76	.78	.86	.93	.94	.96	.70	.76	.83	.82
No property.....	.83	.82	.83	.90	.84	.85	.81	.95	.94	.90	.89
Irregular school attendance.....	.76	.94	.83	.69	.63	.62	.13	.52	.58	.39	.36
Idle .....	.77	.46	.16	.14	.11	.07	.08	.22	.19	.51	.54
Truants .....	.69	.66	.72	.64	.62	.47	.41	.54	.62	.45	.47
Previously arrested.....	.39	.41	.44	.32	.32	.23	.33	.32	.53	.33	.47
Were in other institutions.....	.34	.36	.37	.39	.29	.23	.27	.27	.31	.31	.33

**THE DISPOSITION OF 489 CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.**

	WHITE BOYS.	WHITE GIRLS.	COLORED BOYS.	COLORED GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Paroled to friends.....	363	35	26	10	434
Paroled to hire.....	14	7	3	3	27
Indentured .....	6	1	1	.....	8
Transferred to Eastern New York Reformatory .....	8	.....	1	.....	9
Transferred to House of Good Shep- herd .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Transferred to Lincoln Hospital and Home.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Transferred to Superintendent of Poor .....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Paroled to managers.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Returned to court.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Escaped .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Died .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>489</b>

**THE DISPOSITION OF 519 CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.**

	WHITE BOYS.	WHITE GIRLS.	COLORED BOYS.	COLORED GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Paroled to friends.....	395	28	33	4	460
Paroled to hire.....	21	5	6	1	33
Indentured .....	1	.....	4	.....	5
Transferred to Eastern New York Reformatory .....	6	.....	1	.....	7
Transferred to Convent of the Divine Compassion.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Transferred to Lincoln Hospital and Home.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Transferred to superintendent of poor .....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Returned to court.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Transferred to George Junior Republic .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Died .....	2	1	2	.....	5
Habeas corpus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>519</b>

THE LENGTH OF TIME THOSE DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902, HAD BEEN IN THE HOUSE.

Were in 1 month.....	5	Were in 20 months.....	37
Were in 2 months.....	3	Were in 21 months.....	33
Were in 3 months.....	5	Were in 22 months.....	24
Were in 4 months.....	5	Were in 23 months.....	22
Were in 5 months.....	4	Were in 24 months.....	17
Were in 6 months.....	3	Were in 25 months.....	10
Were in 7 months.....	1	Were in 26 months.....	7
Were in 8 months.....	4	Were in 27 months.....	9
Were in 9 months.....	2	Were in 28 months.....	13
Were in 10 months.....	1	Were in 29 months.....	9
Were in 11 months.....	1	Were in 30 months.....	5
Were in 12 months.....	2	Were in 32 months.....	6
Were in 13 months.....	1	Were in 33 months.....	2
Were in 14 months.....	2	Were in 34 months.....	1
Were in 15 months.....	7	Were in 35 months.....	4
Were in 16 months.....	41	Were in 36 months.....	1
Were in 17 months.....	80	Were in 37 months.....	4
Were in 18 months.....	66	Were in 39 months.....	2
Were in 19 months.....	45		

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Average time in the House, 19 months, 14 days.

THE LENGTH OF TIME THOSE DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903, HAD BEEN IN THE HOUSE.

Were in less than 1 month.....	1	Were in 22 months.....	23
Were in 1 month.....	4	Were in 23 months.....	13
Were in 2 months.....	4	Were in 24 months.....	15
Were in 3 months.....	5	Were in 25 months.....	13
Were in 4 months.....	1	Were in 26 months.....	12
Were in 5 months.....	7	Were in 27 months.....	10
Were in 6 months.....	4	Were in 28 months.....	8
Were in 7 months.....	3	Were in 29 months.....	11
Were in 8 months.....	3	Were in 30 months.....	8
Were in 9 months.....	1	Were in 31 months.....	3
Were in 10 months.....	3	Were in 32 months.....	5
Were in 11 months.....	1	Were in 33 months.....	3
Were in 13 months.....	1	Were in 34 months.....	7
Were in 14 months.....	1	Were in 35 months.....	4
Were in 15 months.....	8	Were in 36 months.....	1
Were in 16 months.....	55	Were in 38 months.....	3
Were in 17 months.....	59	Were in 39 months.....	2
Were in 18 months.....	71	Were in 40 months.....	1
Were in 19 months.....	53	Were in 43 months.....	1
Were in 20 months.....	35	Were in 45 months.....	1
Were in 21 months.....	41		

---

Average time in the House, 20 months.

ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOL CLASSES, OCTOBER 1, 1902, AND OCTOBER 1, 1903.

	1st DIVISION.		2d DIVISION.		PRIMARY.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
First class.....	33	49	34	34	9	19	7	17	83	119
Second class.....	35	49	34	36	20	19	24	23	113	127
Third class, B.....	38	47	36	36	18	17	23	17	114	117
Third class, A.....	.....	.....	44	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	36
Fourth class.....	39	48	47	46	24	26	19	18	129	133
Fifth class.....	47	51	43	39	16	18	19	44	125	152
Sixth class.....	43	51	43	44	14	7	.....	.....	100	102
Seventh class, B.....	.....	.....	46	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	39
Seventh class, A..	47	55	37	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	101
	233	350	364	356	101	106	91	119	833	931

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES  
AND GENERAL WORK, OCTOBER 16, 1903.

TRADE SCHOOLS.	FIRST DIVISION.	SECOND DIVISION.	TOTAL.
Painting .....	.....	8	8
Printing .....	30	18	48
Tailoring .....	25	18	43
Shoe shop.....	18	19	37
Carpentry .....	2	2	4
Machine shop.....	.....	6	6
Blacksmith .....	16	10	26
Masonry .....	2	3	5
Plumbing shop.....	.....	2	2
Greenhouse .....	10	7	17
Farm .....	6	4	10
Laundry .....	14	6	20
Bakery .....	.....	12	12
Electrician .....	.....	2	2
Advanced carpentry.....	22	18	40
Advanced plumbing.....	21	19	40
Art class.....	1	5	6
Sloyd class.....	1	1	2
Art and sloyd class.....	50	24	74
Unassigned .....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped and paroled.....	2	11	13
<i>Routine duty.</i>			
Second division hall squad.....	21	19	40
First division hall squad.....	20	19	39
General duty squad.....	10	7	17
Gas house squad.....	.....	3	3
Steam room squad.....	8	6	9
Storeroom squad.....	2	4	6
Rotunda squad.....	5	4	9
Officers' dining-room squad.....	3	4	7
Officers' quarters' squad.....	1	3	4
Quartermaster squad.....	2	2	4
Hospital and patients' squad.....	3	8	11
Boys' kitchen squad.....	5	10	15
Second division dining-room squad.....	3	11	14
First division dining-room squad.....	4	12	16
First division yard squad.....	12	.....	12
Second division yard squad.....	.....	9	9
Sewing room squad.....	3	4	7
Cart squad.....	6	6	12
Trachoma quarters' squad.....	4	7	11
Ferry squad.....	1	2	3
Office and cottage squad.....	7	1	8
Fourth hall squad.....	.....	1	1
Boys' library squad.....	.....	1	1
Quarantine squad.....	8	11	19
Policing squad.....	.....	.....	.....
	343	348	691

NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE.

STATEMENT OF AVERAGE MONTHLY POPULATION FOR THE YEARS  
1901-2 AND 1902-3 AND MEAT ALLOWED.

MONTH.	1901-2.		1902-3.	
	POPULATION.	MEAT ALLOWED.	POPULATION.	MEAT ALLOWED.
October .....	851.	14,000	825.645	14.000
November .....	860.566	14,000	839.833	17.000
December .....	660.548	14,000	840.1	17.200
January .....	856.677	14,500	839.742	16.000
February .....	850.464	14,500	854.357	16.000
March .....	843.064	14,000	861.548	16.000
April .....	820.	14,000	877.933	16.000
May .....	826.548	14,000	894.225	16.000
June .....	830.	14,000	914.6	16.000
July .....	830.322	14,000	927.1613	16.000
August .....	835.064	14,000	925.709	16.150
September .....	829.0333	14,000	922.166	16.200

The price of 8c. per lb. was paid up to and including May, 1902, (and for the years previous to that date). For June and July, 1902, 10c. was paid and for August 10½c. was paid. The change to the new method was made in September, 1902.

Beef and mutton are now purchased in whole carcasses. Meat was formerly purchased cut up ready to cook.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING IN USE AND IN RESERVE.

The following is a statement of the clothing on hand and in use in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, at the time of the investigation. This detailed statement, with the comments upon the different articles, was prepared by Superintendent Sage, but the statement was verified by subsequent inspection.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT, FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

- In use.

700 coats, assorted ; old, about 60 would bear inspection.

700 trousers, assorted ; old, about 15 would bear inspection.

1,335 shirts, old ; about 600 would bear inspection.

1,400 pairs stockings ; about 1,300 would bear inspection.

1,400 undershirts ; about 1,000 would bear inspection.

1,400 underdrawers ; about 1,000 would bear inspection.

On hand in reserve.

10 coats ; winter, new.

10 trousers ; winter, new.

51 shoes ; new.

} These suits are being manufactured daily.



*In use.*

638 dozen pairs stockings; new. We have this amount, being the stock left from the stocking industry and which is being used month by month as required.

11 undershirts; new.

*On hand for use for working clothes.*

169 summer coats; two years old.

15 summer trousers; two years old.

260 winter trousers; old, very poor and repaired.

*On hand for use next summer.*

290 summer coats; fair.

26 overalls; new.

4 jumpers; new.

1 trousers.

1 coat.

1 vest.

## GIRLS' AND PRIMARY BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

*Girls.**In use—dresses.*

68 covert cloth, Sunday, made last spring; now being used for school.

120 park check, used for school and recreation; in very poor condition.

30 serge, used for school and Sunday; made three years ago.

16 brown denim, ironing room.

20 blue denim, wash room; in poor condition.

30 waists and skirts, made from discarded dresses; used as working dresses in dormitories and girls' kitchen; mended and patched many times.

10 donated.

*Shoes.*

31 pairs; very poor condition.

40 pairs; fair.

36 pairs; good.

12 pairs; donated.

*Stockings.*

86 pairs, in good condition.

110 pairs, in very poor condition.

9 pairs, donated.

*Undershirts.*

50 in good condition.

90 in poor condition.

8 donated.

*Underdrawers.*

70 pairs in good condition.

156 pairs in very poor condition.

3 pairs donated.

*Nightgowns.*

135 nightgowns.

*Boys.**Underwear.*

144 pairs drawers; good.

144 shirts; good.

170 shirts; poor.

70 pairs drawers; poor.

*Stockings.*

60 pairs, in good condition.

40 pairs, in poor condition.

*In use—Blouses, pants and hats.*  
45 gray blouses ; poor condition.  
70 gray pants ; poor condition.  
40 gray hats.  
50 blue hats (Sunday).  
107 blue suits (Sunday).

The blouses are in better condition than the blue pants. It would be economical to have a new set of pants.

In connection with the clothing supply of the institution, the following tables show in detail the cost of all the clothing and material used by the institution for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1902, and September 30, 1903:

	BLACKING (SHOE).	BOOTS (RUBBER).	BRAID.	BIRDSEYE DIAPER.	BUTTONS.	CAM- BRIC.
October, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7 43	\$10 66
November .....	.....	\$26 64	.....	.....	13 40	.....
December .....	.....	.....	\$51 31	.....	4 91	.....
January, 1902.....	.....	.....	1 42	.....	3 00	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 73	.....
March .....	.....	13 85	.....	.....	7 66	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	\$4 50	7 48	12 90
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 86	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 96	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 35	6 61
August .....	\$5 00	.....	.....	.....	\$4 75	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	\$4 50	9 56	.....
October .....	.....	.....	\$19 95	.....	8 86	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 60	.....
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 23	\$5 50
January, 1903.....	.....	\$27 84	.....	.....	1 26	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 20	.....
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 60	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 45	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 85	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 60	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 60	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 35	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$5 00	\$68 33	\$72 68	\$9 00	\$159 69	\$34 67

	CANVAS.	CAPS.	CAP PEAKS.	CAP SWEAT- BANDS.	CAP STRAPS.	CHALK (TAIL- OR'S).
October, 1901.....	\$13 00	.....	\$3 75	\$2 00	\$1 75	.....
November .....	6 50	\$7 54	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
December .....	52 00	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
January, 1902.....	9 20	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	\$1 32
February .....	6 50	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....

	CANVAS.	CAPS.	CAP PEAKS.	CAP SWEAT- BANDS.	CAP STRAPS.	CHALK (TAIL OR'S).
March .....	.....	.....	\$3 75	\$2 00	\$1 75	.....
April .....	\$6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
June .....	.....	\$178 43	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
July .....	.....	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
October .....	.....	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	\$1 32
November .....	.....	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
December .....	13 00	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
January, 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	7 61	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
March .....	.....	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
April .....	7 80	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	7 80	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	.....	3 75	2 00	1 75	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$129 91	\$185 97	\$63 75	\$34 00	\$31 50	\$2 64

	CHECK, PARK.	CLOTH, PRISON, AND UNIFORMS.	COLLARS, PRISON.	CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS.	CUTTING KNIFE AND HANDLE.	DARNING COTTON.
October, 1901.....	\$25 99	\$740 63	.....	\$18 00	.....	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	34 20	.....	.....
December .....	25 81	653 44	\$4 20	.....	.....	.....
January, 1902.....	.....	316 81	8 40	.....	.....	\$1 50
February .....	19 43	747 25	4 20	.....	.....	75
March .....	.....	546 34	4 20	.....	.....	75
April .....	13 87	.....	4 20	.....	.....	75
May .....	13 61	75 28	4 20	.....	.....	.....
June .....	28 00	76 31	4 20	.....	.....	.....
July .....	13 72	.....	4 20	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	.....	4 20	22 80	.....	.....
September .....	7 42	1,908 07	.....	.....	\$3 00	.....
October .....	.....	638 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	26 58	361 16	.....	.....	.....	3 00
January, 1903.....	.....	95 94	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	.....	125 50	3 15	.....	.....	.....
March .....	13 93	53 44	3 15	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	104 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	78 38	3 15	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	80 63	3 15	.....	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$188 36	\$6,676 51	\$54 60	\$75 00	\$3 00	\$6 75

	DENIM.	DRILLING.	ELASTIC GARTER AND HAT.	EMERY.	FLAN- NEL.	GING- HAM.
October, 1901.....	\$5 93	\$11 14	\$4 20	.....	.....	.....
November .....	27 55	4 45	.....	.....	.....	\$2 24
December .....	28 66	6 68	.....	.....	\$2 25	.....
January, 1902.....	29 46	4 56	3 99	.....	.....	.....
February .....	12 03	4 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	7 13	3 99	\$0 71	.....	.....
April .....	.....	4 55	.....	.....	.....	6 54
May .....	.....	4 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	27 23	5 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	5 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	27 55	.....	3 99	.....	.....	2 40
September .....	11 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 28
October .....	.....	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	56 97	11 88	3 99	.....	18 52	.....
January, 1903.....	22 77	4 75	4 27	.....	1 20	.....
February .....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	2 25	.....
March .....	11 76	4 25	4 28	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	38 10	2 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	2 34	.....	.....	.....	2 37
July .....	.....	4 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	4 54	1 37	.....	.....	11 18
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$299 20	\$107 51	\$30 08	\$0 71	\$24 22	\$27 01

	GLOVES.	HAIRPINS.	HANDKER- CHIEFS.	HATS.	HOOKS AND EYELETS.	HUM- BOLDT JEANS.
October, 1901.....	.....	.....	\$15 00	\$10 00	\$7 65	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	7 65	\$300 08
December .....	.....	\$0 25	15 00	20 00	5 90	.....
January, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	2 50	.....
February .....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	1 40	303 60
March .....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	3 15	307 05
April .....	.....	.....	33 00	10 00	3 15	312 75
May .....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	7 65	.....
June .....	.....	24	33 00	65 00	7 65	180 38
July .....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	7 57	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	5 20	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	5 34	.....
October .....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	6 87	.....
November .....	.....	.....	33 60	15 00	5 51	.....
December .....	.....	25	.....	15 00	3 70	.....
January, 1903.....	\$148 50	.....	.....	15 00	8 20	.....
February .....	.....	.....	3 60	15 00	5 62	301 43
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 54	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 67	402 40
May .....	.....	25	.....	15 00	1 67	273 19
June .....	.....	24	.....	15 00	2 37	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	2 37	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	5 37	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 06	.....
Total.....	\$148 50	\$1 23	\$163 20	\$322 50	\$119 76	\$2,380 88

	INK (SHOE).	LACE VALENCE.	LACES, CORSET AND SHOE.	LAWN.	LEATHER.	LINEN.
October, 1901.....	.....	.....	\$6 00	.....	\$416 69	.....
November .....	.....	.....	7 20	.....	445 44	.....
December .....	.....	.....	7 92	.....	311 49	\$2 25
January, 1902.....	.....	.....	7 20	.....	168 74	.....
February .....	.....	.....	7 20	.....	318 91	.....
March .....	\$1 50	.....	7 20	.....	418 76	.....
April .....	3 75	.....	7 20	.....	420 25	.....
May .....	.....	.....	7 20	.....	279 52	.....
June .....	.....	\$0 65	7 20	.....	354 11	.....
July .....	.....	.....	7 20	.....	352 83	.....
August .....	.....	.....	7 20	.....	359 68	.....
September .....	.....	.....	7 20	\$1 44	363 16	.....
October .....	5 00	.....	7 20	.....	368 12	.....
November .....	.....	.....	7 20	.....	373 53	.....
December .....	.....	.....	7 95	.....	384 18	.....
January, 1903.....	.....	.....	7 20	.....	329 85	.....
February .....	5 00	.....	7 20	3 13	401 96	.....
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 16	.....
April .....	.....	.....	7 20	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	3 60	.....	296 09	.....
June .....	.....	.....	6 00	2 40	337 60	.....
July .....	5 00	.....	7 20	.....	203 74	.....
August .....	.....	.....	7 77	.....	205 18	.....
September .....	.....	.....	3 60	.....	381 24	.....
Total .....	\$20 25	\$0 65	\$158 04	\$6 97	\$7,622 23	\$2 25

	LINING.	LEG- GINS.	MITTENS.	MUSLIN.	NAILS.	NEEDLES.
October, 1901.....	\$15 94	.....	.....	.....	\$7 62	\$3 75
November .....	16 18	.....	.....	\$23 68	.....	2 50
December .....	101 27	.....	.....	14 14	.....	.....
January, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	15 59	.....	1 00
February .....	.....	.....	.....	12 92	.....	2 00
March .....	.....	.....	.....	36 14	4 87	.....
April .....	22 56	.....	\$123 75	.....	5 90	3 50
May .....	16 87	.....	.....	54 38	8 76	1 19
June .....	16 45	\$110 00	.....	45 23	5 84	1 25
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 39	3 37
August .....	.....	.....	.....	45 44	5 54	3 30
September .....	.....	.....	.....	29 54	3 15	.....
October .....	14 69	.....	.....	.....	6 32	4 23
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 52	.....
December .....	8 45	.....	.....	84 09	4 90	2 52
January, 1903.....	.....	.....	7 60	.....	7 57	1 10
February .....	8 45	.....	.....	.....	9 58	1 55
March .....	8 32	.....	.....	8 65	5 76	3 75
April .....	15 86	.....	.....	.....	6 68	3 42
May .....	.....	.....	.....	6 14	48	1 35
June .....	9 10	.....	.....	4 28	5 59	4 38
July .....	8 78	.....	.....	35 76	5 66	1 35
August .....	8 06	.....	.....	5 35	7 39	3 15
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 11	.....
Total.....	\$270 98	\$110 00	\$136 35	\$421 33	\$120 61	\$49 78

	PINS.	RIBBON.	RIVETS FOR COAT BUTTONS.	SAND- PAPER.	SHIRTS (PRISON).	SHIRT- INGS (PRISON).
October, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	\$4 80	.....	\$1 40	.....	.....	.....
December .....	.....	\$1 21	.....	.....	\$24 00	\$46 98
January, 1902.....	.....	.....	4 20	.....	48 00	142 39
February .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	40 88
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	40 00
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	1 22	.....	.....	24 00	40 00
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	34 26
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	40 00
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	39 96
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 98
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	40 00
December .....	.....	1 46	.....	.....	24 00	40 58
January, 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	41 58
February .....	.....	1 40	.....	\$0 45	18 00	41 16
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 08
May .....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	39 54
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	39 94
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$4 80	\$6 79	\$5 60	\$0 45	\$324 00	\$826 83

	SHOES (PRISON).	SILKESIA.	SENE- SUCKER.	SOCKS AND STOCKINGS.	SUITS (BOYS).	SUSPEND- ERS.
October, 1901.....	\$72 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$12 50
November .....	.....	\$5 12	.....	.....	.....	35 62
December .....	.....	5 12	.....	.....	\$69 55	14 25
January, 1902.....	72 00	4 64	.....	\$1,331 49	.....	14 25
February .....	36 00	5 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	36 00	.....	\$19 17	.....	.....	15 00
April .....	36 00	10 26	.....	.....	.....	12 82
May .....	.....	5 04	.....	.....	.....	15 00
June .....	36 00	5 06	.....	.....	.....	15 00
July .....	72 00	.....	16 40	.....	.....	14 25
August .....	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	36 00	.....	.....	25 50	216 00	32 50
November .....	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	36 00	5 12	.....	.....	9 00	48 75
January, 1903.....	54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	54 00	5 12	.....	.....	.....	62 50
June .....	54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	54 00	5 12	.....	12 75	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$918 00	\$55 80	\$35 57	\$1,369 74	\$294 55	\$292 44

	TACKS.	TAPE.	TAPE STAY.	THIMBLES.	TIES.	THREAD.
October, 1901.....	\$2 93	\$2 64	.....	\$1 10	.....	\$27 30
November .....	.....	2 56	\$2 64	.....	\$5 70	24 85
December .....	.....	.....	2 64	.....	5 70	45 35
January 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	1 66	.....	49 47
February .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 30
March .....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 95
April .....	1 40	.....	.....	.....	2 85	12 65
May .....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 32	12 65
June .....	.....	.....	2 64	.....	6 65	20 75
July .....	1 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 23
August .....	85	.....	.....	.....	5 70	10 50
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 32	10 50
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 56	10 50
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 10
December .....	80	.....	2 64	.....	9 50	21 00
January, 1903.....	1 27	.....	.....	.....	3 57	22 75
February .....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 22
March .....	70	.....	2 64	88	3 56	20 25
April .....	70	.....	2 64	.....	.....	12 60
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 14
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 37	16 28
July .....	.....	36	.....	.....	3 75	12 60
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 56	18 78
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 60
Total.....	\$15 75	\$5 56	\$15 84	\$3 64	\$63 11	\$517 32

	TISSUE RUBBER.	UNDER- SHIRTS.	UNDER- DRAWERS.	WADDING.	WAX, SHOE- MAKER.	WIRE.
October, 1901.....	.....	\$125 10	\$125 10	.....	.....	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	\$1 00	82 80	82 80	\$7 60	\$0 14	.....
January, 1902.....	.....	41 40	41 40	.....	14	.....
February .....	.....	20 70	20 70	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	62 10	62 10	.....	.....	.....
April .....	1 00	20 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$27 00
July .....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	6 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	1 00	62 10	62 10	.....	.....	.....
November .....	.....	155 88	128 34	.....	.....	.....
December .....	.....	128 34	128 34	.....	.....	.....
January, 1903.....	1 00	103 50	103 50	.....	.....	.....
February .....	.....	80 46	80 46	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	41 40	41 40	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	12 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	1 00	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$6 00	\$943 60	\$876 24	\$7 60	\$0 28	\$27 00

	WOOL.	SERGE.	PRINTS, TURKEY RED.	BURLAP.	COVERT CLOTH.	CABLE COTTON- ADE.
October, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1902.....	\$7 25	\$91 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	.....	.....	\$3 22	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	.....	46 86	.....	\$0 54	.....	.....
January, 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$41 88	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50 86
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$7 25	\$138 25	\$3 22	\$0 54	\$41 88	\$50 86

	MACHINE OIL.	CASES, ETC.	CARTAGE.	EXPRESS.	FREIGHT.	TOTAL.
October, 1901.....	.....	\$3 00	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$10 00	\$1,716 80
November .....	.....	1 50	4 00	4 00	10 00	1,044 94
December .....	.....	.....	3 83	4 00	10 00	1,721 95
January, 1902.....	.....	3 00	4 00	4 00	10 00	2,472 87
February .....	.....	3 00	4 00	4 00	10 00	1,681 48
March .....	.....	3 00	4 00	4 00	10 00	1,699 87
April .....	.....	1 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	1,122 42
May .....	.....	1 00	60	4 00	10 00	623 40
June .....	.....	3 00	4 00	4 00	10 00	1,356 90
July .....	.....	4 00	4 00	75	10 00	662 85
August .....	.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	10 00	657 13
September .....	.....	.....	4 00	4 00	10 00	2,486 15
October .....	.....	4 00	3 42	.....	.....	1,604 66
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 78
December .....	.....	4 00	8 58	12 00	30 00	1,740 38
January, 1903.....	.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	10 00	899 72
February .....	.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	10 00	1,246 66
March .....	.....	4 00	4 00	3 41	10 00	450 33
April .....	.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	10 00	539 40
May .....	.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	10 00	951 94
June .....	.....	4 00	4 00	88	10 00	648 05
July .....	.....	1 00	.....	1 62	.....	527 27
August .....	\$2 75	50	1 90	10 71	10 00	548 00
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408 61
Total .....	\$2 75	\$60 00	\$82 33	\$89 37	\$214 00	\$27,652 56



NECESSARY COST OF OUTFIT FOR ONE YEAR FOR A SENIOR BOY,  
WITH EXACT COST OF EACH ARTICLE USED TO MAKE THE  
GARMENTS.

NUMBER AND NAME OF ARTICLE.			
1 coat, winter, 1¾ yards, at \$1.50.....	\$2 63		
Edge stay.....	01		
Canvas.....	07		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	02		
			\$2 75
1 coat, summer, 3½ yards, at 31½ cents.....	\$1 10		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	02		
			1 14
2 trousers, winter, 1¾ yards, at \$1.50.....	\$1 88		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	03		
	\$1 93		3 85
1 trousers. summer, 2½ yards, at 31½ cents.....	\$0 79		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	03		
Drilling .....	04		
			38
4 shirts. outer, 3¼ yards, at 8 cents.....	\$0 28		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	01		
	\$0 29		1 16
4 drawers, under.....	\$0 39		
4 shirts, under, at \$4.60 per dozen garment.....	38		
	\$0 77		3 08
6 pairs socks, at 6¼ cents.....			38
1 cap. winter, 1-12 yard, at \$1.50.....	\$0 13		
Findings .....	06		
			19
1 cap. summer, 1-6 yard, at 31½ cents.....	\$0 05		
Findings .....	06		
			11
2 pairs shoes. at \$1.50 per pair.....			4 50
6 laces. at 60 cents per gross.....			06
6 collars. at \$1.50 per dozen.....			32
2 ties, at \$1.75 per dozen.....	\$0 14½		29
6 handkerchiefs. at 60 cents per dozen.....	05		29
1 belt.....			25
2 pairs suspenders. at \$1.50 per dozen.....			25
2 pairs hose supporters.....	10		2
2 shirts. night, 4 yards. at 6 cents.....	\$0 24		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	01		
			27
Total .....			\$20 17

OUTFIT FOR A PRIMARY BOY, WITH EXACT COST OF EACH ARTICLE  
USED TO MAKE THE GARMENTS.

NUMBER AND NAME OF ARTICLE.			
1 blouse, winter, 1¼ yards, at \$1.50.....	\$1 88		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	02		
			\$1 92
2 trousers, winter, ¾ yard, at \$1.50.....	\$1 13		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	01		
	\$1 16		2 32
1 trousers, summer, 1½ yards, at 31¼ cents.....	\$0 47		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	01		
4 shirts, outer, 2½ yards, at 13 cents.....	\$0 33		5
Thread .....	01		
Buttons .....	01		
	\$0 35		1 40
4 shirts, under, at \$4.60 per dozen.....	\$0 38		1 52
4 drawers, under, at \$4.60 per dozen.....	38		1 52
6 pairs stockings, at \$1.40 per dozen.....	12		72
1 cap, winter, ¼ yard, at \$1.50.....	37		
Thread .....	01		
			38
1 cap, summer, ½ yard, at 31¼ cents.....	\$0 16		
Thread .....	01		
			17
3 pairs shoes, at \$1.50, including repairs.....			4 50
6 pairs laces.....			02
2 ties .....	\$0 10		20
6 handkerchiefs, at 60 cents per dozen.....			30
1 belt.....			25
2 pairs stocking garters.....	06		12
2 shirts, night, 4 yards, at 6 cents.....	\$0 24		
Thread .....	02		
Buttons .....	01		
			27
Total .....			\$16 11

OUTFIT FOR A GIRL INMATE, WITH EXACT COST OF EACH ARTICLE  
USED TO MAKE THE GARMENTS.

NUMBER AND NAME OF ARTICLE.			
3 dresses, summer, 7¼ yards, at 14 cents.....	\$1 01½		
2½ spool cotton.....	01¾		
1 dozen buttons.....	07		
	\$1 10		\$3 30
2 dresses, winter, 7½ yards, at 9 cents.....	\$0 67½		
½ spool cotton.....	01¾		
1 dozen buttons.....	12½		
	\$0 82		1 64

NUMBER AND NAME OF ARTICLE.			
1 hat winter, at \$7 per dozen.....	\$0 58		
Elastic .....	01		
			\$0 59
1 hat, summer, at \$6 per dozen.....	\$0 50		
Elastic .....	01		
			51
1 cape, 1½ yards, at \$1.37½.....	\$2 06½		
½ spool cotton.....	01½		
2 hooks and eyes.....	01		
			2 00
2 petticoats, summer, 3 yards, at 15 cents.....	\$0 45		
¼ spool cotton.....	01		
1 button.....	00½		
	\$0 46½		93
2 petticoats, winter, 3 yards, at 15 cents.....	\$0 45		
¼ spool cotton.....	01		
1 button.....	00½		
	\$0 46½		93
2 dresses, night, 5 yards, at 7¾ cents.....	\$0 38		
½ spool cotton.....	01½		
3 buttons.....	01½		
	\$0 41		82
3 pairs drawers, muslin, 2 yards, at 6 cents.....	\$0 12		
½ spool cotton.....	00½		
1 button.....	00½		
	\$0 13		39
2 pa'rs drawers, winter, at \$4.60 per dozen.....			76
3 vests, summer, at \$2.25 per dozen.....			56
2 vests, winter, at \$4.60 per dozen.....			76
6 pairs stockings, at \$1.15 per dozen.....			57
8 pairs shoes, at \$1.50 per pair.....			4 20
6 handkerchiefs, ¼ yard, at 12 cents.....	\$0 03		
4 yards cotton.....	00¼		
	\$0 03¼		20
2 pairs stocking supports, 1½ yards, at \$4.50 per gross.....			
Cotton, ¾ yard.....			05
6 pairs laces, at 60 cents per gross.....			08
Hair ribbon, 4½ yards, at 75 cents per dozen yards.....			28
Belt .....			26
2 aprons, white, 2 yards, at 7¾ cents.....	\$0 15½		
10 yards cotton.....	00¾		
2 buttons.....	01¼		
	\$0 17½		36
4 aprons, gingham, 2 yards, at 6 cents.....	\$0 12		
10 yards cotton.....	00¾		
4 buttons.....	01½		
	\$0 14¼		57
3 waists, under, at 75 cents.....			2 26
Birdseye, 5 yards, at 6 cents.....	\$0 30		
Cotton .....	00¼		
			30
Total .....			\$22 08

### OUTFIT FOR A PAROLED BOY, WITH EXACT COST OF EACH ARTICLE USED TO MAKE THE GARMENTS.

NUMBER AND  
NAME OF ARTICLE.

1 coat, 1½ yards, at \$1.....	\$1 87	
1 yard lining, body.....	13	
¾ yard lining, sleeve.....	10	
¾ yard canvas.....	10	
¼ yard silesia.....	02	
3 yards edge stay.....	02	
Buttons .....	01	
1¼ spool thread.....	03	
		\$2 23
1 vest, ¾ yard, at \$1.....	\$0 37	
¾ yard lining.....	10	
¾ yard back lining.....	04	
¾ yard pockets.....	01	
5 buttons.....	01	
½ spool thread.....	01	
		54
1 pair trousers, 1¼ yards, at \$1.....	\$1 25	
½ yard drilling.....	04	
Lining .....	01	
Rubber tissue .....	01	
Buttons .....	03	
Thread .....	02	
		1 36
1 overcoat, complete .....		5 00
1 shirt, under .....		88
1 drawers, under .....		38
1 shirt, white, at \$6 per dozen.....		50
1 collar, at \$1.05 per dozen.....		09
1 tie .....		16
1 pair suspenders .....		13
1 pair socks .....		07
1 hat .....		45
4 collar buttons .....		01
1 handkerchief, white .....		10
1 pair gloves.....		25
1 pair hose supporters.....		10
1 pair shoes .....		1 50
		\$13 29

### WINTER OUTFIT FOR A PAROLED GIRL, WITH EXACT COST OF EACH ARTICLE USED TO MAKE THE GARMENTS.

NUMBER AND  
NAME OF ARTICLE.

1 dress, 5 yards, at 65 cents.....	\$3 25	
2½ yards silesia.....	31	
5 yards cambric, at 5 cents.....	25	
Thread .....	09	
Hooks and eyes.....	05	
Buttons .....	10	
		\$4 06

NUMBER AND  
NAME OF ARTICLE.

1 coat (complete)		\$4 00
1 hat		1 00
2 petticoats, 3 yards, at 15 cents	\$0 45	
Thread	02	
Buttons	01	
	<u>\$0 48</u>	<u>96</u>
1 vest, under, at \$4.60 per dozen		28
1 drawers, under, at \$4.60 per dozen		28
1 waist, under		75
1 pair stockings		10
1 pair shoes		1 00
1 pair garters		10
1 pair gloves		75
1 belt		25
1 collar		10
2 yards ribbon, at 6 cents		12
1 handkerchief, white		10
		<u>\$14 54</u>

SUMMER OUTFIT FOR A PAROLED GIRL, WITH EXACT COST OF EACH  
ARTICLE USED TO MAKE THE GARMENTS.

NUMBER AND  
NAME OF ARTICLE.

1 dress, 7¼ yards, at 14 cents	\$1 02	
Thread	10	
Buttons	10	
	<u>\$1 22</u>	<u>1 00</u>
1 hat		1 00
2 petticoats, 3 yards, at 15 cents	\$0 45	
Thread	01	
Buttons	01	
	<u>\$0 47</u>	<u>94</u>
1 vest, under, at \$2.25 per dozen		19
1 drawers, under, 2 yards, at 6 cents		12
1 waist, under		75
1 pair stockings		10
1 pair shoes		1 00
1 pair garters		10
1 handkerchief, white		10
1 belt		25
1 collar		10
2 yards ribbon, at 6 cents		12
		<u>\$6 49</u>

### MEETINGS OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Total number of meetings since October 1, 1899.....	51
Number of meetings since October 1, 1899, having quorum.....	33
Number of meetings since October 1, 1899, without quorum.....	18
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Number having only 1 manager present.....	1
Number having only 2 managers present.....	1
Number having only 3 managers present.....	2
Number having only 4 managers present.....	1
Number having only 5 managers present.....	7
Number having only 6 managers present.....	1
Number having only 7 managers present.....	2
Number having only 8 managers present.....	3
<hr/>	
Total meetings without quorum.....	18
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Number of meetings having 9 members present.....	5
Number of meetings having 10 members present.....	4
Number of meetings having 11 members present.....	8
Number of meetings having 12 members present.....	1
Number of meetings having 13 members present.....	6
Number of meetings having 14 members present.....	5
Number of meetings having 15 members present.....	2
Number of meetings having 16 members present.....	2
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Total meetings with quorum present.....	33
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**RECIPES**

**FOR**

**INSTITUTION USE**

**BY**

**KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, PH. D., SUPERINTENDENT, NEW YORK  
STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD, N. Y.**

**APRIL, 1904.**

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have been worked out, for the most part, by Miss Maude Rhodes and Miss Mary C. Van Duzer, who have been teachers of cooking at the institution. They have all been tested in the kitchens of the various cottages and are in daily use there. Some recipes have been contributed to the collection by the officers of the cottages.

To these recipes is added a study of the dietary of two cottages for the months of January and February, 1904. The inmates of both these cottages are girls between fifteen and twenty-one years of age. The two officers of each cottage partake of the same fare at the same table and are counted in the ration allowance precisely as are the inmates. At the beginning of the month all the food supplies in the houses were carefully weighed, and what was left at the end of the month was also weighed. Accurate records, of course, were kept of all the supplies furnished to each cottage. Allowance was made for waste and the results have been worked out showing not only the per capita cost in each instance, but the amounts of proteids, fats and carbohydrates which were actually consumed.

The bills of fare for these two months are given, furnishing an illustration of what can be done toward making a varied menu from the supplies allowed by the State during two of the most difficult months of the year. We also print a bill of fare used in Huntington Cottage during the month of August, showing what can be done when fresh vegetables and fruit are to be obtained.

KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS,  
*Superintendent.*

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD, N. Y., *April, 1904.*

### SUGGESTIONS TO MATRONS.

To feed the inmates of an institution properly, it is important not only that food should be supplied in sufficient quantities to satisfy the appetite, but also that the food be of such character as to furnish the chemical elements required for repairing waste tissues, building up new tissues and furnishing the heat and

energy required by the human body. To accomplish this, care must be taken that the various food principles be supplied in the proportions which scientists have decided will best subserve these ends.

Authorities on food classify the food principles as proteids, fats and carbohydrates. The proteids are the compounds which contain nitrogen and these compounds are absolutely necessary to build up our muscular tissues. Proteids are found most abundantly in lean meat; in smaller proportions they occur in cereals, milk, cheese and eggs. The fats contain no nitrogen; they make up the fatty tissues of the body and are used to supply heat and energy. The carbohydrates belong to the classes chiefly known as starches and sugar. They contain no nitrogen; they can be converted into fatty tissue and are used to supply heat and energy.

Mr. W. O. Atwater the American authority on dietaries, tells us that for the American women at ordinary labor the daily ration, to be properly balanced, should contain about one hundred grams of proteid, one hundred grams of fat and three hundred and fifty grams of starch.

In endeavoring to prepare an institution dietary which shall conform to this standard the chief difficulty is in furnishing a sufficient amount of proteids and fats. As a rule the carbohydrates are the cheapest of the food materials, and the tendency is to use these in excess. A diet composed of too large a per cent of carbohydrates will result in flabby tissues, lack of endurance and probably in such troublesome ailments as indigestion and obstinate constipation. In order to avoid these it is necessary to pay very strict attention to the utilization of every particle of meat which is allowed in the ration. The same is true of the fats. In the ration allowed at present by the State of New York to some of its charitable institutions the tendency is to furnish a great excess of starchy foods. This is done, of course, in the interest of economy. It is only by strict attention to details that the ration at present allowed can be made to yield the proper nutritive elements in the required proportion.



## SECOND—FATS.

The management of the butter supply is most important. The present ration allowance, for the reformatory institutions at least, is three-quarters of an ounce per person per day. The butter should be used so far as possible in its natural state; that is, substitutes for butter should be used in cooking. Cooked butter does not give the same results, so far as its nutritive value is concerned. We are able to serve butter to the cottage girls for breakfast and supper, but in order to do this the week's allowance of butter is divided up by the matrons into seven equal portions and each day's portion made into small butter balls. It is important that every bit of fat which comes with the meat should be carefully tried out and kept for cooking purposes; this is used not only for frying, but to take the place of butter in many recipes. To raise the fats in the dietary, salt pork can be used at least once a week, and often during the cold weather can be used to advantage twice. It can be cooked not only in the form of pork stew but also fried with white sauce, and occasionally fried in batter.

## THIRD—CARBOHYDRATES.

The starchy foods are usually found in excess in institution dietaries. Many inmates, especially those of foreign birth, prefer bread with coffee to any other food that can be offered them, and sometimes matrons unwisely allow them to follow their inclinations. Matrons should substitute graham flour, corn meal, rye or oatmeal in place of white bread whenever possible, as the variety and the coarser cereals help the general health of the inmates. Thorough cooking of cereals is most important. They had best be cooked the preceding day, *turned out* of the boiler until morning, then thoroughly heated.

The management of the sugar is also important. This is limited to two ounces per person per day. In our institution this can be exchanged for syrup or molasses in the proportion of one pound of sugar for one quart of molasses. This is a gain from the nutritive point of view, as a quart of molasses weighs about three pounds and contains about seventy per cent of sugar. Where



temperature rolls will bake in 20 or 25 minutes; ordinary sized loaves from 45 to 60 minutes.

A loaf of bread when perfectly baked should be a beautiful chestnut brown all over.

Bread should be turned from the pans as soon as taken from the oven and placed uncovered in such a position that all sides will be exposed to the air without allowing it to come in contact with anything which will give it an unpleasant taste.

When cold it should be put in a box or jar to which the air can have access and be kept in a cool closet.

*No. 1.*

3 qts. lukewarm water,	3 tbsp. salt,
3 tbsp. lard,	2 tbsp. sugar,
$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 yeast cake.	

Dissolve the yeast cake in a little water; put the water, melted lard, salt, sugar and yeast cake together; add sifted flour to make a stiff dough, beat well; take the stiff mixture on the bread board and knead well for twenty minutes. The next morning put in well greased pans; do not knead the loaves much, or put much flour on them. When they have raised twice the bulk bake one hour.

*No. 2—Five Hour Bread.*

3 qts. lukewarm water,	3 tbsp. salt,
4 tbsp. lard,	2 tbsp. sugar,
3 cakes compressed yeast.	

Dissolve the yeast in 5 tbsp. cold water in a large bowl with the sugar and lard, pour over the lukewarm water and stir in flour enough to form a stiff dough that may be turned from the mixing bowl in a mass. Stir with a wooden spoon. Put dough on moulding board and knead well; add flour until it ceases to stick to the fingers or board; place in a well greased earthen bowl, brush surface lightly with melted drippings to keep it from crust-  
ing over, cover with towel; set to rise and let stand 3 hours at a temperature of 75 degrees; at the end of that time mould into





Put all the dry ingredients together. Add the milk, water and molasses. Put in a well-greased pail and cover tightly. A cloth under the cover is a good thing to tighten the lid. Put in a kettle, cover and steam 6 hours. Take the cover off the pail and bake 1 hour. Can leave the raisins out if preferred.

*No. 7—Oatmeal Bread.*

3 qts. water,	4 tbsp. lard,
3 tbsp. salt,	1 c. molasses,
2 c. cooked oatmeal,	1 yeast cake.

This bread is not kneaded. After second raising dip from pan into bread tins with a spoon. Fill pans about half full.

*No. 8—Baking Powder Biscuit.*

4 qts. flour,	3 tbsp. salt,
6 tbsp. baking powder,	1 c. fat,
milk or water.	

Mix the fat with the flour, salt and baking powder, lightly with the fingers. Do not mix thoroughly. Add the milk or water, a little at a time, stirring as little as possible. Moisten the mixture just enough to make it stick together, roll out and bake. For meat pie and short cake use  $1\frac{1}{2}$  c. fat.

*No. 9—French Rolls.*

Divide a piece of bread dough (large enough for a small loaf of bread) into 12 pieces. With the finger tips knead each piece into a ball, then roll under the palms of hands on moulding board until each is 5 or 6 inches long, rolling upon ends only at the last so as to make them smaller and pointed. Place two of these rolls together and lift the end of each roll upon the other and pinch together; then put in a flat, broad pan to rise, and brush over with melted drippings. Leave one inch space between rolls so the crust of each may be perfect. Let rise for 1 hour; bake in pan in which they were put to rise.

*No. 10—Muffins.*

2 tbsp. salt,	3 qts. flour,
8 tsp. baking powder,	6 c. milk,
1 c. melted lard,	4 eggs,
6 tbsp. sugar.	

The eggs can be left out. Mix the dry ingredients, add the milk and eggs if used, last the melted lard. Bake in muffin tins. This makes 5 dozen.

*No. 11—German Toast.*

4 eggs,	1½ tsp. salt,
5 tbsp. sugar,	2½ c. milk,
sliced stale bread.	

Beat the eggs slightly, add salt, sugar and milk; strain in a shallow dish. Soak the bread in this mixture until soft and cook on a hot well-greased griddle and serve.

*No. 12—Bread Griddle Cakes.*

1½ qt. sour milk or buttermilk,	3 eggs,
2 c. bread crumbs,	1 c. flour,
1 tsp. salt,	2 tsp. soda.

Soak crumbs in sour milk till soft; beat and mash until smooth; beat the eggs till light, add crumbs and milk; beat all together thoroughly and bake at once on a hot, greased griddle.

*No. 13—Corn Meal Mush.*

1 qt. corn meal,	2 tbsp. salt,
6 qts. boiling water.	

Add the corn meal slowly to the boiling water, stirring constantly, then put in double boiler and cook five or six hours. For frying, add one cup of flour with the corn meal.

*No. 14—Oatmeal.*

2 qts. oatmeal,	6 qts. water,
2 tbsp. salt.	















Dried beans and peas should be soaked over night, water drained, and beans or peas parboiled. When outside skin begins to wrinkle add pinch of soda; drain this water; beans or peas are then ready to bake or use otherwise. Beans should be baked five to six hours with moderate heat.

*No. 42—Vegetable Soup.*

2 c. each of carrots, turnips and onions, chopped fine.  
1 can tomatoes, 2 tbsp. minced parsley,  
12 c. beef stock, 4 c. water.

Cook vegetables until soft in a small amount of water and add to the stock; add the tomatoes and parsley, let simmer 30 minutes, season to taste and serve.

*No. 43—Potato Soup.*

20 potatoes, medium size, 3 qts. milk,  
3 qts. water, 1 onion, sliced,  
2 tbsp. salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. pepper,  
8 tbsp. flour, 8 tbsp. drippings.

Boil potatoes and mash after draining and drying; heat milk and water in double boiler; put onion into it, and when the milk is scalded pour over the potatoes and mix well. Strain into the double boiler. Melt the drippings in a sauce pan and put into it flour, stir well and thin the mixture with a little of the soup, adding it gradually and stirring all the time, let it boil 5 minutes, then put into the soup and mix thoroughly. Add seasoning, and when it has cooked 2 or 3 minutes more serve with croutons.

*No. 44—Split Pea Soup.*

2 qts. split peas, 8 qts. water,  
2 onions, 1 ham bone.  
Cook all till soft; strain through a coarse seive.

*No. 45—Lentil Soup.*

3 qts. lentils, 8 qts. water,  
1 ham bone, 1 onion cut in small pieces.





















**1½ c. sugar,**                      **whites of 2 eggs,**  
**¼ c. boiling water.**

1 c. lard or fat,	1½ c. milk,
1 tsp. salt,	2 tbsp. baking powder,
4 eggs,	5 c. flour,
1½ c. sugar,	1 tbsp. vanilla.

**1½ c. coffee,**  
**2 tsp. cinnamon,**

**2 tsp. nutmeg,**  
**1 c. raisins,**  
**½ c. currants.**

**No. 94—Hermits.**

1 c. lard,	2 tbs. baking powder,
1 tsp. salt,	1 c. raisins,
1½ c. sugar,	2 tsp. cinnamon,
3 eggs,	1 tsp. mace,
½ c. milk,	1 tsp. nutmeg.

**Mix all together in order of the ingredients. Roll thin and cut as cookies. This recipe makes one hundred.**

**1 c. raisins,**  
**1 c. sugar,**  
**1 egg,**

**1 cracker,**  
**1 tbsp. vinegar,**  
**Juice and rind of 1 lemon,**  
**½ c. apricot juice before it is sweetened.**

For the crust use:

4 c. flour,	water,
	1½ c. fat,
1 tsp. salt.	

This makes 36 tarts. Stone and chop the raisins, add the sugar and cracker finely rolled, then the egg slightly beaten; also the lemon or vinegar or apricot juice. Roll the crust thin, cut in

3-inch squares, put in 2 tsp. of the filling and bring corners together in middle; fasten by moistening with a little water.

*No. 96—Doughnuts.*

2 c. sugar,	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. lard,
3 eggs,	1 tsp. soda,
1 pt. sour milk,	1 tsp. baking powder.

Flour enough to roll out into a soft dough. Fry in hot lard.

*No. 97—Fritters.*

5 c. flour,	4 c. milk,
2 tbsp. baking powder,	4 eggs.

Drop in hot fat with a spoon. Apricots, apples, etc., are nice to put in. Serve with a syrup.

*No. 98—Sugar Cookies.*

1 c. shortening,	1 c. sour milk,
2 c. sugar,	2 eggs,
3 tsp. baking powder.	

Flour enough to make stiff and roll out; cream butter, add sugar slowly, then flavoring; egg beaten thoroughly; stir in the baking powder with 1 c. flour; mix alternately milk and flour, then enough flour for soft dough. Roll thin, cut in shapes with cake cutter; bake 15 min.

*No. 99—Drop Ginger Cookies.*

1 c. sugar,	1 c. shortening,
1 c. boiling water,	2 c. molasses,
6 c. flour,	2 tsp. soda,
1 tsp. ginger.	A pinch of salt.

*No. 100—Oatmeal Cookies.*

2 eggs,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. flour,
2 tbsp. butter,	1 c. sugar,
$1\frac{1}{2}$ qt. cooked oatmeal.	2 tsp. baking powder.

Beat the same as cake mixture; flavor to taste; add flour last, then roll and cut in shape.

*No. 101—Oatmeal Wafers.*

6 c. oatmeal (uncooked),	3 c. flour,
1½ c. sugar,	1 c. lard,
½ c. butter,	¾ c. milk,
1 tsp. soda, vanilla, salt.	

Mix ingredients and let stand 2 hours. Roll thin and bake. This makes about 75 wafers.

*VII.***MISCELLANEOUS.***No. 102—Rice Croquettes.*

1 qt. rice boiled in 4 qts. water,	
2 tbsp. salt,	3 eggs,
2 tsp. pepper.	

Add the eggs to the hot rice (after it is cooked) and cook 2 minutes in double boiler, add 2 tbsp. salt pork fat, and 2 tbsp. parsley. Let it cool, then make into small cakes or rolls and fry. They are better fried in deep fat.

*No. 103—Macaroni and Cheese.*

Cook 2 lbs. macaroni in a large kettle of boiling water, salted. Cook 1 hour or until tender, drain and pour over cold water, this makes the macaroni smooth and soft. Make 2 qts. white sauce thickened with ½ c. flour, 1 c. grated cheese, stirring as little as possible, pour over the macaroni; on the top sprinkle with ½ c. grated cheese, and put on bread or cracker crumbs.

*No. 104—Cheese Crackers.*

Take old dry cheese; grate with 1 tbsp. mustard, 1 tsp. salt and pepper, put on crackers and bake until a delicate brown.

*No. 105—Macaroni with Tomato Sauce.*

Cook the macaroni as before; boil 1 qt. tomatoes with 1 tsp. savory, strain and add 1 qt. water, thicken with ½ c. flour; season with salt and pepper. It can be baked in the tomato sauce, and crumbs put on the top.

*No. 106—Creamed Cheese on Toast.*

3 qts. milk (use  $\frac{1}{2}$  milk and  $\frac{1}{2}$  water if necessary).

4 eggs,

2 c. grated cheese,

pepper,

2 tsp. mustard,

2 tbsp. salt,

$\frac{3}{4}$  c. flour.

Heat the milk and thicken with flour, add salt and pepper; just before serving add the cheese; when the cheese is melted put in the beaten egg and mustard; be careful not to stir much as it toughens the cheese and makes it stringy.

*No. 107—Pie Crust.*

8 c. flour,

2 tsp. salt,

$1\frac{1}{2}$  c. fat,

water.

Mix fat into flour with tips of fingers; put in the water at edge of dish, mix toward center with knife; use ice water and handle as little as possible; do not turn. Makes 4 or 5 pies with top crust, according to size of plate.

*No. 108—Noodles.*

4 eggs,

2 tsp. salt,

flour.

Mix the flour, salt and eggs together until very stiff, add a very little water only to make it stick, roll in thin sheets and dry. Fold and cut in very fine strips.

*No. 109—Cranberry Sauce.*

Pick over and wash 8 c. cranberries, put in a granite saucepan, add 3 c. sugar,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  c. boiling water, cover and boil 10 minutes. Skim and cool.

*No. 110—Milk Sherbet.*

5 qts. milk,

$4\frac{1}{2}$  c. sugar,

1 c. lemon juice (strained).

Mix sugar and the lemon juice; put the milk into the freezer and pour the lemon juice and sugar into it; stir thoroughly, cover and freeze.  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. lemon extract may be added or the juice of an orange if desired.

## No. 111—Coffee.

**3 c. coffee,** **egg shells,**  
**6 qts. boiling water.**

Put the ground coffee in the pot, add cold water to cover coffee and some egg shells crushed (4 or 5); mix thoroughly, add the boiling water and let boil 10 minutes. Set on back of stove, adding 1 c. cold water to help it settle.

**No. 112—Tca.**

**7 level tsp. tea,                      6 qts. boiling water.**

Have the teapot heated, put in the tea, and set on the back of the stove for six minutes, do not let it boil.

## REMARKS ON DIETARIES AND BILLS OF FARE.

The dietaries in two cottages were worked out for the months of January and February, 1904. Lowell cottage contains 26 girls between the ages of 15 and 21, and two officers. Gibbons has 27 girls of the same age. The meals actually taken in the houses during the month were counted. It will be noted on examining the table that in several instances the amounts used exceeded the allowance. This is notably so in the case of milk. With the Fiscal Supervisor's consent a somewhat increased allowance of milk has been issued and this is counterbalanced by the saving on bread stuffs. When fresh vegetables are in use the quantities used will almost always exceed the allowance; but here again the excess is balanced by the saving on dried vegetables or dried fruits, which are not used up to the limit. Coffee, tea, sugar, butter and cheese are issued exactly in accordance with the ration. Slight variations may occur from month to month owing to amounts on hand when the weighing is done. In the month of February eggs were very high and scarce and it was impossible to obtain them at the price allowed; therefore, the quantities used fall short. In the month of February an increased allowance of sugar was made to Lowell cottage for the purpose of ascertaining if more of the coarser cereals would be used, provided the girls were allowed sugar with them. There was little gained in this way.



In comparing the bills of fare of Lowell and Gibbons considerable differences will be noted which depend on the individuality of the matrons in each. Absolute uniformity in the bills of fare is not insisted upon. As a result the same quantity of meat for example may be served on two occasions instead of one, the portions being smaller. The dried fruit may be used in the same way.

We do not claim that these bills of fare are the best that could be made with the given supplies. They only show what was done in the course of the regular routine.

DAILY RATIONS ALLOWED BY FISCAL SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE FOR OFFICERS AND INMATES.

	LOWELL.				GIBBONS.			
	January--887 rations.		February--783 rations.		February--809 rations.		Used.	
	Allowance	Used.	Allowance.	Used.	Allowance.	Used.	Allowance.	Used.
Pounds.								
Fresh, salted or smoked meats, poultry or fish, one-half pound .....	418.5	403.875	391.5	363.25	404.5	376.5		
Bread stuffs, or farinaceous foods, one and one-quarter pounds .....	1,046.25	702.4	978.75	633.75	1,011.25	597		
Vegetables, five-eighths pounds.....	523.125	344.8	489.375	664.75	505.625	716.5		
Dried vegetables } one-quarter pound.....	309.25	[ 117.0625 ]	195.75	[ 55 ]	202.25	[ 78 ]		
or dried fruit }		[ 53.6 ]		[ 44.75 ]		[ 46.5 ]		
Coffee, one-thirtieth pound.....	27.9	28.75	26.1	30	26.9	24.5		
Tea, one-eighth pound.....	10.45	10.5	9.7	9.25	10.1	8.75		
Sugar } one-eighth pound.....	104.625	[ 99.333 ]	97.875	[ 114.875 ]	101.125	[ 90 ]		
Syrup }		[ 30 ]		[ 15 ]		[ 13 ]		
Butter, three-fourths ounce.....	39.2	41.5	26.7	39.5	37.3	41.75		
Cheese, one-fifth ounce.....	10.45	12.5	9.7	10.5	10.7	8.75		
Quarts.								
Milk, one-half pint.....	209.25	310	195.75	261	202.25	261		
Dosen.								
Eggs, two-fifths of one.....	27.9166	26	26.1	15	26.9166	15		

## LOWELL, JANUARY, 1904.

ARTICLE.	Quan- tity. Lbs.	Price per unit.	Total cost.	Protids. Lbs.	Fats. Lbs.	Carbo- hydrate. Lbs.
Beef, fresh, forequarter...	68.3	\$0.0685	\$4.54195	9.3352	10.3123	.....
Beef, fresh, side and hind	118.7	.0765	9.08055	9.6117	9.1938	.....
Corned beef.....	27.	.0561	1.5147	3.8610	6.4260	.....
Bacon .....	10.	.1234	1.2340	2.4870	3.7600	.....
Fish, fresh.....	27.	.07	1.89	2.2680	.0540	.....
Fish, salt cod.....	17.	.0516	.8772	3.2300	.0690	.....
Fish, salt herring.....	5.875	.0724	.42535	2.9668	.5170	.....
Fish, salt mackerel.....	19.5	.075	1.4625	2.7105	4.1340	.....
Ham .....	14.	.1192	1.6688	2.0300	4.6480	.....
Pork, fresh.....	26.	.07	1.82	3.3020	7.5160	.....
Pork, salt.....	44.	.0575	2.53	.8360	37.9280	.....
Mutton .....	26.5	.0806	2.1359	3.6305	4.5315	.....
Butter .....	41.5	.23	9.545	.....	35.2750	.....
Lard .....	19.	.0712	1.2828	.2580	17.8600	.....
Milk, 311 quarts, = .....	777.	.04	12.44	25.6410	31.0800	38.85
Cheese .....	12.5	.115	1.4375	3.6000	4.4875	.0375
Eggs, 26 dozen, = .....	35.875	.26	6.76	4.2691	3.3360	.....
Sugar .....	99.333	.0125	1.24166	.....	.....	99.333
Syrup, 10 quarts, = .....	30.	.05	.50	.7500	.....	20.790
Chocolate .....	2.75	.24	.66	.3547	1.3392	.833
Tea .....	10.5	.18	1.894	.....	.....	.....
Coffee .....	28.75	.095	2.73125	.....	.....	.....
Flour .....	574.6	.0222	12.75612	65.5044	5.7460	431.5246
Corn starch.....	3.5	.04	.140	.2485	.0455	2.7440
Hominy .....	17.3	.0172	.29756	1.4359	.1038	13.0670
Corn meal.....	13.5	.0185	.24975	1.2420	.2565	10.1790
Taploca .....	7.6	.025	.19	.0304	.0076	6.6880
Rice .....	39.25	.036	1.413	3.1400	.1177	31.0075
Oatmeal .....	9.	.02625	.23625	1.5030	.6570	5.9580
Macaroni .....	15.3	.0382	.58446	2.0502	.1377	11.5373
Samp.....	2.	.02	.04	.1660	.0120	1.5800
Farina.....	5.	.03	.15	.5500	.0700	3.8150
Potatoes.....	187.	.0138	2.5806	3.3660	.1870	27.4890
Turnips.....	73.5	.0083	.61005	.6615	.0735	4.1896
Onions.....	48.6	.0125	.6075	.6804	.1458	4.3254
Can corn.....	9.75	.0833	.8125	.2730	.1170	1.8525
Can peas.....	3.	.07085	.2125	.1080	.0060	.2940
Can beans.....	10.	.05416	.54166	.1100	.0100	.3800
Can tomatoes.....	13.	.075	.975	.1560	.0260	.5200
Dried beans.....	105.31	.0309	3.25407	23.6947	1.8955	63.7647
Split peas.....	11.75	.0305	.35837	2.8905	.1175	7.2850
Prunes, dried.....	21.	.0483	1.0143	.3780	.....	13.1020
Pears, dried.....	.4	.1025	.4100	.1120	.2160	2.9160
Plums, dried.....	3.	.095	.285	.0540	.....	.0540
Peaches, dried.....	3.	.0603	.1809	.1410	.0300	1.8750
Apples, dried.....	3.5	.0615	.21475	.0560	.0770	2.3135
Raisins, dried.....	5.18	.08	.4144	.1191	.1554	3.5483
Currants, dried.....	2.5	.0562	.1405	.0600	.0425	1.8550
Apricots, dried.....	3.5	.0975	.34125	.1645	.0350	2.1875
Apple butter.....	7.	.035	.245	.....	.....	.....
Gelatine, 2 boxes (oz.)=.	4	.05916	.11832	.2285	.0250	.....
Mustard .....	½	.09	.045	.....	.....	.....
Salt .....	63	.008	.504	.....	.....	.....
Baking powder.....	3.5	.21875	7.65416	.....	.....	.....
Pepper .....	1.5	.09	.135	.....	.....	.....
Vanilla (ounces).....	7	.0468	.3276	.....	.....	.....

LOWELL, JANUARY, 1904—(Continued).

ARTICLE.	Quan- tity. Lbs.	Price per unit.	Total cost.	Protoids. Lbs.	Fats. Lbs.	Carbo- hydrate. Lbs.
Vinegar (gallons).....	2	\$0.09	\$0.18	.....	.....	.....
Thyme .....	¼	.12	.03	.....	.....	.....
Yeast .....	1.578	.30	.4734	.....	.....	.....
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$99.51756	199.7261	201.9253	815.4953
Cost per capita.....			.1183	.....	.....	.....
Per ration, in pounds.....			.....	.238	.241	.973
Per ration, in grams.....			.....	107.95	109.317	441.80
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## BILL OF FARE—LOWELL COTTAGE.

*January, 1904.***January 1:**

Breakfast—Pancakes and syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Baked fish, potatoes, turnips, bread, cottage pudding.

Supper—Potato salad, bread, butter, apricots, plain cake, tea.

**January 2:**

Breakfast—Pancakes and syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, potatoes, mustard, bread, rice pudding.

Supper—Bean soup, crackers, bread and butter, tea.

**January 3:**

Breakfast—Fried bread, syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Ham, mustard, potatoes, turnips, bread, apple pie.

Supper—Baked beans, bread and butter, stewed prunes, cake.

**January 4:**

Breakfast—Rice cakes, bread and butter, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Pork stew, potatoes, bread, prune pudding.

Supper—Pea soup, bread and butter, tea.

**January 5:**

Breakfast—Pancakes, bread and butter, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, bread, lemon pie.

Supper—Delmonico potatoes, herring, bread and tea.

**January 6:**

Breakfast—Hash, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Beefsteak, potatoes, string beans, bread, rice pudding.

Supper—Scalloped tomatoes, biscuits, bread, butter and tea.

**January 7:**

Breakfast—Fried mush, syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, bread.

Supper—Pancakes, syrup, bread and butter, tea.

**January 8:**

Breakfast—Hominy, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Fish, potatoes, boiled onions, bread, custard pie.

Supper—Stewed prunes, bread and butter, cake and tea.

## LOWELL, FEBRUARY, 1904—(Continued).

ARTICLE.	Quan- tity. Lbs.	Price per unit.	Total cost.	Protelda. Lbs.	Fat. Lbs.	Carbo- hydrate. Lbs.
Mustard .....	½	\$0.09	\$0.045	.....	.....	.....
Baking powder.....	3.	.21875	.65625	.....	.....	.....
Salt .....	27.	.008	.217	.....	.....	.....
Chocolate .....	1.	.24	.240	.1290	.4870	.298
Yeast .....	1.573	.30	.4734	.....	.....	.....
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$93.60206	171.6212	163.2246	801.7542
Per ration, in pounds.....			.....	.219	.214	1.023
Per ration, in grams.....			.....	99.23	97.07	464.03
Cost per ration.....			.1195	.....	.....	.....
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



GIBBONS, FEBRUARY—(*Continued*).

ARTICLE.	Quan- tity. Lbs.	Price per unit.	Total cost.	Proteids. Lbs.	Fat. Lbs.	Carbo- hydrate. Lbs.
Cinnamon .....	¼	\$0.14	\$0.085	.....	.....	.....
Mace .....	¼	.32	.08	.....	.....	.....
Vinegar, gallons.....	2.	.09	.18	.....	.....	.....
Salt .....	20.	.008	.016	.....	.....	.....
Pepper .....	½	.09	.045	.....	.....	.....
Chocolate .....	1.	.24	.24	.1290	.4870	.303
Yeast .....	1.59	.30	.4770	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....			\$94.46883	174.0023	172.77690	748.67412
Per ration, in pounds.....			.....	.215	.213	.925
Per ration, in grams.....			.....	97.524	93.61	419.58
Per ration, cost.....			.1167	.....	.....	.....



**February 2:**

Breakfast—Fried bacon, bread, butter, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Beefsteak, potatoes, bread and rice pudding.

Supper—Split pea soup, bread, butter, tea.

**February 3:**

Breakfast—Fried bread with syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, mashed potatoes, bread, bread pudding.

Supper—Samp, milk and sugar, bread, prunes, cake, tea.

**February 4:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Beefsteak, boiled rice, samp, bread, coffee gelatine.

Supper—Hash, bread, syrup, johnnycake, tea.

**February 5:**

Breakfast—Fried bread, syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Baked fish, potatoes, tomatoes, bread and tapioca pudding.

Supper—Salmon, bread and butter, prunes and tea.

**February 6:**

Breakfast—Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, tea and coffee.

Dinner—Roast mutton, potatoes, gravy, tomatoes, bread.

Supper—Baked beans, biscuits, stewed prunes, bread, butter, tea.

**February 7:**

Breakfast—Mush with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, canned corn, bread and cottage pudding.

Supper—Baked beans, bread and butter, stewed pears, tea and chocolate cake.

**February 8:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner—Beefsteak, gravy, boiled rice, succotash, bread and rice pudding.

Supper—Pork stew, bread and butter, biscuits and tea.

**January 9:**

**Breakfast**—Fish cakes, apple butter, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Corned beef, potatoes, bread.

**Supper**—Baked beans, bread and butter, tea.

**January 10:**

**Breakfast**—Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Roast beef, potatoes, corn and beans, bread and steamed pudding.

**Supper**—Apricots, bread and butter, cake and tea.

**January 11:**

**Breakfast**—Boiled rice with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Meat cakes, potatoes, gravy, bread.

**Supper**—Macaroni with tomato sauce, baking powder biscuits, tea.

**January 12:**

**Breakfast**—Pancakes, apple butter, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Pork stew, biscuits, potatoes, bread, rice pudding.

**Supper**—Pea soup, bread, butter and tea.

**January 13:**

**Breakfast**—Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Roast mutton, dressing, peas, bread, tea.

**Supper**—Fried mush, syrup, bread, butter and tea.

**January 14:**

**Breakfast**—Farina, milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Roast beef, boiled rice, gravy, buns and tea.

**Supper**—Stewed prunes, bread and butter, cookies and tea.

**January 15:**

**Breakfast**—Fried bread, syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Fried fish, boiled rice, bread, tapioca pudding.

**Supper**—Bean soup, bread, butter and tea.

**January 16:**

**Breakfast**—Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Beef stew, boiled rice, dumplings, bread, tea.

**Supper**—Baked beans, bread, butter, prunes and tea.



**January 25:**

**Breakfast**—Hash, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Macaroni, bread biscuits, rice pudding.

**Supper**—Stewed prunes, bread and butter, tea and cake.

**January 26:**

**Breakfast**—Pancakes, syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Boiled beans, pork, boiled rice, turnips, bread and rice pudding.

**Supper**—Pea soup, apple sauce, bread, jellycake and tea.

**January 27:**

**Breakfast**—Fried mush, syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Roast beef, gravy, boiled rice, bread, apple pie.

**Supper**—Rice croquettes, bread, butter, tea.

**January 28:**

**Breakfast**—Fried bread with syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Mutton stew, boiled rice, turnips, bread and tapioca pudding.

**Supper**—Macaroni with cheese, bread, butter, tea.

**January 29:**

**Breakfast**—Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Codfish, rice, sauce, turnips, bread, rice pudding.

**Supper**—Macaroni, bread, butter, prunes and tea.

**January 30:**

**Breakfast**—Pancakes, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Roast beef, potatoes, turnips, gravy, bread and tapioca pudding.

**Supper**—Baked beans, bread, johnnycake, tea.

**January 31:**

**Breakfast**—Fried mackerel, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Beef stew, boiled beans, bread, tea.

**Supper**—Baked beans, bread, pears, cake and tea.

*February, 1904.***February 1:**

**Breakfast**—Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Beefsteak, potatoes, gravy, turnips, bread and cottage pudding.

**Supper**—Macaroni with tomato sauce, bread, fruit, tea.



**February 24:**

**Breakfast**—Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Roast beef, potatoes, bread.

**Supper**—Bean soup, bread, tea.

**February 25:**

**Breakfast**—Boiled rice with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, bread pudding.

**Supper**—Muffins, bread and butter, plums and tea.

**February 26:**

**Breakfast**—Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Codfish and potatoes, bread and rice pudding.

**Supper**—Hash, bread and butter, tea.

**February 27:**

**Breakfast**—Codfish cakes, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Beef stew, potatoes, bread and tea.

**Supper**—Baked beans, bread and butter, cheese and tea.

**February 28:**

**Breakfast**—Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Roast beef, potatoes, bread and pie.

**Supper**—Baked beans, bread, cake and fruit, tea.

**February 29:**

**Breakfast**—Pancakes with sugar, bread, tea or coffee.

**Dinner**—Beefsteak, potatoes and turnips, bread and tapioca pudding.

**Supper**—Macaroni with cheese, bread and butter, tea.

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**BILL OF FARE—GIBBONS COTTAGE.**

*February, 1904.*

**February 1:**

**Breakfast**—Boiled rice with milk and sugar, graham and white bread, butter and coffee.

**Dinner**—Beefsteak, gravy, potatoes, dressing and bread.

**Supper**—Macaroni with cheese, apple sauce, graham and white bread, butter and tea.

**February 13:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, beans and bread.

Supper—Pea soup, crackers, herrings, bread, apple butter, tea, milk and sugar.

**February 14:**

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread, butter, coffee, milk, sugar.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, mashed potatoes, corn, bread, coffee gelatine.

Supper—Baked beans, pear sauce, bread, butter, plain cake and tea.

**February 15:**

Breakfast—Boiled rice with milk and sugar, bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Beefsteak, gravy, creamed onions, potatoes, bread.

Supper—Vegetable soup, crackers, macaroni with cheese, bread, butter and tea.

**February 16:**

Breakfast—Beef hash, bread, butter, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner—Pork stew, beans, bread and tapioca pudding.

Supper—Pea soup, pear sauce, bread, butter and tea.

**February 17:**

Breakfast—Pork stew, bread, butter, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage salad, potatoes, milk gravy, bread.

Supper—Apple sauce, spice cake, bread, butter and tea.

**February 18:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, bread, chocolate pudding with cream.

Supper—Bean soup, corned beef hash, bread, butter and tea.

**February 19:**

Breakfast—Cornmeal mush with milk and sugar, bread, butter, coffee, syrup.

Dinner—Fried herrings, potatoes, tomatoes and bread.

Supper—Baked potatoes, creamed salmon, bread, butter, tea and apple sauce.

**February 20:**

**Breakfast—**Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, butter, coffee.

**Dinner—**Roast mutton, gravy, potatoes, bread and rice pudding.

**Supper—**Vegetable soup, crackers, apple butter, bread, butter and tea.

**February 21:**

**Breakfast—**Beef hash, bread, butter, coffee, milk and sugar.

**Dinner—**Cold roast pork, gravy, potatoes, corn, bread, coffee gelatine with whipped cream.

**Supper—**Stewed prunes, baked beans, fruit cake, bread, butter and tea.

**February 22:**

**Breakfast—**Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread, butter, coffee.

**Dinner—**Pork stew, string beans, bread and tapioca pudding.

**Supper—**Macaroni with cheese, apple sauce, bread, butter, tea.

**February 23:**

**Breakfast—**Corn meal mush with syrup, bread, butter, coffee, milk and sugar.

**Dinner—**Cold ham, beans, bread, potatoes, rice pudding.

**Supper—**Pea soup, stewed prunes, bread, butter and tea.

**February 24:**

**Breakfast—**Creamed potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, milk and sugar.

**Dinner—**Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, chocolate corn starch pudding and bread.

**Supper—**Johnnycake, macaroni with tomatoes, bread, butter and tea.

**February 25:**

**Breakfast—**Beef hash, bread, syrup, coffee, milk and sugar.

**Dinner—**Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, turnips and bread.

**Supper—**Bean soup, headcheese, wheat muffins, bread, butter and tea.





**August 3:**

Breakfast—Samp and milk, bread and butter, tea.

Dinner—Beef pot roast, bread, summer squash, rice pudding.

Supper—Macaroni and cheese, bread and butter, tea, prunes.

**August 4:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner—Cold beef, potato salad, string beans.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter, sliced onions, prunes.

**August 5:**

Breakfast—Barley and milk, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner—Beef hash, summer squash, baking powder biscuits, bacon fat gravy.

Supper—Vegetable salad, bread and butter, tea.

**August 6:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner—Bacon and gravy, potatoes, beets, bread.

Supper—Corn meal muffins, butter, cheese, tea, cucumbers.

**August 7:**

Breakfast—Hominy and milk, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner—Lamb chops, creamed potatoes, bread, string beans.

Supper—Boiled rice and milk, bread and butter, blackberries and tea.

**August 8:**

Breakfast—Hominy and milk, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner—Lamb stew, potatoes, summer squash, bread, rice pudding.

Supper—Vegetable salad (beans, potatoes), cheese crackers, bread and butter, tea.

**August 9:**

Breakfast—Hominy and milk, buttered toast, coffee.

Dinner—Creamed codfish, boiled potatoes, bread, summer squash, cottage pudding.

Supper—Egg on toast, bread and butter, blackberries, tea.

**August 10:**

**Breakfast—Buttered toast, coffee.**

**Dinner—Corned beef, cucumbers, potatoes, bread.**

**Supper—Boiled rice with raisins, milk, bread and butter, tea.**

**August 11:**

**Breakfast—Oatmeal, buttered toast, coffee.**

**Dinner—Cold corned beef, potato salad, bread, stewed blackberries, tea.**

**Supper—Boiled rice with milk, cheese, bread and butter, apricots.**

**August 12:**

**Breakfast—Oatmeal, buttered toast, coffee.**

**Dinner—Corned beef hash, string beans, lamb broth with barley, bread.**

**Supper—Macaroni with white sauce, bread and butter, tea.**

**August 13:**

**Breakfast—Buttered toast, apple sauce, coffee.**

**Dinner—Bacon and eggs, creamed potatoes, cucumbers, bread.**

**Supper—Currant buns, bread and butter, chipped beef, tea.**

**August 14:**

**Breakfast—Graham buns, buttered toast, coffee.**

**Dinner—Hamburg steak, potatoes, gravy, bread, tapioca pudding.**

**Supper—Cheese crackers, bread and butter, tea, blackberries.**

**August 15:**

**Breakfast—Buttered toast, apple sauce, coffee.**

**Dinner—Dried beef, milk gravy, boiled potatoes, bread, cucumbers, green corn.**

**Supper—Brown bread, milk toast, stewed pears, bread, tea.**

**August 16:**

**Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, bread and butter, coffee.**

**Dinner—Baked fish, bread dressing, boiled rice, bread, cucumbers, blackberry shortcake.**

**Supper—Bread and butter, sponge cake, cucumber pickles, tea.**

**August 17:**

Breakfast—Boiled rice, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner—Salt pork with milk gravy, potatoes, cucumbers, bread.

Supper—Boiled green corn, bread and butter, tea, cheese, sponge cake.

**August 18:**

Breakfast—Hominy, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Cold corned beef, potato salad, bread, string beans, tea.

Supper—Cheese, bread and butter, tea.

**August 19:**

Breakfast—Buttered toast, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef hash, string beans, cucumbers, bread.

Supper—Gingerbread, bread and butter, apple sauce, tea.

**August 20:**

Breakfast—French toast, coffee.

Dinner—Ham, macaroni with white sauce, green corn, bread.

Supper—Dried beef, bread and butter, gingerbread, tea, stewed pears.

**August 21:**

Breakfast—Hominy and milk, zwiebach, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner—Bacon and gravy, green corn, cucumbers, potatoes, bread.

Supper—Bread and butter, apple sauce, cucumbers, tea.

**August 22:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner—Dried beef with milk gravy, green corn, cucumbers, bread, ginger bread pudding.

Supper—Boiled rice, bread and butter, apple sauce, tea.

**August 23:**

Breakfast—Bread and butter, apple sauce, coffee.

Dinner—Fresh fish, corn, bread, cucumbers, and tomatoes.

Supper—Boiled rice, bread and butter, cucumbers, tea.




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# REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Idiots and Feeble-Minded.

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# Report of the Committee on Idiots and Feeble-Minded.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

Your Committee on Idiots and Feeble-Minded respectfully reports that during the past fiscal year the inspections and visitations of the three institutions maintained by the State for this class of dependents have shown their administration continues to be satisfactory. For several years this Committee has reported the great need which exists for a considerable extension of the provisions made by the State for the care of its feeble-minded dependents. It is a duty to the public that this insufficiency of the accommodations for the dependents of feeble mind be brought to the attention of the Legislature. In 1904 the State Board of Charities, in its annual report, pointed out the fact that the State, as a matter of public policy, has undertaken to care for these dependents in separate institutions, as is shown by the following facts:

First. The establishment in 1851 of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in order that children of this class may have the benefit of education and training.

Second. The establishment in 1878, at Newark, of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women. This was a forward movement on the part of the State, for in this institution protection and shelter is given to feeble-minded women of the child-bearing age during that part of their lives when they most need special care.

Third. The establishment in 1893 of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, marked a further extension of the principles of State care and classification. This institution, intended for the less



### NEED OF SPECIAL CARE.

The feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, and the idiots are unsuitably cared for in the almshouses, and are a disturbing element in every charitable institution other than those established and maintained by the State. The feeble-minded women of child-bearing age should be provided for in the Newark Asylum, that they may have the protection they need, and the various localities of the State be saved the expense of providing not only for them, but as well for their illegitimate and degenerate offspring.

The reports which have been received during the past year indicate that in the almshouses alone there are more than 200 women of this class. There are in the State nearly 800 idiots and women of feeble mind above the child-bearing age, whose proper place is in the custody of the Rome State Custodial Asylum. Applications for admission to the three State institutions are constantly received, but each of these institutions is now taxed to such an extent that extensions and additions are imperatively required if the population is to be enlarged at all by favorable action on pending applications.

### SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

It is especially unfortunate that all children of feeble mind cannot have the opportunity to enter this school and receive the training they require. Under present conditions, however, this is impossible, as the institution contains the maximum number (546) it can accommodate. Consequently a large number of boys and girls of feeble mind have to be left to the care of relatives or friends. Many of this class are permitted to roam at large without restraint of any kind, not only to their own moral and physical detriment, but to the ultimate injury of the body politic.

### TRANSFERS.

The transfer of all the older inmates of this institution to the other two asylums for the feeble-minded will make places for an



be continued, to have its work done by a few paid employes, who could do easily the work now done by the colony.

### STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK.

In this institution the total number of inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year was 465. There were 71 admitted during the year, making the total number under care 536. The opening of the new cottage E permitted additions to the population, and also gave opportunity for a reclassification of the inmates. The new cottage F was also opened, and the consequent rearrangement of the population has made the administration much more easy than heretofore.

#### TRANSFERS.

A number of women of the idiotic and feeble-minded classes were sent to the Rome State Custodial Asylum during the year, from almshouses. Most of these women had previously been inmates of the Newark asylum, but upon the expiration of the period of detention were returned to the almshouses, only to be transferred later to Rome. There are many others like them, who can best be cared for in that institution, but until it is enlarged, this asylum must continue the dependence of the feeble-minded women of the State for protection and care.

To accommodate the 523 women of child-bearing age now resident in this asylum, it is necessary to use the lateral upper halls of the main building as dormitories, and also to make use of third story rooms, which in the event of fire would be exceedingly dangerous. Hence until enlarged no more women can be safely taken in.

#### STATE CARE.

The system of State care is intended to provide for young women of the feeble-minded class a safe home during the child-bearing period. If permitted to be at large, such women must prove a baneful influence in the several communities of the State. It is sometimes difficult to draw the line between the feeble-minded and those possessed of ordinary mental powers, but it is





economical to provide for the erection of several cottages each year until the asylum is completed, as thereby the feeble-minded women of the State will be the more quickly gathered into a safe refuge. If one cottage only is erected each year, the asylum will not reach its maximum capacity until 1910 or 1911, and in the meantime, for want of the necessary shelter and protection, to the hapless women of feeble mind will be born many children to swell the present large number of the undesirable class.

### ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

Like the institution at Newark, the enlargement of this institution is urgently needed. The opening of the last new building for women afforded opportunity for the transfer of inmates from the Syracuse school and the Newark Asylum. The completion of the alterations and repairs now under way will permit further admissions, but will not sufficiently enlarge the asylum to accommodate those who still remain in the two institutions named and who should be transferred immediately, to say nothing of the large number of idiots who now reside in the almshouses.

The total capacity of this asylum is at present 650. Outside of the State institutions there are at least 700 other idiotic persons who require shelter and custodial care. It is impossible to care for them properly in almshouses or in private homes, and it is essential therefore that this institution be enlarged at the earliest possible moment.

### HUMANITY.

The function of this asylum is humane—the protection of a most unfortunate class of persons who, without it, are liable to become the subjects of criminal abuse. Their segregation is for the benefit of the State, as well as in the interest of humanity. They should have the treatment and training which can only be given under proper conditions, and the work in this asylum has demonstrated that under such conditions as here prevail, even the apparently helpless idiots can be trained beneficially to a certain extent.



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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Soldiers and  
Sailors' Homes.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The Committee of the Board on Soldiers and Sailors' Homes respectfully reports:

The State of New York cares for its dependent veterans in two Homes, one of which—The Woman's Relief Corps Home—receives not only disabled and dependent veterans but also army nurses, mothers and widows of veterans. The only veterans received are those accompanied by their wives. In the Soldiers' Home at Bath men only are cared for. The two institutions are in every way independent, yet each one supplements the other's work.

## NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY.

The committee made its annual visitation on December 23, 1903, accompanied by Inspector Hill.

No changes have been made in the staff of this institution during the year. Colonel Joseph E. Ewell, the Commandant, who assumed charge of the Home January 1, 1903, remains in command, and has demonstrated special fitness and ability in the discharge of the responsible duties of his office.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

The new convalescent barrack has been completed and is now in service. The work of increasing the efficiency of the steam plant and the installation of new machinery has gone forward during the year and approaches completion, although a large appropriation will be necessary to provide additional electrical machinery. The increased population and the greater number of buildings to be lighted render such additional power imperative.



to the Home. For the year 1902 the receipts of the Canteen were \$20,941, and for the year 1903, \$16,620.50, a decrease during the latter year of \$4,321.50, or 20.64 per cent.

As the entire receipts of the Canteen are made up of sales (principally of beer and tobacco) to the members of the Home, the population having been a little larger than during the preceding year, the decrease indicates either more careful expenditure of pension money by the members of the Home or a transfer of custom to outside saloons. That the former is true is indicated by the fact that although in 1902 there were eighteen saloons on Belfast street, by the close of 1903 the number had decreased to eleven, and the receipts of these places were estimated to have fallen at least 50 per cent, some of the owners having made that estimate of their loss in patronage during the year.

As the Canteen and these Belfast street saloons were the places principally patronized by the members of the Home, it may be inferred safely that a large portion of the pension money which heretofore has been expended for drink is now disposed of in a more satisfactory manner. This inference is borne out by the statement of the treasurer, that much more money is sent to relatives of pensioners than heretofore, and that orders on the pension fund are no longer available except for this commendable purpose.

#### TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

One of the most important needs in this Home is provision for the segregation of patients suffering from tuberculosis. Under present conditions these unfortunate patients are scattered throughout the several barracks. Although many are in the hospital under treatment, they are in an advanced state of the disease. The others cannot be taken into the hospital but remain in the general dormitories, and receive such medical attention at the daily sick calls as they require. In the general hospital the wards devoted to tuberculosis patients are overflowing, and as these connect directly with the main hall of the hospital the patients in all the other wards are in danger. It would be well, therefore, if one of the barracks could be devoted solely to members suffering from tuberculosis, for by this segregation all the others would be benefited.





plishing the large amount of daily washing promptly and efficiently. There should be additions, and, to put them into service, an engine will be required.

### SANITATION.

The plumbing and sanitary conveniences in a number of the barracks require renovation. Something has been done from year to year to tide over temporary emergencies, but in a number of the buildings the sanitary equipment has reached such a condition that it should be entirely renewed.

### BATHS.

Ample bathing facilities are needed for the hospitals. The new convalescent barrack is intended to accommodate 330 men, but it has no bathing facilities of any kind. All domiciled there must go to the general bath house and take their turn in the tubs. Spray baths in this building, as well as in the general hospital, will be of great utility.

### HOSPITAL KITCHEN.

The enlargement of the hospital population requires extension of the kitchen and an increase of its equipment. The hospital kitchen was originally planned to do all the work of cooking for the sick, and as the total number of inmates in the hospital was to be under 300, an equipment was provided sufficient for only that number. The addition of the convalescent barrack population of 330 to those whom it must serve, makes it necessary to enlarge this kitchen and increase its equipment.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee was impressed, during its visitation, with the need of additional fire-escapes on some of the buildings, notably barrack G. Other repairs and improvements are also necessary, for which the Legislature will have to make appropriations. These are embraced in the special recommendations which the committee made to the Board at the time of the adoption of its legislative report.



## FINANCIAL.

The average per capita cost of support for the fiscal year was \$204.36. The receipts from all sources were \$51,127.33, and of this sum \$23,918.40 were from special appropriations. The expenditures for all purposes amounted to \$50,164.48, of which \$23,734.40 were for buildings and improvements.

## ADMINISTRATION.

The death of Mrs. Putnam left a vacancy in the office of superintendent. This has been filled by the election of Mrs. Eliza O. Owen, who has entered upon the discharge of her duties, and promises to be an able successor of Mrs. Putnam. The general administration continues as heretofore, and is kindly and helpful to those in the Home.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

Your committee recommends that the Legislature be requested to make the following appropriations for these two homes.

### FOR THE NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT BATH.

For general repairs to the buildings and improvement to grounds, \$8,000; for plumbing and fixtures in barracks A, B and C, \$4,000; for new bakery building, \$5,500; for spray baths in convalescent and old hospitals, \$1,000; for addition to hospital kitchen for dish-washing room and cold storage, \$1,650; for a new morgue, \$1,800; for metallic drying room in main laundry, \$1,100; for installing a 40-horse power engine to drive present and proposed new machinery in hospital laundry, \$1,050; for new carriage house and stable, \$2,500; for horse stable and wagon shed for work horses, \$3,300; for house of detention or lock-up, \$2,500; for purchase and grading of ten acres on the Longwell farm adjoining the old cemetery, to be used as an addition thereto, \$2,000; for cement walks, \$1,000; for alterations and improvements in engineer's department, \$18,825; for converting barrack C annex into a tuberculosis hospital, \$5,000; for fire-escape on



# Report of the Committee on Craig Colony.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

Your Committee on Craig Colony respectfully reports that during the year the institution has been visited a number of times and carefully inspected. Its condition, work and progress have been noted from time to time, and a detailed estimate made of its present needs.

## PROGRESS.

The growth of this institution is in some respects rapid. So far as the development of the original plan of a colony for epileptics is concerned, each year marks something done toward its realization. The past year has witnessed the completion of some new buildings. Much other work, having in view the general improvement, has been accomplished. Contracts are now in hand under which a number of new dormitory buildings will be added to those already occupied, and before the close of the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1904, it may be that these new dormitories will be ready for service. The appropriation for them was made three years ago, but heretofore the contracts could not be let because approved plans were not ready. The additions to the infirmaries were built this year, and they will be ready for use at the beginning of the new year.

In all departments of the colony some development has taken place. Thus, in the medical department the employment of a pathologist has given opportunity for scientific investigation, and as careful laboratory work is now to be carried forward, valuable results are anticipated.

## CLASSIFICATION.

As the number of patients increases, the necessity of a more perfect classification becomes apparent. The needs of the patients, as well as the proper management of the institution,



tics in the several counties make a constant appeal for the enlargement of the institution. Increased dormitory accommodations will permit the removal to the institution of the epileptics now in almshouses and other homes where they are supported at public expense at a much greater per capita cost than if in the colony.

We call attention to the necessity for the erection of a separate isolation pavilion for contagious or infectious diseases. An institution as large as this requires such a pavilion. Ample precautions should be taken by the State to prevent the spread of contagious disease in the colony. A special pavilion of the character suggested will permit the isolation of afflicted persons, and may prevent a great loss of life.

Better roads, walks, and lines of communication between the several groups of buildings are a very pressing need of the colony. In the pleasant weather the natural paths do very well, but in the inclement seasons well built roads and properly laid out and maintained paths are essential.

The other needs of the colony in detail are set forth in the annual report of the Board of Managers, which is hereto appended, and to which we would refer. This report covers all the work of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1903, and shows succinctly the present condition and what is contemplated.

In the United States, Craig Colony is the mother of the colony system of caring for epileptics. A number of the States are now preparing for the establishment of colonies organized along similar lines. It will be wise, therefore, that the State of New York make no mistake in the development of this institution, but that along conservative, well-considered lines the colony continue to go forward toward the ideal institution.

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,  
D. MCCARTHY,  
S. W. ROSENDALE,

*Committee.*





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**TENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS**

**AT SONYEA, IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK.**

**TO THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.**

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**Adopted by the Managers at a Meeting in Sonyea Hall at the Colony, October 18, 1908**

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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GEORGE L. WILLIAMS.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
H. E. BROWN.....	Mount Morris, N. Y.
HON. JAMES H. LOOMIS.....	Attica, N. Y.
PERCY L. LANG.....	Waverly, N. Y.
DANIEL B. MURPHY.....	Rochester, N. Y.
JEANNETTE R. HAWKINS.....	Malone, N. Y.
ABBOT L. DOW.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
GEORGE E. GORHAM, M. D.....	Albany, N. Y.
MRS. EDWARD JOY.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
PEARCE BAILEY, M. D.....	New York city.
E. W. HUFFCUT.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
JOHN NILL .....	Watertown, N. Y.

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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GEORGE L. WILLIAMS.....	<i>President.</i>
H. E. BROWN.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
JOHN F. CONNOR.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>

## COMMITTEES.

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### EXECUTIVE.

JAMES H. LOOMIS, *Chairman.*

H. E. BROWN,  
PERCY L. LANG,

GEO. L. WILLIAMS,  
DANIEL B. MURPHY.

### VISITING.

DANIEL B. MURPHY, *Chairman.*

H. E. BROWN,

JAMES H. LOOMIS.

### AUDITING.

H. E. BROWN, *Chairman.*

JAMES H. LOOMIS,

DANIEL B. MURPHY.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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William P. Spratling, M. D. . . . . *Medical Superintendent.*  
Robert E. Doran, M. D. . . . . *First Assistant Physician.*  
William T. Shanahan, M. D. . . . . *Second Assistant Physician.*  
G. Kirby Collier, M. D. . . . . *Third Assistant Physician.*  
Annie M. Tremaine, M. D. . . . . *Woman Physician.*  
Herman Gross, M. D. . . . . *Medical Interne.*  
Truman L. Stone. . . . . *Steward.*  
Miss B. M. Fox. . . . . *Matron.*  
B. Onuf, M. D. . . . . *Pathologist.*

### ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS.

Archibald C. McFetridge. . . . . *Bookkeeper.*  
Harry R. Porter. . . . . *Storekeeper.*  
Jessie M. Porter. . . . . *Stenographer.*  
Mary L. Stiegelmaier. . . . . *Stenographer.*  
Chauncey Terwilliger . . . . . *Apothecary.*  
William C. Cooper. . . . . *Agent.*

### TEACHERS.

Marietta Hitchcock, Mary Tracy.  
Richard A. Seaborn, *Sloyd Instructor.*

### CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. A. Maley. . . . . *Resident Roman Catholic.*  
Rev. Samuel D. Anderson. . . . . *Resident Protestant.*

# BOARD OF CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

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## GENERAL CONSULTANT.

Frederick Peterson, M. D.....New York city.

## NEUROLOGISTS.

M. Allen Starr, M. D.....New York city.

George W. Jacoby, M. D.....New York city.

Henry Hun, M. D.....Albany, N. Y.

James W. Putnam, M. D.....Buffalo, N. Y.

## SURGEONS.

Charles McBurney, M. D.....New York city.

Roswell Park, M. D.....Buffalo, N. Y.

John W. Whitbeck, M. D.....Rochester, N. Y.

Nathan Jacobson, M. D.....Syracuse, N. Y.

## PHYSICIANS.

DeLancey Rochester, M. D.....Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Cary, M. D.....Buffalo, N. Y.

William S. Ely, M. D.....Rochester, N. Y.

## ORTHOPEDIC SURGEONS.

Henry Ling Tailor, M. D.....New York city.

Louis A. Weigel, M. D.....Rochester, N. Y.

## OPHTHALMOLOGISTS.

Lucien Howe, M. D.....Buffalo, N. Y.

Wheelock Rider, M. D.....Rochester, N. Y.

George M. Gould, M. D.....Westfield, N. Y.

## GYNECOLOGIST.

Matthew D. Mann, M. D.....Buffalo, N. Y.

## PATHOLOGIST.

Adolph Meyer, M. D.....New York city.

# THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics for the Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30, 1903.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

We present herewith the annual report of the Managers of The Craig Colony for Epileptics for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903.

The membership of the Board has not changed since our last annual report.

## BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

All meetings of the Board and of its committees during the year were held at Sonyea. There were sixteen stated meetings during that time. It appears from the Treasurer's report that the cost to the State of the managers' meetings during the year amounted to \$461.61; \$127.39 less than was spent for the same purpose last year.

Reports in triplicate to the Governor, the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor of Board meetings were made as required by law.

## CHANGES IN POPULATION.

The Colony is substantially the same size now as it was a year ago. Its failure to grow was due to the fact that no new buildings have been made ready for occupancy since then. On October 1, 1902, there were 826 patients at the Colony. On October 1st of the present year the number had increased to 831. This will



continue to be our census until new buildings are opened in the spring of 1904, at which time we expect to begin receiving something over 200 more.

We propose to fill up the two infirmaries as rapidly as possible, drawing on the helpless cases in the West House, the Elms, in Primrose Cottage in the women's group, and other places for that purpose. It is hoped that a more desirable class can be taken to fill the vacancies caused by the transfer of feeble cases to the new infirmaries.

### THE COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The net per capita cost of maintenance last year was \$152.82. Had it not been for the high price of coal during the past year, and the fact that we bought, paid for and stored during the summer, coal for use during the coming winter to the value of several thousand dollars, the per capita cost of maintenance for the year just ended would have been several dollars lower than it was last year. As it is, we think the showing—\$155.39—creditable. In arriving at this figure, we first deduct the value of home products, the value of clothing (which is refunded by the counties), the value of miscellaneous sales, including moneys received from reimbursing patients, counting only the amount actually drawn from the State Treasury for the support of each patient. The Superintendent's report shows in detail how the per capita cost has annually decreased as the population increased.

### IMPROVEMENTS OF THE YEAR.

We are pleased to report that the additions to the men's and women's infirmaries are progressing satisfactorily and should be ready for occupancy early in the coming spring. We made the contract for these buildings at a per capita cost approximating \$340.\* This seems to us a very low figure, considering the excellent quality of the work that is being done on them.

We asked for bids for the cottage hotel for which we had an appropriation of \$2,500, but failed to secure one within the amount of the appropriation. The building was put up within the appropriation by day's labor and is very nearly ready for use.

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\*The exact figure cannot be ascertained until the work is finished. Some little extras may be required.

The four cottages for employes for which we had an appropriation of \$5,450 were also built by day's labor within the appropriation, after we had twice failed to secure a bid within the amount available. The saving to the state on the "cottage hotel" and the "four cottages for employes," in doing the work by day's labor instead of contract, amounts to \$1,029.28.

The root cellar in the garden, for which an appropriation of \$1,200 was given us in 1902, is completed and in use.

The pavilion for contagious diseases is also being built by day's labor and should be ready for use by December 1st. We expect to complete this structure for \$500 less than the appropriation.

We are at present doing some work in connection with the Kishaqua Creek to prevent floods from destroying more colony land. A considerable sum will be required for a like purpose another year.

The old Shaker grain barn was repaired at a cost of \$500. A like amount was spent under maintenance for repairs to the coal trestle in connection with the power plant.

Several buildings have been painted and kalsomined, improving them very much.

#### PATIENTS AWAITING ADMISSION.

The Superintendent reports that on October 1st there were 390 applicants on file from patients who could not be received on account of lack of room. In addition to this number, there are still several hundred epileptics left in the county almshouses who should eventually become inmates of the Colony.

We have not thought it advisable to ask for money for dormitories another year for the reason that the building now going up, together with the new buildings to be put up under the \$40,000 we now have, will not be ready under 12 to 18 months. At the end of that time we expect to receive almost 300 of those on the waiting list. It will take a year or more to admit that number.



The Colony has always been deficient in living quarters for employes. We ask an appropriation of \$800 for finishing off four rooms in the attic of Sonyea Hall for the use of night nurses.

The appointment of Dr. Onuf as pathologist in June last makes it desirable that the Colony be given a liberal appropriation another year for equipping the laboratory. An appropriation of \$1,200 for the purpose was wanted this year, but the amount was reduced one-half. The result has been to greatly retard the work in the laboratory. We earnestly request that the appropriation for scientific books and apparatus for the laboratory and hospital another year be \$2,500. It seems hardly necessary to call your attention to the great wisdom and value of carrying on such work in the best manner possible.

We also require four more cottages for employes, for which we ask an appropriation of \$6,000.

Our failure to secure any money last year or the year before for building roads, walks, and for grading was deeply regretted. We repeat the request made twice before and ask for an appropriation of \$12,000 for these purposes. Epileptic labor would be used in this work so far as possible.

The medical and scientific departments require a card index outfit for the proper filing of records. Three hundred and fifty dollars is wanted for the purpose.

Chestnut Cottage at present stands in an undesirable place. It will be impossible to grade or embellish the entrance grounds to the institution until this building is moved. An appropriation of \$1,200 is required for the purpose.

The house occupied by the steward is in bad condition. The old sheds in the rear should be torn away and two new rooms added.

There are four buildings in the Villa Flora Group without verandas, which should be added, and which will cost \$1,800.

We also want \$1,500 for a brick bake oven of size sufficient to do the work when the Colony reaches a population of 2,000.

An appropriation of \$5,000 for Repairs and Equipment is required.



Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, made two, and the Hon. Geo. L. Heins, State Architect, one visit during the year.

We earnestly ask your aid another year in the much needed development of this important charity.

GEO. L. WILLIAMS, *President.*

H. E. BROWN, *Secretary.*

JAMES H. LOOMIS,

PERCY L. LANG,

DANIEL B. MURPHY,

JEANETTE R. HAWKINS,

ABBOT L. DOW,

GEORGE E. GORHAM,

MARY E. JOY,

PEARCE BAILEY,

E. W. HUFFCUT,

JOHN NILL.

SONYEA HALL, SONYEA, N. Y., *October 1, 1903.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Managers of Craig Colony:*

The treasurer of Craig Colony respectfully submits the following annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1903:

### GENERAL FUND—MAINTENANCE.

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance treasurer's hands.....	\$3,240 14
	Balance comptroller's hands.....	6,315 61
	Appropriation, chap. 593, Laws 1902....	135,000 00
	Appropriation, chap. 594, Laws 1902....	8,000 00
	Clothing .....	7,749 66
	Private patients .....	978 90
	Miscellaneous earnings .....	3,516 72
	Refund .....	89 13
	Overdraft .....	655 17
		<hr/>
		\$165,545 33
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Receipts.*

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance treasurer's hands..	\$3,240 14	
	From comptroller .....	136,500 00	
	From clothing .....	7,749 66	
	From private patients.....	978 90	
	From miscellaneous earn- ings .....	3,516 72	
	From refunds .....	89 13	
	Bal. comptroller's hands...	12,815 61	
	Overdraft .....	655 17	
		<hr/>	\$165,545 33
			<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Disbursements less refunds.	\$140,395 31	
Disbursements including re- funds .....	140,484 44	
Disbursed to State Treas- urer, as per sec. 37, chap. 580, Laws of 1899.....	12,245 28	
Lapsed .....	6,315 61	
Bal. treasurer's hands.....	.....	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	6,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$165,545 33
		<hr/>

## MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR TRADES SCHOOL.

(Reappropriated from Chap. 314, Laws 1900, by Chap. 425,  
Laws 1902.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$16 72
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*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$14 71	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	2 01	
	<hr/>	\$16 72
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$14 71	
Unexpended balance .....	2 01	
	<hr/>	\$16 72
		<hr/> <hr/>

## FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$19 27
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller.....	\$19 00	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	27	
	<hr/>	\$19 27
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$19 00	
Lapsed .....	27	
	<hr/>	\$19 27
		<hr/> <hr/>

## GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	7. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$65 07
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	.....	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	\$65 07	
	<hr/>	\$65 07
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	.....	
Lapsed .....	\$65 07	
	<hr/>	\$65 07
		<hr/> <hr/>



## DORMITORIES REAPPROPRIATED.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$185 15
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*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$185 00	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	15	
		<u>\$185 15</u>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$185 00	
Lapsed .....	15	
		<u>\$185 15</u>

## ADDITIONAL DORMITORIES.

(Reappropriated from Chap. 330, Laws 1901, by Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Oct.	1. Bal. comptroller's hands.....	\$88,456 31
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*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$20,566 70	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	67,889 61	
		<u>\$88,456 31</u>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$20,566 70	
Unexpended balance .....	67,889 61	
		<u>\$88,456 31</u>

## FEED WATER HEATER, PUMP AND FIXTURES.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$14 57
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*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$14 18	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	39	
	<hr/>	\$14 57
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$14 18	
Lapsed .....	39	
	<hr/>	\$14 57
		<hr/>

## MEDICAL BOOKS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$370 79
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$369 27	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	1 52	
	<hr/>	\$370 79
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$369 27	
Lapsed .....	1 52	
	<hr/>	\$370 79
		<hr/>

## INCIDENTALS—COMPLETION OF INFIRMARY BUILDING.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$1 50
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	.....	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	\$1 50	
	<hr/>	\$1 50
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....		
Lapsed .....	\$1 50	
	<hr/>	\$1 50
		<hr/>

**BRICK CONDUIT.**  
(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$1,907 84
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$1,892 97	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	14 87	
	<hr/>	\$1,907 84
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements.....	\$1,892 97	
Lapsed .....	14 87	
	<hr/>	\$1,907 84
		<hr/>

**TWO SILOS.**  
(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$14 20
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$14 20	
	<hr/>	\$14 20
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements.....	\$14 20	
	<hr/>	\$14 20
		<hr/>

**CLEANING AND DRAINING LAND, FRUIT TREES, ETC.**  
(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$337 60
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	.....	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	\$337 60	
	<hr/>	\$337 60
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements.....	.....	
Balance reappropriated by chap. 599, Laws 1903....	\$337 60	
	<hr/>	\$337 60
		<hr/>

## HOT HOUSE AND FORCING BEDS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$9 47
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$7 60	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	1 87	
	<hr/>	\$9 47
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements.....	\$7 60	
Lapsed .....	1 87	
	<hr/>	\$9 47
		<hr/>

## WATER AND SEWER CONNECTION.

(Reappropriated from Chap. 330, Laws 1901, by Chap. 425,  
Laws 1902.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$212 66
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$72 50	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	140 16	
	<hr/>	\$212 66
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$72 50	
Unexpended balance .....	140 16	
		<u>\$212 66</u>

## FURNISHING COTTAGES AND DORMITORIES.

(Reappropriated from Chap. 330, Laws 1901, by Chap. 425,  
Laws 1902.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$5,391 95
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*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$1,367 08	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	4,024 87	
		<u>\$5,391 95</u>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements.....	\$1,367 08	
Unexpended balance .....	4,024 87	
		<u>\$5,391 95</u>

## FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$482 25
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*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$337 50	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	144 75	
		<u>\$482 25</u>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements.....	\$337 50	
Unexpended balance .....	144 75	
		<u>\$482 25</u>

**SECURING AND STORING RAIN WATER SUPPLY.**

(Reappropriated from Chap. 314, Laws 1900, by Chap. 425,  
Laws 1902.)

1902.

Oct. 1. Balance comptroller's hands..... **\$28 02**

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*Receipts.*

From comptroller ..... ..

Bal. comptroller's hands... **\$28 02**

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**\$28 02**

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*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements..... ..

Unexpended balance ..... **\$28 02**

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**\$28 02**

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**FARM TEAMS.**

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

1902.

Oct. 1. Balance comptroller's hands..... **\$298 00**

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*Receipts.*

From comptroller ..... ..

Bal. comptroller's hands... **\$298 00**

---

**\$298 00**

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*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements..... ..

Unexpended balance ..... **\$298 00**

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**\$298 00**

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**STORAGE RESERVOIR AND WATER DRAIN.**

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1902.

Oct. 1. Balance comptroller's hands..... **\$925 70**

---

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$919 39	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	6 31	
	<hr/>	\$925 70
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements.....	\$919 39	
Lapsed .....	6 31	
	<hr/>	\$925 70
		<hr/>

## FURNISHING TWO INFIRMARY DORMITORIES.

(Reappropriated from Chap. 314, Laws 1900, by Chap. 425,  
Laws 1902.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$61 38
		<hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$58 95	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	2 43	
	<hr/>	\$61 38
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$58 95	
Unexpended balance .....	2 43	
	<hr/>	\$61 38
		<hr/>

## GENERAL REPAIRS.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

1902.

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands.....	\$2,742 78
		<hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$2,671 25	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	71 53	
	<hr/>	\$2,742 78
		<hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$2,671 25	
Unexpended balance .....	71 53	
	<hr/>	\$2,742 78
		<hr/> <hr/>

## STEAM DISINFECTING PLANT.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Oct.	1. Balance comptroller's hands .....	\$1,425 50
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$1,380 00	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	45 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,425 50
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements.....	\$1,380 00	
Unexpended balance .....	45 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,425 50
		<hr/> <hr/>

## FOUR COTTAGES FOR EMPLOYEES.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Appropriation .....	\$4,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$1,463 70	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	2,536 30	
	<hr/>	\$4,000 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$1,463 70	
Balance reappropriated by chap. 599, Laws 1903....	2,536 30	
	<hr/>	\$4,000 00
		<hr/> <hr/>



## FOUR COTTAGES FOR EMPLOYES.

(Reappropriated from Chap. 330, Laws 1901, by Chap. 599,  
Laws 1903.)

Bal. reappropriation ..... **\$2,536 30**

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*Receipts.*

From comptroller ..... **\$2,498 10**

Bal. comptroller's hands... 38 20

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**\$2,536 30**

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*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements ..... **\$2,498 10**

Unexpended balance ..... 38 20

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**\$2,536 30**

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## FOUR COTTAGES FOR EMPLOYES, "F. F."

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation ..... **\$1,450 00**

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*Receipts.*

From comptroller ..... **\$1,012 25**

Bal. comptroller's hands... 437 75

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**\$1,450 00**

---

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements ..... **\$1,012 25**

Unexpended balance ..... 437 75

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**\$1,450 00**

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## ADDITIONAL BRICK KILN.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation ..... **\$800 00**

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*Receipts.*

From comptroller ..... **\$794 75**

Bal. comptroller's hands... 5 25

---

**\$800 00**

---

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$794 75	
Unexpended balance .....	5 25	
	<hr/>	\$800 00

## BRIDGE ACROSS KISHAQUA CREEK.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation .....	\$7,500 00
---------------------	------------

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$3,426 45	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	4,073 55	
	<hr/>	\$7,500 00

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$3,426 45	
Unexpended balance .....	4,073 55	
	<hr/>	\$7,500 00

## FIRE PROTECTION.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation .....	\$1,000 00
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*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$911 30	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	88 70	
	<hr/>	\$1,000 00

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$911 30	
Unexpended balance .....	88 70	
	<hr/>	\$1,000 00

## PAINTING INTERIOR WALLS.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation .....	\$1,350 00
---------------------	------------

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$1,349 09	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	91	
	<hr/>	\$1,350 00

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$1,349 09	
Unexpended balance .....	91	
	<hr/>	\$1,350 00

## RESETTING AND REPAIRING BOILERS.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation .....	\$1,000 00
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*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$982 00	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	18 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,000 00

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$982 00	
Unexpended balance.....	18 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,000 00

## ROOT CELLAR.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation .....	\$1,200 00
---------------------	------------

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$1,196 60	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	3 40	
	<hr/>	\$1,200 00

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$1,196 60	
Unexpended balance.....	3 40	
	<hr/>	\$1,200 00

## REPAIRS TO GRAIN BARN.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation ..... \$500 00

*Receipts.*

From comptroller ..... \$499 04

Bal. comptroller's hands... 96

---

\$500 00

---

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements ..... \$499 04

Unexpended balance ..... 96

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\$500 00

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## COTTAGES FOR EMPLOYES, "G. G."

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation ..... \$2,500 00

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*Receipts.*

From comptroller ..... \$1,595 85

Bal. comptroller's hands... 904 15

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\$2,500 00

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*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements ..... \$1,595 85

Unexpended balance ..... 904 15

---

\$2,500 00

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## MEDICAL BOOKS AND INSTRUMENTS.

(Chap. 585, Laws 1903.)

Appropriation ..... \$600 00

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*Receipts.*

From comptroller ..... \$35 95

Bal. comptroller's hands... 564 05

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\$600 00

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*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$35 95	
Unexpended balance .....	564 05	
		<hr/>
		\$600 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

## REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT.

(Chap. 585, Laws 1903.)

Appropriation .....	\$4,000 00	
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Receipts.*

From comptroller .....	\$1,109 59	
Bal. comptroller's hands...	2,890 41	
		<hr/>
		\$4,000 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Total disbursements .....	\$1,109 59	
Unexpended balance .....	2,890 41	
		<hr/>
		\$4,000 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. CONNOR,  
*Treasurer.*

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report of John F. Connor, Treasurer, and compared the same with the Treasurer's books, bank accounts, vouchers, and the books of the Institution, and that such report is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

H. E. BROWN, *Chairman.*  
JAMES H. LOOMIS,  
DANIEL B. MURPHY,  
*Auditing Committee.*

October 28, 1903.

# REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

SONYEA HALL, SONYEA, N. Y., *October 1, 1903.*

*To the Board of Managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics:*

## CONCERNING GROWTH.

The increase in population during the year just ended was smaller than any year since the Colony was established in 1896.

The gain in population in 1896 was 133; in 1897, 81; in 1898, 108; in 1899, 56; in 1900, 234; in 1901, 131; in 1902, 83; while during 1903 it was 5 only. Failure to grow during the last period was largely due to the delay in the completion of new buildings under an appropriation of \$90,000 given the Colony by the Legislature of 1901.

. There are two new buildings at present in process of construction that should be ready for occupancy by April or May, 1904. We also have \$40,000, appropriated last spring, for four cottages in the Villa Flora Group, the plans for which have not yet been approved.

There are now 831 patients at Sonyea. The buildings now going up, together with those to go up under money now in hand, will provide for a total population of 1,100 or thereabouts. It is not probable that this number will be reached before the summer of 1905.

## HUNDREDS AWAITING ADMISSION.

The last census (October 1, 1902) of dependent epileptics in the State awaiting admission to the Colony showed a total of 612. On October 1, 1903, there were 390 applications on file at the Colony from patients we could not take on account of lack of room.



This is one reason why the recoveries in insanity exceed those of epilepsy. The insane person is at once placed under proper treatment. The form of his malady demands this. The epileptic is not often troublesome at first and is temporized with at home until his malady is beyond eradication, then he is sent to some institution. Too often he is dosed with patent nostrums at home that in the end do him enormous harm. Scores of such cases come to my notice annually.

We find the following proportion of cures given by the more recent writers on epilepsy: Nothnagel, from 4% to 5%; Laehr, 6%; Ackerman, 7.6%; Dana, 5% to 10%; Wildermuth, 8.5%; Habermaas, 10.3%; Alt, 12.5%; Turner, 10.2%.

#### LONG CONTINUED TREATMENT REQUIRED.

It is impossible to cure epilepsy under some years. The attacks may be suppressed in less time than that—in some within a few months—but suppression is one thing, while *cure* is another. A recent noted English writer puts the period that should elapse between the time of the last seizure and the time the patient can be called cured, at 9 years.

#### MORE MALES THAN FEMALES HAVE EPILEPSY.

The disproportion in the number of the two sexes admitted to the Colony does not indicate the normal ratio of difference in those who have the disease. We have admitted more males, partly because our accommodations for them have been greater. All the old Shaker buildings west of the Kishauqua Creek, capable of accommodating 200, were given over to males because it was inadvisable to keep the two sexes in close proximity.

We have established the fact (through an analysis of 68,040 cases collected from the literature in this country and in Europe and running back to 1854) that more males than females in ratio of 20 of the former to 16 of the latter suffer from epilepsy. Out of 68,040 cases thus analyzed, 36,865 were males, 31,175 females. Up to the age of 20 years, the ratio is substantially the same; after that alcoholism, trauma (due to occupation) and syphilis all serve to increase the ratio in males.

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The above table shows that out of 801 patients at the Colony on October 1st, 41 could not tell their names; 166 their age; 267 the year; 263 the month; 226 the day of the week; 238 when they were born; 378 the year of their birth; 183 their last place of residence; 219 the name of the institution they are now in; 248 the length of time they have been here; while 224 could not write well enough to sign their names.

FORMER OCCUPATION—MEN.		PRESENT OCCUPATION—MEN.	
1	Skilled workmen..... 53	1	Housework ..... 84
2	Laborers ..... 51	2	Farm ..... 37
3	Farmers ..... 37	3	Kitchen and dining-room 70
4	Office helps..... 25	4	Garden ..... 18
5	Students ..... 24	5	Brickyard ..... 33
6	Machinists ..... 9	6	Engineer's department.. 10
7	Railroad employes..... 4	7	Lawns ..... 9
8	Stablemen ..... 4	8	Clerks ..... 6
9	Sailors ..... 2	9	Carpenter shop ..... 11
10	Minister ..... 1	10	Tailor shop..... 6
11	Agents ..... 11	11	Bake shop ..... 3
12	Letter carrier..... 1	12	Mattress shop..... 5
13	Peddler ..... 1	13	Paint shop..... 3
14	Teacher ..... 1	14	Broom shop..... 1
	None ..... 239	15	Printing shop ..... 1
		16	Butcher shop..... 1
		17	Shoemaker ..... 1
		18	Plumber ..... 1
		19	Barber ..... 1
		20	Janitor R. C. chapel..... 1
		21	Bootblack ..... 1
		22	Teamsters ..... 3
		23	Laundry ..... 3
		24	Messengers ..... 4
		25	Blacksmith ..... 1
			None ..... 149
Total ..... 463		Total ..... 463	

The above table shows that the male patients on entering the colony increased the number of their occupations from 14 to 25, and that while 239 of them on admission had no occupation, this number under the Colony system had shrunk on October 1st to 149, the rest having found some form of vocation. Had our force of employes been sufficient, many of those still unemployed would have done some work that would have resulted in their material improvement in every respect. Suitable occupation, systematically observed, is a factor of value in the treatment of the disease.

FORMER OCCUPATION—WOMEN.		PRESENT OCCUPATION—WOMEN.			
1	Housework .....	87	1 Housework .....	105	
2	Sewing .....	13	2 Sewing-room .....	36	
3	School girls .....	13	3 School girls .....	46	
4	Domestics .....	21	4 Kitchen .....	20	
5	Teachers .....	2	5 Laundry .....	16	
6	Factory employes.....	5	6 Ward work.....	17	
7	Clerks .....	2	7 Dining-room .....	9	
8	Milliner .....	1	8 Office .....	2	
9	Cigarette maker.....	1	None .....	87	
10	Laundress .....	1			
11	Lace maker.....	1			
12	Cash girl.....	1			
13	Bookbinder .....	1			
14	Nurse .....	1			
	None .....	188			
Total .....		338	Total .....		338

Here we find a decrease in the number of occupations followed by the women after entering the Colony, it being impossible to place the great variety of vocations at their command in the Colony as they can get outside of it; while their disease itself denies them the right of following such vocations. Those who had work as "teachers," "clerks," "cash girls," etc., had to give it up when they became epileptic.

At the same time, we note that while 188 had no occupation on admission, once established under the Colony life this number was reduced to 87, 101 more finding useful employment.

#### MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS IN EPILEPSY.

As further showing the condition of 801 epileptics at the Colony that tends to unfit them for duty in its economic life, as well as to show the evil effects of the disease on mind and body, we note that the *Physical Condition* in 270 was good; in 442, fair; in 89, poor; while the *Mental Condition* in the same cases was good in 101, fair in 186, enfeebled in 286, demented in 96, imbecile in 131, while 19 were idiotic.

#### AGES.

In the same cases, 17 were under 10 years of age; 114 from 10 to 15 years; 158 from 15 to 20 years; while 540 were 20 years and over.

All this goes to show that epilepsy is a destructive disease unless its treatment is commenced early and vigorously prosecuted for many years; that when subjected to long neglect the epileptic is of little use in the economic life of any communtiy unless he is properly trained; that when this is done and he is encouraged to aid himself in every way possible, he frequently falls short of self-support; and that he needs help from the State as much as any class.

To this time the Colony's doors have been opened as wide to the helpful and helpless alike as its limited facilities would permit. While we would like to see it a more largely self-sustaining community, we fear that the limitations then set on the class we could receive would too greatly narrow the present wide scope of its usefulness in relieving hundreds of homes of a grievous burden.

Humanity must ever outweigh unnecessary economy.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS DUE TO CAUSES SPECIFIED.

General Diseases 1.13%	Diseases of Nervous System 44.8%	Diseases of Circulatory System 9.6%	Diseases of Respiratory System 80.6%	Diseases of Digestive System 4.5%	Diseases of Genito-Urinary System 8.9%	Violence 5.1%
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All deaths under "Violence" were more or less directly due to epilepsy, and included one suicide, two from drowning, and six from railroad accidents.

TABLE SHOWING PRINCIPAL SINGLE CAUSES OF DEATH IN 176 CASES.

Epilepsy Exclusive of Status....	<div></div>	26.18%
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	<div></div>	17.61%
Status Epilepticus.....	<div></div>	14.4%
Lobar Pneumonia .....	<div></div>	6.81%
Valvular Disease of Heart.....	<div></div>	5.68%
Broncho Pneumonia.....	<div></div>	3.405%
All other causes.....	<div></div>	26.225%



**NOTES ON EPILEPTIC SEIZURES AND THEIR RESULTS.**

A record is kept of all seizures, day and night. During the year 104,445 were recorded.

It is interesting to note just here the possible influence of season and occupation on the frequency of attacks.

During January, February and March last the men had respectively 5,718, 5,320 and 6,363 seizures.

In July, August and September, they had 4,735, 4,922 and 4,723, a difference of 3,011 in favor of the latter period.

To what extent climatic conditions alone favored this decrease it is difficult to determine. It was very probably due as much or more to the influences of outdoor life when good weather made it possible.

During January, February and March of the same year, the women had attacks as follows: 3,250, 2,929 and 3,258, a total of 9,437.

During July, August and September, they had respectively 3,439, 3,636 and 3,429, a total of 10,502.

Had the women indulged in outdoor life with the same freedom and persistency the men did, they would probably have enjoyed a similar reduction in the number of their attacks.

As the Colony grows, it should recognize the necessity for more open-air employment for the women. A well-rooted prejudice against field and garden work for women, not only on the part of the patients themselves, but of their friends and relatives, must be neutralized before the plan can meet with success.

Epileptic destructiveness is proverbial. It is not so often intentional as it is unavoidable. Great havoc is often wrought under the duress of epileptic frenzy. No other class of persons receiving public care destroy clothing, furniture, bedding (especially), crockery, etc., to the extent that epileptics do. It is a common thing to have 500 pieces of bedding and clothing soiled and torn at the Colony daily as the result of epileptic seizures. I have seen all the crockery on three dining tables (valued at \$12) broken by an epileptic during one seizure.

The fury attending some attacks is beyond conception.

Minor accidents and injuries are common, and include mostly cuts, bruises, dislocations and fractures, all received during seizures. During the past year the men had 184 such accidents, the women 171. Occasionally personal combats between patients cause injuries. One patient while standing at the top of a flight of stairs had a seizure, was tossed head foremost down the stairs, striking on the back of his head on a cement floor. Death resulted in half an hour from a fracture of the skull.

Assaults on attendants by epileptics are common. A few show premeditation on account of a fancied grievance, but most of them are committed under sudden impulse. To this time we have happily escaped fatal results.

Epileptic irritability is a product of the disease, and is most apt to become prominent just before a seizure.

The comparatively sane epileptic is no more difficult to live with when free from seizure influences than any other person. His unpleasant qualities come from his unfortunate malady. All do not show such effects, but many do, as all who have cared for epileptics can testify.

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

We are pleased to report almost complete freedom from communicable diseases of all kinds during the year. Two boys had diphtheria. They were isolated in a tent and made good recoveries under antitoxin.

It seems extraordinary that there has never been a case of typhoid fever among the patients at the Colony. Some years ago an employe whose work took him daily to a neighboring village that was infected with typhoid, had a mild attack of it. We attribute our freedom from it to the purity of Colony water and the excellence of its sewerage system.

No better health resort than Sonyea could be found.

### TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

This school continues a valuable adjunct to the work of the medical department. Our regret is that all who meet the requirements of its two years' course and get their diplomas, cannot be encouraged by receiving some advance in pay. \$16 to \$18 a month for 12 hours' labor daily is not enough. Only a few are paid \$25.

Three men and eight women were graduated from the school last June.

### PART PAY PATIENTS.

A new law (chapter 356, Laws 1902) permits the Colony to receive patients who pay a part or all of the cost of their maintenance. The plan serves a good purpose in letting worthy indigent patients pay something that they may be relieved of the charge of complete indigency. Since his appointment last November, the agent has personally investigated 738 cases with regard to their ability to pay wholly or in part. He reports 65 who can annually pay from \$25 to \$150—the total being \$5,125. Those found wholly indigent—673—were not required to pay anything.

### CONCERNING THE COST OF MAINTENANCE.

As our population increases, the per capita cost of maintenance decreases. In 1898, we had, in round numbers, 251 patients, when the annual cost was \$300.02; in 1899 we had 355 patients, when the annual cost was \$216.31; in 1900 we had 502 patients, when the annual cost was \$172.04; in 1901 we had 676 patients, when the annual cost was \$164.42; in 1902, 762 patients, when the annual cost was \$152.82; while in 1903, with a daily average of 824.709 patients, the annual net cost of maintenance was \$155.39.

Had we not bought and paid for a large supply of coal out of last year's funds,\* the per capita cost would have been several dollars lower than last year.

(See Steward's report for cost of coal during past year.)

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\* We had on hand and paid for on October 1, 1903, 1,000 tons egg coal, enough to last us until March 1 or 15, 1904, besides enough nut coal to last until January 1, 1904, the latter also paid for.



The \$155.39 spent for the maintenance of each patient last year represents the amount drawn from the State treasury and which was not replaced. Moneys received from the sale of produce, for patients' clothing, and from reimbursing patients, is not counted as expended by the State—all of it being refunded.

Not only does an increasing population decrease cost, but an increasing income from several sources helps to accomplish the same purpose.

TABLE NO. 2--ATTENDANCE AND COST.

*Attendance for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1903.*

1. Number of patients under care October 1, 1902.....	826
2. Number of patients admitted during fiscal year.....	160
3. Number of patients discharged or died during the year....	155
4. Number of patients under care October 1, 1903.....	831
5. Average daily population for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903.....	<u>824.709</u>

*Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1903.*

1. Salaries and wages of officers, assistants and employes...	\$58,147 44
2. Expenses of managers, officers and agent.....	*1,436 91
3. Cost of provisions .....	35,992 15
4. Total cost of maintenance.....	140,395 31
5. Per capita cost of maintenance (net).....	†155 39

## INDUSTRIES.

Some progress was made during the year in the development of industries. With a donation of \$75, we bought broom making apparatus and during the year turned out 67 dozen brooms at a cost of 11 cents each. Through this industry alone we will effect an annual saving of about \$100. The prison brooms we had been using were poor in quality and cost 23 cents each.

If it could be arranged, we would like to use our home product funds for equipping shops for the manufacture of clothing, shoes

\*\$308.53 of this amount was spent by resident officers away from the Colony on State business such as examining patients, buying supplies, etc.; \$481.61 was spent by the twelve Managers in attending the Board meetings at Sonyea; while \$862.77 was spent by the agent for travelling expenses in examining into the financial condition of patients' relatives.

†This does not include the amount advanced by the State for clothing of patients and which is refunded by the counties or money received from reimbursing patients, or that received from miscellaneous sales.

and tinware, and for bettering our dairy facilities. We have a goodly sum in this fund on deposit in Albany now.

### PLANNING TO CONCENTRATE THE MEDICAL WORK.

There are now 25 buildings on the Colony in which patients live. They are scattered far and wide, some of them more than a mile apart. The physicians are required (so far as possible) to see all the patients daily. To do this causes them to spend two to three hours walking over the place each day. The physicians should find their time more fully occupied in doing scientific work. To improve the medical service, we are planning a large addition to the Hospital to contain rooms for an outdoor department. In this department the bulk of the medical work will be done. It will be equipped with the requisite instruments of precision and the work in it conducted in close conjunction with the laboratory. An enlarged medical library will be in the new Hospital wing, together with a large fireproof vault for all scientific records.

It serves no good purpose for epileptics to seek medical advice daily. It is usually sufficient for the physician to see them once or twice a week. The very fact that they are under the satisfactory regime of colony life is in some cases treatment enough.

### EYE STRAIN AND EPILEPSY.

Dr. Geo. M. Gould of Philadelphia has long been of the opinion that epilepsy is not infrequently caused by eye strain, the relief of which would cure the disease. In my last annual report (p. 46) reference was made to the work of Drs. Gould and Bennett in carefully examining and fitting 68 patients at the Colony with glasses. We quote from the report referred to in part as follows:

“The preliminary report of this work published by Drs. Gould and Bennett in ‘American Medicine’ for September 18, last, is full of interest. Among other things the report states:

“‘The astonishing fact, and one that we think deserves most serious attention, is the enormous proportion among these patients of cases of injurious astigmatic and anisometropic defects.

Sixty-seven of 68 had astigmatism and it is noteworthy that about one-half of the entire number of patients had unsymmetric astigmatism, a defect which almost invariably produces the most injurious results upon cerebral and assimilative function. \* \* \*

We do not say that these high and most injurious ametropic defects caused the epilepsies of these patients; that can only be determined in future by the careful records of seizures to be kept and compared with those of the past.'

"If there is anything of value in the treatment of epilepsy along this line, we are anxious to know it, and all patients so carefully fitted with glasses by Drs. Gould and Bennett, are being especially observed so that in a year or so we may make comparisons of their seizures before they wear glasses and after."

We regret having to report disappointing results. The table that follows shows that one patient only out of the 68 experienced any benefit in his disease while wearing glasses. This man's attacks were usually severe and were preceded by a definite bilateral motor aura. His mental condition was unimproved and he has now gone 10 months without a seizure. He had 4 attacks in October and 4 in November after being fitted with glasses late in August, 1902.

Several (4 or 5) patients declared that they experienced relief from headache and were able to read with greater comfort with glasses than without them.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF EYE WORK.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Case No.	No. Attacks During 3 Mos. Prior to Wearing Glasses.	No. Attacks During 3 Mos. Following Wearing of Glasses.	No. Attacks During 6 Mos. Following Wearing of Glasses.	Case No.	No. Attacks During 3 Mos. Prior to Wearing Glasses.	No. Attacks During 3 Mos. Following Wearing of Glasses.	No. Attacks During 6 Mos. Following Wearing of Glasses.
1.....	69	*29	29	1.....	57	59	119
2.....	2	4	22	2.....	9	14	25
3.....	12	8	8	3.....	1	....	....
4.....	7	13	28	4.....	5	10	19
5.....	6	2	6	5.....	7	7	24
6.....	14	21	36	6.....	79	16	204
7.....	11	112	138	7.....	22	4	41
8.....	23	11	31	8.....	1	1	3
9.....	23	8	19	9.....	....	....	....
10.....	....	9	9	10.....	....	....	....
11.....	....	1	3	11.....	....	3	9
12.....	3	3	7	12.....	202	105	344
13.....	9	16	20	13.....	14	14	17
14.....	6	4	11	14.....	....	....	....
15.....	....	....	....	15.....	4	10	14
16.....	4	1	3	16.....	36	42	73
17.....	3	4	8	17.....	6	....	7
18.....	306	222	400	18.....	....	....	....
19.....	....	....	....	19.....	17	23	36
20.....	24	24	43	20.....	7	4	8
21.....	3	†3	....	21.....	1	‡3	....
22.....	33	33	50	22.....	26	32	64
23.....	11	3	23	23.....	48	59	89
24.....	24	14	29	24.....	50	59	83
25.....	35	32	35	25.....	22	14	24
26.....	74	85	185	26.....	17	50	99
27.....	2	†6	....	27.....	1	6	12
28.....	4	10	17	28.....	12	21	40
29.....	33	56	107	29.....	3	2	6
30.....	....	....	6	30.....	2	8	17
31.....	25	31	50	31.....	7	11	17
				32.....	2	2	3
				33.....	12	13	29

On bringing the results to Dr. Gould's notice, he said: "The unsatisfactory results do not affect the fundamental fact that in a certain proportion of cases the cause, or a contributing

cause, may be, and is, eye strain. The results at Craig Colony, I suspect, are due to the fact that in chronic cases and under the conditions, cure is not to be expected. Even in the younger patients, the constant attention of the oculist and of optician is requisite, and this could not be supplied at the Colony.

“I have had one case of typical grand mal in private practice, free now from attacks for four years; the cure due to relief of eye strain. In general, however, the result of the test at Craig Colony re-emphasizes the old truth that the cure of epilepsy consists in its prevention. If proper glasses could be given as a preventive measure in young epileptics, and the care of oculist and optician insured, I have no doubt that epilepsy could be warded off in a certain proportion of cases.”

While it is true that the patients who wore glasses here were not under the constant care of an oculist or optician, they were carefully selected from among several hundred at the Colony, their glasses were carefully and accurately fitted by an expert optician, and they were looked after daily for a year thereafter by a member of the Colony staff.

It may be noted elsewhere in this report that we have a right to expect a cure in 5% of chronic cases such as the Colony to this time has received.

#### PRACTICAL NOTES ON COLONY BUILDING.

Ten years' work at Sonyea has taught us something of the system that should apply in Colony building for the defective classes generally. The diagrammatic illustration presented shows all the necessities of Colony life, which come under four heads, as follows:

##### CLASSIFICATION; TREATMENT; OCCUPATION; EDUCATION.

None of these can be omitted if success is to be obtained.

No matter how large or how small the proposed Colony estate may be, the plan is still adaptable. The chief points about it are these:

**First:** The location within easy reach of all features that pertain to administration. These are named in the center circle.

**Second:** The approximation of the best class of patients to the administrative center. This class occupies the smallest and most desirable houses.

**Third:** The great intermediate class is placed in the middle circle, where they occupy houses a little larger than those in the first circle, and much smaller than those in the outermost one.

**Fourth:** In the outermost circle are large buildings midway between houses and institutions that harbor the feeble, the helpless, the demented and idiotic, and those who become insane, especial provision being made for the latter. Classification for this class is of but little value.

It is not meant that the buildings in any of the circles should occupy a definite relationship to one another. The main thing is the location of the several groups relative to a common center. The observation of this principle lessens the cost and eases the burdens of administration.

### THE GROWING VALUE OF THE COLONY SYSTEM; TIME A REQUISITE FOR SUCCESS.

Those who build colonies will find it no easy task. We agree with the founders of Maghull Home for Epileptics (in England), when they say:

“Some time after the Home commenced, we wondered whether we would ever be able to make and keep the patients happy. Brooding discontent seemed to sit on every brow; letters home overflowed with complaints, and the desire to leave was almost universal. At the end of ten years, the great majority of the patients have pleasant looks; are entirely happy; their life is fully occupied; whilst work, recreation and gossip engage their faculties nearly, if not quite, as thoroughly as they do those of healthy people.”

The first few years at Sonyea were discouraging in some respects in the extreme. We could neither classify, educate nor



its industries undeveloped, its roads and walks unbuilt, its lawns ungraded, its finest landscape embellishments exist only on paper, while its scientific work is hardly begun.

These will come in time. Until then the training of the epileptic, the greatest common necessity of Colony life, will go on. Therein lies its greatest community value.

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## PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS MADE UNDER CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR

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### ADDITIONS TO THE INFIRMARIES.

The most important improvement of the year was the beginning of the additions to the men's and women's infirmaries. Contracts for these were let last January and work was commenced in April. The contractor's inability to secure materials and labor as required prevented the completion of the buildings within the contract time (September 1, 1903). It is not probable they will be ready for occupancy before April 1, 1904.

Bids for this work were received in part as follows: Construction—low bid, \$62,784; high bid, \$72,000. Electric wiring—low bid, \$1,713; high bid, \$2,878. Heating—low bid, \$6,018; high bid, \$11,941. Plumbing—low bid, \$4,645; high bid, \$6,720. The low bids were accepted in every instance.

The contract price for the entire work was \$74,980. Some extra work may increase the amount by \$450 to \$500.

The per capita cost of these additions, which will accommodate in the neighborhood of 225 persons, will be less than \$340.

### COTTAGE HOTEL "THE KISHAQUA INN."

Under the appropriation of \$2,500 given the Colony for a small building for the accommodation of the numerous visitors, mostly friends of patients, who come to Sonyea, the lowest bid received was \$2,940 (including the value of prison work.) We were per-





### COAL TRESTLE.

The sum of \$500 was spent out of maintenance for rebuilding the coal trestle in connection with the power plant. The old trestle had become so defective that it was unsafe to run heavy coal cars on it. It would have been an excellent thing if we could have built a modern trestle of steel frame construction to hold six to eight months supply of coal at one time. The cost of such a structure would have been \$4,100.

### PAINTING AND KALSOMINING.

The Gleaners, the Walrath, the store and warehouse, the trades school, and laundry, and Hoyt cottage (all brick buildings) were kalsomined white outside during the summer. The result is effective and satisfactory. The preparation used is the same as that put on government lighthouses. The outside woodwork of all these buildings was also repainted. We are now preparing to paint the roofs of the four buildings on the village green. The 66 buildings on the premises require a considerable annual outlay in the way of repairs to keep them in decent and efficient order.

### MINOR REPAIRS.

These are being made constantly in almost every department and are too numerous to mention. The lack of hired help to do such work would be more embarrassing than it is were it not for the help we get from epileptic labor.

### THE NEW BRIDGE.

The new iron bridge on the D. & M. highway is practically completed but not yet accepted by the State Architect. The new highway over this bridge is being graded and is nearly ready for use.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, TRANSFERS AND NUMBER REMAINING BY COUNTIES SINCE OPENING OF COLONY.

COUNTY.	Number Oct. 1, 1902.		Received during year.		Discharged during year.		Died during year.		Number present Sept. 30, 1903.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Albany .....	11	9	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	10	8
Allegany .....	5	9	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	10
Broome .....	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	1
Cattaraugus .....	5	4	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	4	2
Cayuga .....	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	3
Chautauqua .....	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2
Chemung .....	7	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	5	2
Chenango .....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Clinton .....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Columbia .....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Cortland .....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Delaware .....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Dutchess .....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Eric .....	33	20	8	5	5	4	1	1	35	20
Essex .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Franklin .....	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	2
Fulton .....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Genesee .....	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer .....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Kings .....	51	25	7	10	1	1	2	.....	55	34
Lewis .....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Livingston .....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2
Madison .....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Monroe .....	28	24	6	4	4	4	2	1	28	23
Montgomery .....	4	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2
Nassau .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, TRANSFERS AND NUMBER REMAINING BY COUNTIES SINCE OPENING OF COLONY—(Continued).

COUNTY.	Number Oct. 1, 1902.		Received during year.		Discharged during year.		Died during year.		Number present Sept. 30, 1903.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
New York.....	145	110	9	29	12	13	4	11	138	115
Niagara .....	8	3	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	9	5
Oneida .....	9	9	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	8	9
Onondaga .....	9	6	3	2	2	3	1	1	9	4
Ontario .....	4	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	3
Orange .....	3	3	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	4	5
Orleans .....	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Oswego .....	9	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	11	2
Otsego .....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Putnam .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Queens .....	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Rensselaer .....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	4
Richmond .....	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Rockland .....	3	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3
St. Lawrence .....	7	10	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	6	11
Saratoga .....	6	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	5	3
Schenectady .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Schoharie .....	3	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Schuyler .....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Seneca .....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	0
Steuben .....	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
Suffolk .....	5	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Tioga .....	7	6	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5	4
Tompkins .....	5	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Ulster .....	7	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	5	2
Warren .....	4	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	1
Washington .....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, TRANSFERS AND NUMBER REMAINING BY COUNTIES SINCE OPENING OF COLONY—(Continued).

COUNTY.	Number Oct. 1, 1902.		Received during year.		Discharged during year.		Died during year.		Number present Sept. 30, 1903.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Wayne .....	5	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	1
Westchester .....	13	6	1	5	2	2	.....	1	12	8
Wyoming .....	4	2	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	5	1
Yates .....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
State at large.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0
Total each sex..	494	332	72	88	58	49	25	23	483	348
Total both sexes.	826		160		107		48		831	

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR 1904.****(1)**

**A CONDUIT FOR CARRYING STEAM HEATING PIPES FROM THE POWER-HOUSE TO THE VILLA FLORA GROUP, AND ONE TO CONNECT THE FOUR BUILDINGS ON THE VILLAGE GREEN, \$22,950.**

The most important item in the special appropriations the Colony requires another year, is one of \$22,950 for building a conduit 6 feet by 6 feet and about 1,800 feet in length, from the power-house to the main building, in the women's group. This should be done to enable us to heat from the power-house the eighteen buildings that will comprise the women's group another year.

This matter was referred to in our last report. In the central power plant we burn soft coal that now costs \$2.73 per ton. To save great disfigurement of the white buildings in the women's group, we must burn hard coal that costs \$5.50 per ton. It also costs \$1,200 a year to deliver coal by wagons to the women's group and to provide extra firemen to run a separate heating plant. All of this could be done away with if these buildings were heated from the power-house. The plan is feasible and should be adopted.

The cost of this part of the work is estimated at \$19,500. The amount above asked for is to connect the four buildings on the Village Green with a similar conduit. These buildings are now heated from one boiler. The boxing containing the piping has rotted away. It is a matter of economy to remedy this defect as soon as possible.

**(2)**

**FOR PAINTING THE INTERIOR WALLS IN THE FOUR BUILDINGS ON THE VILLAGE GREEN AND THE MEN'S AND WOMEN'S INFIRMARIES, \$1,500.**

This item explains itself. It is desirable to paint the interior walls of these buildings, in which 420 patients live, as soon as possible. Constructional work at the Colony has never included the painting of interior walls. The work can be safely done for the amount asked for if it is done by day's labor, including the

use, so far as possible, of inmate labor. \$1,500 would probably not do it by contract. The lowest bid to paint the walls in the Villa Flora Group by contract was \$2,900. We did the work by day's labor for \$1,350—the amount of the appropriation.

(3)

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR LIVING ROOMS ON THE THIRD  
FLOOR OF SONYEA HALL, \$800.

The attic in Sonyea Hall is large and roomy. We have no place at present in which night employes can sleep undisturbed. This makes it desirable to finish off these four rooms. We estimate the cost at \$800.

(4)

FOR SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND APPARATUS FOR THE PATHOLOGICAL  
LABORATORY AND HOSPITAL, \$2,500.

A pathologist was employed June 1, 1903. We desired an appropriation of \$1,200 this year for equipping the laboratory in part. We secured one-half of that amount only. The result has been that much important work we should have done this year must, on account of lack of equipment, go over until next year. The time to begin this work properly is now. The \$2,500 asked for is urgently required. An itemized list prepared by the pathologist of the needs of the laboratory for another year, together with the needs of the hospital, in the way of instruments and books, amounts to \$2,728.12. We would be satisfied if we could get \$2,500.

It is not necessary to call your attention to the fact that this is the only institution in the State (in which there are some 14,000 to 15,000 epileptics) in which any scientific work in connection with epilepsy is being carried on. It is impossible to overestimate the value of such work, not only in the treatment of patients in this particular institution, but its broader value to the State and its aid to science and to humanity wherever epilepsy is known.

(5)

FOR FOUR COTTAGES FOR EMPLOYES, \$6,000.

The Colony is four miles from any village or populated community. Our employes on October 1st numbered 143. Many of

them are married and desire homes. They should be encouraged in this idea, for it makes them better contented to live in an isolated place like Sonyea. We have some cottages of the kind now, but it is necessary that we put up four more as soon as possible.

**FOR MATERIALS AND APPARATUS FOR ROAD BUILDING, FOR GRADING,  
FOR WALKS AND FOR PLANTING, \$12,000.**

In 1901, as well as in 1902, we asked for a similar sum for these purposes, and the Legislature gave us one-half the amount asked for. The item, much to our regret, failed to secure executive approval.

There are six miles of roadways laid out on the Colony and none built. Eight months in the year the roads are extremely poor. At times it is almost impossible to drive over them.

The State Engineer's representative came on the ground and made a plan and estimate of \$4,800 for building one mile of road. Another year we ought to build at least two miles of roads, besides doing a large amount of grading in the women's group, where the present landscape effects are most uninviting. It is important also that some walks be laid in that group and on the Village Green as soon as possible. To this time we have not been able even to lay board walks in either group. We have never been able to keep our floors in a satisfactory condition on account of lack of walks. Our patients are free to run in and out of doors at will and now keep the floors constantly in bad condition.

**FOR A CARD INDEX SYSTEM FOR THE MEDICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL  
DEPARTMENTS, \$350.**

In the scientific departments at the Colony we are collecting a large amount of valuable data relative to the etiology, pathology and treatment of epilepsy. To make this data at once available when required, it should be classified and filed in modern and proper form. While our present record books are fairly complete, the card index system we have in view is far more so and simpler in use.



**FOR MOVING CHESTNUT COTTAGE, \$1,200.**

Chestnut Cottage is a frame building put up by the Shakers and is now occupied by fifteen patients. Its present location hinders the embellishment of the entrance grounds to the Colony. It was planned some years ago to move it about 800 feet to a new site in the rear of Hoyt Cottage near Willow Pond. The State Architect examined it and gave it as his opinion that the building was well worth moving and preserving. We estimate that it will cost \$1,200 to move it, build a new cellar under it, and repair it in the manner required.

**FOR ADDITION AND REPAIRS TO STEWARD'S HOUSE, \$1,000.**

The small farmhouse the steward lives in is greatly in need of improvement. The old shed now used as a kitchen should be torn away and two rooms built on in place of it. The cost of the entire work is estimated at \$1,000.

**FOR VERANDAS ON FOUR BUILDINGS IN VILLA FLORA GROUP.**

There are four buildings in the Villa Flora Group (Nos. 4, 5, 14 and 15), in which 120 patients live, that have no verandas on them. They should be provided with verandas similar to those on the buildings on the Village Green. We estimate the cost of the four at \$1,800.

**FOR A BRICK BAKE OVEN, \$1,500.**

The present oven was built in 1895 and has long been too small to meet our requirements. The new oven will go in the bakery and warehouse building, and be of sufficient size to bake for 2,000 persons.

**FOR GENERAL REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT, \$5,000.**

We asked for \$5,000 for the present year for repairs and equipment and were given \$4,000. There are now some sixty-six buildings on the place, which makes the item of repairs considerable. Many of these amount to several hundred dollars each. Should it be desirable we could consolidate several of the smaller items in this appropriation under "Repairs and Equipment," securing a relatively larger sum for the latter. Items 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9

might be so treated. This would make the amount of repairs and equipment \$9,850.

APPROPRIATION FOR MAINTENANCE, \$160,000.

During the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1904, we shall require \$160,000 for the maintenance of an expected daily average attendance of 1,000 epileptics.

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REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

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October 1, 1903.

*To the Medical Superintendent of Craig Colony:*

The steward of Craig Colony respectfully submits the following annual report for the year ending September 30, 1903:

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

With few exceptions, farm and garden crops were good. We have less canned vegetables than last year, for the reason that corn and peas were a very light crop. There were 51 days in the spring during which we had no rain. On account of the drouth, we plowed up about fourteen acres of peas. Timely rains came and we secured a fine hay crop, both in quantity and quality. Oats and wheat were good; all garden truck a fair yield, with the exception of tomatoes; apples about one-eighth of a crop.

There is not sufficient room in our sheds for storage of farm tools and implements.

DAIRY.

This department is in a very good and prosperous condition, as you will see by comparing the present dairy with the dairy of past years. It has been a long, slow, tedious undertaking to build up a dairy that is now second to only a few in the State. There are still opportunities for greater improvement.

COUNTY.	Number Oct. 1, 1902.		Received during year.		Discharged during year.		Died during year.		Number present Sept. 30, 1903.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Albany .....	11	9	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	10	8
Allegany .....	5	9	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	10
Broome .....	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	1
Cattaraugus .....	5	4	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	4	2
Cayuga .....	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	3
Chautauqua .....	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2
Chemung .....	7	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	5	2
Chenango .....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Clinton .....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Columbia .....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Cortland .....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Delaware .....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Dutchess .....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Eric .....	33	20	8	5	5	4	1	1	35	20
Essex .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Franklin .....	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	2
Fulton .....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Genesee .....	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer .....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Kings .....	51	25	7	10	1	1	2	.....	55	34
Lewis .....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Livingston .....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2
Madison .....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Monroe .....	28	24	6	4	4	2	2	1	28	23
Montgomery .....	4	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2
Nassau .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2

that we have at the present time, 47 were raised on the farm. We should have in the dairy all of the time, with our present population of 1,000 persons, about 75 cows that are giving milk.

The only way to keep the dairy up to its present high standard is to purchase from time to time a few choice, *well-bred* cows, and turn old cows and cows that give very little milk, into beef, as they are simply boarders and eat up a large percentage of the profit of the good cows in the dairy. I regret I am unable to give an exact record of the number of pounds of milk given by either one of these cows, but can do so very nearly. No. 126 had her calf on August 30, 1903, and is giving about 45 pounds of milk per day. The granddam of this cow on paternal side was (to use the words of the man from whom she was purchased) "a great, good cow, and had a record of making 600 pounds of butter in one year."

### IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

I would suggest that you ask for an appropriation to purchase some choice well-bred milch cows for breeding purposes. Also an amount sufficient to build a new fence around the barnyard, extending the same by building a lane to the "Northfield" pasture, and filling and grading the barnyard so that it will be dry, and building a manure pit and some cheap open stock sheds.

### SHEEP.

The Colony flock of sheep on October 1, 1903, consisted of 188 ewes and 155 lambs, making a total of 343 head. We have, in addition to these, three thoroughbred Shropshire rams, imported from Canada by Mr. John Mitchell, which have not yet arrived.

All of our sheep are full-blooded Shropshires, although none of them are eligible for registration, for the reason that they have not been kept registered; but we have always purchased registered sheep. We have killed and used as provisions, as shown by our home product reports, 4,842 pounds of lamb, \$509.50, and sold wool and pelts to the amount of \$309.27, making a total of \$818.77 received from sheep during the past year.

Chapter 425, of the Laws of 1902, provided \$1,000 for sheds for sheep. The sheds contemplated at that time were to be erected in connection with the barns on the "Sheep Farm." These barns were struck by lightning and burned to the ground; consequently, the sheds have not been built. I would suggest that you ask for an appropriation sufficient, in connection with the appropriation under Chapter 425, of the Laws of 1902, of \$1,000 to build a sheep barn and sheds.

### SWINE.

We had on October 1, 1903, 33 store hogs, 27 breeding hogs and 144 pigs under six months of age. We have butchered and used, as shown by the Home Products Reports during the last year, 18,394 pounds of dressed pork, of the value of \$1,669.68; 1,937 pounds of lard, \$197.89; total, \$1,867.57. It has cost very little to produce this amount of pork, as the principal food for hogs has been garbage from the separate households.

I would suggest that you ask for a suitable appropriation to build a fence around the grove south and east of the filter beds to make pasture for the hogs. This land is not used for any purpose at the present time. A pass under the D. & M. Railway could be made at very little cost, so that hogs could go back and forth from the piggery to this pasture without crossing the railroad track.

We need more room for the hogs for two reasons:

1st. In their present cramped quarters, there is danger of their permanently injuring the orchard.

2d. We need the pasture to make room so as to raise more hogs.

### BRICK YARD.

The brick-making season commenced May 1st. We have made over 400,000 common, hard brick. The brick made this season have been of fine quality, being well burned and all of uniform size.

The average daily number of patients employed in the yard was 17. The brick machine was run 52 days, 5½ hours each day. Eighteen days were lost out of the 125 on account of holidays,

rain, etc. The brick-maker and his assistant were the only hired employes in the yard.

We have delivered to the contractor, Thomas Whalen, 225,000 brick up to the present time, at \$6.50 per thousand in the kiln. At this price, the output of the yard for the season would be as follows: 400,000 brick, at \$6.50 per thousand, \$2,600; deducting the cost of production, coal \$140.25, wages, \$545, leaves the net proceeds of the yard, \$1,914.75.

To put the yard in better condition, there should be board sheds erected over the two kilns, and a storage shed for surplus green brick; a new main line shaft, and a 66-cog gear wheel in place of the 88-cog gear wheel now on the machine; also about 3,000 pellets.

#### TAILOR SHOP.

There has been no increase in the output of clothing from this department, for the reason that the facilities for manufacturing clothing are no better now than they were one year ago.

There have been \$2,356.29 worth of clothing made, at a cost of \$925.92 for material, and foreman \$420, leaving the net earnings of patients \$1,010.37.

#### DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

There has been a marked improvement in the manner in which the work has been carried on in this department. The value of the work done has increased over last year \$298.75. There is need of more machines and more room to do work. With a small expenditure, this department could make all of the men's shirts, overalls, jumpers, etc.

#### SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIES.

On account of having no foreman, there was no account kept of work done by patients in the carpenter shop from October 1, 1902, to March 11, 1903. And for the same reason there was no account kept in the paint shop from February 17, 1903, to April 1, 1903, or in the plumbing shop from October 1, 1902, to December 15, 1902.

Carpenter shop (work done by patients, with one paid foreman) from March 11 to October 1.....	\$2,102 94
Blacksmith shop (work done by patients, with one paid foreman).....	583 85
Tailor shop (work done by patients).....	1,010 37
Paint shop (work done by patients, with one paid foreman) no account kept from February 17 to April 1 .....	1,007 10
Dressmaking department (work done by patients, with one paid seamstress).....	1,103 44
Shoe shop cobbling (work done by patients).....	52 75
Sloyd school (work done by patients).....	74 28
Brick yard (work done by patients and two hired employes) .....	2,600 00
Plumbing shop (work done by patients, with one paid foreman) .....	682 75
Broom shop (work done by patients).....	26 80
Mattress shop (work done by patients, with one hired foreman).....	97 00
Printing office (work done by patients) estimated..	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,841 28
	<hr/> <hr/>

Owing to the great coal strike of 1902, the cost of fuel and light has increased from \$12,979.20 in 1902 to \$22,219 this year.

During July, August and September, 1902, very little coal was purchased, so that our supply for the winter of 1902-1903 was purchased as needed, at high prices. Through the summer months of 1903, the supply of coal for next winter was purchased. Consequently, the expenditure for all the coal that was used last winter and the bulk of coal that will be used next winter is taken from funds for the year ending September 30, 1903. This makes the per capita cost for fuel and light alone nearly \$10 more than it was last year. It also slightly increases the annual per capita cost.

## MAINTENANCE.

1. The daily average number of patients supported during the year was.....	824,709
2. The total cost of maintenance with home product was.....	\$161,276 75
3. The total cost of maintenance without home product was.....	140,395 31
4. The total cost of maintenance without home product or clothing was.....	132,645 65
5. The total cost of maintenance without home product, clothing, money refunded from miscellaneous sales or maintenance was..... (This represents the amount actually drawn from the State treasury for maintenance.)	128,150 03
6. The per capita cost of maintenance with home product was.....	195 54
7. The per capita cost of maintenance without home product was.....	170 24
8. The per capita cost of maintenance without home product or clothing was.....	160 84
9. The per capita cost of maintenance without home products, clothing, money refunded from miscellaneous sales, or maintenance reimbursement was.....	155 39

PER CAPITA COST OF DIVISIONS OF MAINTENANCE  
WITHOUT HOME PRODUCT, BUT INCLUSIVE OF  
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS TURNED INTO STATE  
TREASURY.

## Est. No.

1-2. Wages and labor.....	\$70 50
3. Expenses of managers, officers and agent..	1 75
4. Provisions .....	43 64
5. Household stores.....	5 60
6. Clothing .....	8 05



7. Fuel and light .....	\$26 95
8. Hospital and medical supplies.....	1 89
9. Shop, farm and garden.....	6 52
10. Ordinary repairs.....	1 59
11. Transportation of inmates.....	16
12. Miscellaneous .....	3 59

Total average gross per capita cost....	\$170 24
Total average net per capita cost.....	155 39

REIMBURSEMENTS.

From individuals for part care and maintenance of patients .....	\$978 90
Money received from counties to pay for clothing...	7,749 66
	\$8,728 56

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

53 barrels apples .....	\$83 00
Empty barrels .....	5 10
Brick .....	2,376 50
Old rags, etc.....	29 46
410 dozen cans corn.....	373 00
130 dozen cans peas.....	151 80
42 dozen cans beans.....	31 50
Hides, pelts, tallow, etc.....	212 14
1,393 pounds wool .....	254 22
	\$3,516 72

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Credit.

150 barrels apples .....	\$225 00
137 bushels apples .....	68 50
200 bushels apples for cider (estimated).....	25 00

299 bunches asparagus.....	\$93 70
11 bushels beans, lima.....	16 00
131 bushels beans, string.....	70 60
10,099 pounds beef.....	709 79
236 bushels beet greens.....	55 70
386 bushels beets.....	146 10
3 tons cabbage.....	24 00
76 dozen cabbage.....	36 60
222 bushels carrots.....	100 70
46 dozen cauliflower.....	33 00
678 dozen celery.....	221 20
1,145 pounds chicken.....	135 63
1,650 gallons cider.....	82 50
50 bushels corn, ensilage.....	30 00
312 tons corn, ensilage.....	780 00
76 tons corn, fodder.....	190 00
217 dozen corn, green.....	21 70
600 bushels corn, hard.....	360 00
133 dozen cucumbers.....	21 10
1,500 cucumber pickles.....	3 00
12 pounds duck.....	1 80
489 dozen eggs.....	83 44
650 pounds grapes.....	9 75
336 tons hay.....	3,696 00
4,842 pounds lamb.....	509 50
1,939 pounds lard.....	197 89
509 dozen lettuce.....	76 60
284,536 pounds, or 35,567 gallons, milk.....	3,905 20
39 dozen musk melons.....	11 70
3,000 bushels oats.....	900 00
390 bushels onions.....	280 30
735 bunches onions.....	59 82
250 bushels parsnips.....	125 00
66 bushels pears.....	44 20
223 bushels peas, green.....	136 80

39 dozen peppers .....	\$5 55
18,394 pounds pork.....	1,669 68
7,602 bushels potatoes.....	3,832 85
1,570 bunches radishes.....	154 85
26 quarts raspberries.....	2 60
926 bunches rhubarb.....	94 97
200 bushels salsify.....	100 00
130 bushels spinach.....	23 60
310 dozen squash, yellow.....	53 85
1 ton squash, Hubbard.....	25 00
95 tons straw.....	475 00
1,601 quarts strawberries.....	112 07
128 bushels tomatoes.....	51 20
111 bushels tomatoes green.....	33 30
272 bushels turnips.....	103 55
175 bushels turnips, ruta бага.....	35 00
963 pounds veal.....	96 30
1,613 bushels wheat.....	1,209 68
843 $\frac{7}{2}$ dozen cans corn.....	843 58
193 dozen cans peas.....	241 25
241 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen cans tomatoes.....	241 25
150 dozen cans beans, wax.....	150 00
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen cans beans, lima.....	14 50
	<hr/>
	\$23,057 45
Miscellaneous sales .....	3,516 72
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$26,574 17
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Debit.*

The cost of production, including hay and grain raised on the farm last season and that purchased for feed for live stock, together with wages and labor, fertilizer and incidental expenses, was as follows:

500 pounds binding twine.....	\$57 20
50 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons bran.....	927 50

206 bushels carrots.....	\$51 50
4 bushels clover seed.....	48 00
26½ tons corn meal.....	619 50
65 tons corn stalks, home product.....	162 50
939 bushels corn, shelled, home product.....	487 26
11½ bushels corn, seed, home product.....	6 90
1,500 bushels, corn, threshed, home product.....	52 50
174 dozen eggs for hatching, home product.....	28 40
185 tons ensilage, home product.....	370 00
16 tons fertilizer.....	352 00
16 bushels grass seed.....	30 40
2 tons gluten.....	49 75
202 tons hay, home product.....	2,222 00
1 ton middlings.....	19 00
1,926 bushels oats, home product.....	801 48
180 bushels oats, seed, home product.....	72 00
689 bushels parsnips, home product.....	86 10
833 bushels potatoes, seed, home product.....	541 45
100 tons straw, home product.....	500 00
104 bushels wheat, home product.....	78 00
Miscellaneous garden seed.....	115 72
Wages .....	5,501 55
Farm and garden implements.....	259 44
Repairs to tools and harness.....	27 65
Shearing sheep .....	22 10
	<hr/>
	\$13,489 90
	<hr/> <hr/>

## RECAPITULATION.

Value of products raised and miscella- neous sales.....	\$26,574 17
Cost of production.....	13,489 90
	<hr/>
Net value of products.....	\$13,084 27
	<hr/> <hr/>

INVENTORY.

The annual inventory made on September 30, 1903, and presented with this report, shows the value of personal

estate to be.....	\$87,662 26
Real estate .....	590,455 09

Total value of real and personal estate.....	\$678,117 35
Total value of real and personal estate on October 1, 1902, was .....	660,517 81

Increase in real and personal property.....	\$17,599 54
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T. L. STONE,  
*Steward.*

REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

SONYEA, N. Y., *October 1, 1903.*

To Dr. WM. P. SPRATLING, *Medical Superintendent:*

At the conclusion of my third year as resident Catholic chaplain, I have the honor to submit the following report:

There are at present at the Colony 320 Catholic patients (174 men and 146 women).

During the past year 19 Catholic patients have died, each of whom was cared for spiritually according to his needs. In addition to the prayers at the grave which I have heretofore said, the bodies of those buried in the Colony cemetery are first brought to the chapel where the regular burial service of the Catholic church is observed.

The public services in the chapel on Sunday are as follows: At 9 a. m., morning prayers and mass, followed by a short sermon or religious instruction; at 3 p. m., Sunday school and benediction of the blessed sacrament.

At Sunday school the children are taught in a simple and informal manner the principles of faith and morality. I consider

this one of the most important of my duties, inasmuch as many of the children, and some of more mature years, came to the Colony devoid of religious instruction. This is due to the fact that parents are fearful of letting their children attend church or Sunday school because of their affliction, and is especially true of those who come from the cities and larger towns.

Here, all who are not too enfeebled, either mentally or physically, are free to attend, and in case of a seizure during services, nurses are always present to care for them.

I am well pleased to state that the attendance of the Catholic officers, employes and patients is almost general, so that the chapel is well filled on Sunday mornings, proving that the appreciation of our new chapel which I anticipated in last year's report has been fully realized.

On November 27, 1902, Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid of Rochester administered confirmation to a class of 39. On this occasion the venerable bishop spoke directly to the children, and in a fatherly way reminded them of their duties toward God and their fellow beings.

In visiting the patients in their cottages twice each week, I find that many complain most bitterly of the neglect of parents or relatives. I know of cases where our patients have not received even so much as one letter in a whole year. This is not as it should be, for no matter how agreeable their surroundings here may be, it will always breed discontent if there is an utter neglect on the part of those to whom they are bound by natural ties. It seems difficult to believe that parents could be so unnatural as to send their children among strangers, and then not write them one affectionate note or send one small token of remembrance for many months at a time. It is impossible for those in charge to make patients so neglected contented with Colony life.

During the past year, we have received a few religious books and periodicals. I trust the number of such contributions will increase during the coming year.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to all the officers and employes of the Colony for their hearty coöperation in my work. If any Catholic patients have failed in the performance



Children's Day, Easter and Christmas, concert exercises with appropriate music were given by the school.

Contributions of literature from other schools and from individuals were received and distributed. The reading of books and magazines in leisure moments, and the disposition for improvement by many, is noticeable and commendable. The principles of the golden rule are the basis of conduct aimed at, and these principles are bearing fruit in the lives of many, as seen in the expressions of sympathy and favors shown towards one another.

We realize that the spiritual needs of a growing community like our own must be fostered and maintained if the present regard for the Sabbath and good order are to be continued. To this end the coöperation of Superintendent and associates has been a great source of encouragement.

We would acknowledge every favor and duly appreciate every kindness and consideration shown to us on the part of all, that has helped us in our work during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL D. ANDERSON,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

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## REPORT OF MATRON.

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SONYEA, N. Y., October 1, 1903.

To Dr. WM. P. SPRATLING, *Medical Superintendent:*

I herewith submit the matron's report for the year ending September 30, 1903.

Since the last annual report, no more buildings subject to the matron's inspection have been opened, but those already occupied, under her supervision, have been visited about every second day.

With but few exceptions, the help remains the same as last year. As a rule where there have been changes, they did not occur among those long in the service. When any of these went,





# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

475

Overalls .....	150
Petticoats .....	184
Sacques .....	93
Scarfs, dresser .....	7
Sheets .....	685
Shirts, men's .....	688
Shirtwaists .....	70
Silence cloths .....	3
Skirts .....	14
Table cloths .....	130
Towels, dish .....	150
Towels, hand .....	902
Towels, roller .....	54
Tray cloths .....	18
Underwaists .....	34
Window curtains.....	70

Number of articles made..... 6,696

Number of articles mended.:..... 4,423

Respectfully submitted.

B. M. FOX,  
Matron.

## APOTHECARY'S REPORT.

SONYEA, N. Y., October 1, 1903.

To Dr. WM. P. SPRATLING, *Medical Superintendent*:

I have the honor of making the following report:

There have been 4,884 prescriptions prepared in the Pharmacy during the fiscal year.

The cost of hospital and medical supplies, which include medicines, dressings, etc., was \$1,531.61. The average daily attendance being 824,709, made the yearly per capita cost of such supplies \$1.554, or about 1/2 a cent a day.



including indoor and outdoor games and other forms of recreation, and the publication of literature in aid of the epileptic.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through the courtesy of Mr. R. Bell, Superintendent, the use of an excursion car for fifty persons to Portage.

Mrs. E. Dingletain.....	\$3 00
Charles Buehl .....	10 00
John Rapuzzi .....	10 00
Wm. H. Masters.....	150 00
Mrs. John Seder.....	5 00
Charles L. Adrian.....	75 00
Mrs. Mary Reilly.....	3 00
Mrs. C. A. Macy.....	25 00
Mrs. Madden .....	1 00
J. Pierpont Morgan.....	100 00

Mrs. H. M. Pratt, reading matter.

Wm. A. Freund, book.

All Souls' Church, Chicago, magazines.

Miss Minnie Clancy, clothing, furniture, etc.

G. L. Caward, papers.

Cohocton Epworth League, reading matter.

A. M. Burrows, magazines.

J. F. Horton, reading matter.

Mrs. J. H. Canfield, books and magazines.

Junior C. E. Society, First Baptist Church, Batavia, magazines, etc.

Mrs. Ella Harris and Mrs. Saxton, books and magazines.

Ira H. Hauser, pictures.

Brasher Falls Presbyterian Church, books and papers.

John Price & Co., box oranges.

Rev. John Irons, bibles.

Miss Fannie Deam, papers and magazines.

Jacot Music Box Co. 12 phonograph records, horn and crane.

Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, reading matter.

Ira H. Hauser, periodicals.

Mrs. J. H. French, books and magazines.



## RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Pathologist.*

The most important appointment of the year was that of Dr. Onuf to the position of pathologist. Dr. Onuf's name was taken from the list furnished by the State Civil Service Commission. His term of service began June 1, last. Dr. Onuf has been employed to this time in getting the laboratory in shape for work. We feel justified in expecting valuable results from this part of the work at Sonyea.

*Changes in the Staff.*

Dr. Howard A. La Moure resigned the position of third assistant physician on March 1 last. The vacancy was filled by the appointment, on April 11, of Dr. Wm. H. Montgomery. Dr. Montgomery resigned on August 31 to accept a position at the Willard State Hospital. The vacancy this time was filled by the promotion of Dr. G. Kirby Collier. Dr. Herman Gross was appointed medical interne on September 1, to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Collier's promotion.

The Colony is constantly in need of young physicians on its staff who will help do its medical work while they are acquiring a practical knowledge of epilepsy and nervous diseases generally.

## VISITORS.

Numerous visitors came to Sonyea during the year to study the Colony system. The official visitors included the Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of Charities; the Hon. Geo. L. Heins, State Architect; and Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioner of State Board of Charities.



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**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**Committee on the Blind.**

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# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BLIND

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The Committee on the Blind herewith respectfully submits its report for the year ending September 30, 1903:

## THE DEPENDENT BLIND.

In the almshouse of the State of New York, at the present time, there are 257 blind persons, 131 men and 126 women, or less than five per cent. of the total number of the blind living in the State, and there are 170 in charitable homes and institutions, making the total number 427. If the 1,018 blind receiving a pension from New York city, be added to this total, it is apparent that, through the opportunities for education and training which the blind have enjoyed, the percentage of total dependency is now small. The methods and means which have been employed to bring about this result have developed out of the experiment begun in 1771 in France. Up to that time it had been deemed impossible to give to the blind a training other than such as would fit the unfortunate for successful mendicancy.

## HELPING THE BLIND.

Work for the blind in the State of New York is carried on in two forms, the first and most important is educational in character, while the second is purely relief. In considering the interests of the 6,008 blind persons who live in this State, it must be understood that the most helpful measures for this unfortunate class are those which qualify the blind for self-help. Without education or special training in remunerative employments, a large majority of the blind would become permanent charges upon public or private charity. It is a fact, however, that through education and training the relative number of those finally dependent upon public charity is growing smaller each decade.



lation (the blind under twenty-one years of age) numbers only 584. If, however, there be added those under thirty years of age, the number will be swelled to about 1,000. The school population (584) covers the number for whom the State of New York is making the most liberal provision in the way of education, and for this number, too, the educational work must be largely scholastic. The manual and trade instruction which is given during this primary educational period is a minor consideration, and the industrial or trade instruction is largely left for the years between twenty-one and thirty, when it usually becomes the major interest. If during the primary or scholastic period, which in many cases extends beyond the age of twenty-one, the mind is properly occupied with literary work, the time left for industrial training must be a comparatively small part of each day. The experience of the two schools in this State has been that those who make the best use of the scholastic years are best fitted at graduation to enter into ordinary business competitions and activities, hence the greatest stress is laid upon thorough scholastic training, and although the schools find it necessary to furnish a certain amount of industrial drill and trade instruction, this branch of school work is regarded as of secondary importance.

#### THE AGED BLIND.

Of the total number of the blind of this State, at least 3,800 are now too old to follow any industrial occupation. Of this number very many became blind too late in life to acquire the training necessary to fit them for profitable employment. Many, too, among those beyond the working age are in the senile or mentally and physically disabled class. These must be supported either by their friends or by public or private charity. From the fact, however, that there are comparatively so few of the blind in the charitable institutions of the State it is evident that the blind over 60 are largely cared for in the homes of relatives or friends, in spite of the fact that pensions are paid to 1,018 adult blind living in the city of New York.



manages to pay its way, the general expenses of maintenance are borne by private contributors.

The Church Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church maintains, on Washington avenue, Brooklyn, a home for blind women. This is strictly a home, and the inmates, 18 in number, are mostly aged.

The St. Joseph's Blind Asylum, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, is located at Mt. Loretto, Staten Island. This is intended to be a combined school and home for blind girls and women only. During the past year the inmates numbered 12.

In all of these homes the population fluctuates more or less, but the total number maintained at any time does not exceed 200. At the date when the census was taken there were 170 persons provided for in these homes.

In the city of New York there are 1,800 adult blind persons, and as the pensions paid by the city are extended to over one thousand, the great majority engaged in the effort to support themselves apparently prefer home life to the institutions. This accounts for the small population of the private homes for the blind.

### THE PROBLEM OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

From the figures which have been given above, it appears that there is a comparatively small number of the blind who can be fairly considered desirous of institutional aid. Most of the blind prefer the freedom of private life and the society of their own friends rather than connection in any way with the restraints of an institution. They feel, as they frequently express it, that in their own homes they have a choice of the kind of work to do, and can regulate their hours and improve opportunities. In the institutions the occupations are limited, and even when they become expert do not afford enough returns to satisfy reasonable desires.

The employments recognized in most institutions, by which the blind are to maintain themselves, are as follows:

1. Broom making.
2. Mattress making.





The Illinois Home provided work for 70 inmates, and the annual per capita cost there was \$400. There, also, the trade industry is the making of brooms. From these experiences, which seem general, it would appear that any industrial home for the adult blind established in this State, will have to depend upon either public or private charity to supplement the earnings of its inmates. Whether such an industrial home is advisable then, tending as it certainly must to institutionalize the blind who are now living in their own homes and with their relatives and friends, is a matter for most serious consideration. If any movement could assure self-support, combined with true home life, it would be most welcome, but institutions whose inevitable end is to make the blind more dependent than they are at present do not accord with the true spirit of modern philanthropy. It would therefore appear to be exceedingly unwise for the State of New York to establish conditions which must ultimately separate the blind from their relatives and friends.

#### EDUCATION.

In the State of New York the two schools for the Blind are, the State School for the Blind at Batavia, and the New York Institution for the Blind, New York city. The work in both of these has continued along the same general lines as in previous years, and with most gratifying results.

#### NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NEW YORK CITY.

This institution was established in the year 1832 by a private benevolent corporation, and although a number of other schools were established within the same decade, this institution has the honor of being the first on this continent to undertake the systematic education of the blind. It is now located at Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York city, but has a large tract of land on Washington Heights, to which it is proposed ultimately to remove the school. The present locality has become unsuitable owing to the radical changes in the neighborhood, due to the pre-



Of the receipts the city and county of New York paid for the support and maintenance of pupils, \$38,759.89; from other counties in the State there was received for the same purpose \$4,986.01; while from other states, from interest upon investment funds, and from miscellaneous sources, the institution received \$45,530.01. It received also \$24,193.76 from legacies.

The total enrollment for the year was 179, and the average attendance 158. Deducting from the total expenditures the sum of \$33,685.69, which was invested for the building fund, the per capita cost of maintenance for the past year, of the pupils in this institution was \$486.92. As the institution received only \$280 per capita for State pupils, and \$300 for county pupils, it was compelled to take from the interest on its invested funds about \$175 per capita in order to maintain and instruct properly the pupils sent to the school.

#### NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

The work of this school made satisfactory progress during the year. Certain modifications in the curriculum look toward a more thorough fitting of pupils for life work. The opportunities open to the blind in the State of New York and elsewhere throughout our country have been carefully considered by the Board of Managers, and in consequence that Board is endeavoring to make the course of instruction so practical that graduates may find themselves prepared for any work open to them.

*Music.*—The course in music has been extended, and now conforms to the requirements of the American College of Musicians. This department is open to all pupils of the school, and such as possess any musical ability are given careful instruction.

*Literary.*—The scholastic work, which is the most important feature in this school, has been carried forward in a thorough and systematic manner. Results, as indicated by the Regents examinations, have been gratifying, and the percentage of those who successfully pass this test seems to be increasing from year to year.

*Gymnastics.*—The general health has been excellent in this institution, as was the case also in the New York school. One cause



the average number in attendance 118, thus making the average per capita cost of support \$354.12.

### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The majority of those who attend the schools for the blind in this State are over sixteen years of age. According to the latest census returns there are in New York 135 blind children under ten years of age, and about 250 under sixteen years of age. As was stated in the earlier part of this report, the blind under the age of twenty-one number 584, yet the total number of pupils enrolled in the two schools was only 325. As many of those enrolled are over twenty-one years of age, it is apparent that a large number of the blind of the teachable age are not and have not been in attendance in the schools.

The best work is done for blind children when their education begins under sixteen years of age. There should therefore be a provision for compulsory education so that parents unable to provide properly for their blind children could be compelled to send them to a satisfactory school. If all the blind of suitable age now outside of schools and receiving no instruction were compelled to attend school, the two schools for the blind would be filled to their maximum capacity. There is no surer preventive of pauperism than a thorough education, and for this reason the opportunities offered by the schools should be placed, through a compulsory law, within the reach of every blind child in the State.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. GRATWICK,  
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,  
AUGUSTUS FLOYD,  
*Committee.*



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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the Deaf.

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# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEAF.

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

The education of the deaf is, in the State of New York, carried on in ten schools. These are widely distributed, but the majority of the pupils are in the five schools in the city of New York. The other schools are in Albany, Buffalo, Malone, Rochester and Rome.

## GENERAL.

In general it may be said that the work of these schools is satisfactory, especially in those which have suitable buildings and facilities to carry on the work. It must be regarded as unfortunate that all are not as thoroughly equipped, so far as buildings are concerned, as is desirable. Although the State has been generous in the matter of appropriations to certain schools, they need changes, repairs, and additions, to fully conform to the requirements of health, convenience and comfort. The only changes in buildings, other than the ordinary repairs incident to each year, have been the construction of additional fire-escapes on the Fanwood building, and the improvement of the Albany school by a small addition to the building, and an outside stairway for use in case of fire.

## ALBANY.

The Albany school is the smallest, in point of numbers attending, of any in the State. It is intended as a home school, principally, for young children. The oral method is insisted upon, and the children who have been in the school for some time show progress. A special class of slow pupils has been started, and the results of the special training in this class may prove of great interest. There is need of a school for these slow and dull pupils who do not make progress in the ordinary classes, and perhaps the special class may lead to its organization.



The Malone school is in great need of a better equipment for the heating and laundry service. The buildings are excellent, but as the heating plant is small, there is discomfort in certain parts whenever the weather is cold. The furnaces are in the basement under the main building, and in consequence the fire danger is greater than it would be were there a special building for the boilers. These should be of different type, and be able to furnish several times the heat which can be generated by those now in use.

This institution needs also a good laundry, as the present facilities are altogether inadequate. In any rearrangement of the heating plant, it should be so changed as to furnish power for all work of this kind. A well arranged laundry, with sufficient steam power for all purposes, will greatly help this institution.

### ROME.

The Central New York Institution, at Rome, remains substantially in the same condition as last year. Except for some minor repairs, it has done nothing towards alterations in its dormitory buildings. These are greatly needed, but for lack of funds cannot be undertaken. At present an indebtedness of \$26,774.86 rests against the institution. Of this \$10,000 is in the form of a mortgage, and \$13,380.34 is in notes given to banks. The remainder, \$2,394.52, is an assessment for street paving. The institution is in urgent need of improvement, but until this indebtedness is provided for, improvements must be postponed.

The general work of this school has been improved by additions to the force of teachers employed. There are now a less number of pupils under one teacher than heretofore, and special attention is given to articulation and lip reading. The changes have given satisfactory results. If the institution could get out of its financial difficulties, and make the material improvements which are needed, its general course of training would doubtless be satisfactory.

### BUFFALO.

The school in Buffalo, the LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution, has had a visitation of fire, but the admirable coolness and



**ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.**

The three branches of this institute have together nearly twenty-five per cent of all deaf-mutes attending school, and the institute ranks as the second largest in the State, the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (Fanwood), being the only school larger than St. Joseph's Institute. Two of the three schools are for girls, the Westchester branch receiving boys. The buildings are large and well appointed, especially those in Brooklyn and Westchester, and the general training is satisfactory in character, combining careful industrial training with faithful class room drill in letters, so that the boys and girls are prepared for usefulness. All receive good food, clothing, and careful individualized instruction. Attention is given to articulation and lip reading, and many of the children have made progress in this direction. The industrial training of the boys is along the line of future self-support and many capable workmen have graduated from the trades school. Taken as a whole, the work of St. Joseph's Institute is excellent, and reflects great credit on the teachers and managers.

**COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES.**

The table which shows comparatively the expenditures of the several institutions is interesting in view of the fact that it throws light on three of the essentials of Maintenance—Salaries—Food—Clothing.

Under the present law all county pupils are better provided for than the pupils maintained by the State, as the institutions receive \$300 for county pupils and only \$280 for State. The county pupils are all under twelve years of age, and constitute about one-third only of the total number enrolled in the schools. There are now (1904) 1,020 pupils supported by the State. The total enrollment last year was 1,583, and the whole number of county pupils was less than 563, as a number of the children were supported by their friends. The average amount paid for maintenance to the schools was \$287.11 per pupil.

The largest single item of expenditure in all the schools is salaries, but an examination of the per capita cost of this item in the ten schools shows that there was a difference of \$95.88 between the highest and the lowest figures. In fact in the school which has the highest per capita cost for salaries, it is more than twice as much as the per capita for the same item in two other schools, and twelve dollars per capita more than in the school which is second highest on the list.

One thing should be borne in mind in considering the per capita cost of salaries—it should decrease as the number of pupils increases. Hence an institution having very many teachers in proportion to the number of pupils might be expected to have a higher per capita for salaries than a school with less teachers for the same number of pupils. But the table shows that the highest per capita for salaries is in an institution which has larger classes and fewer teachers in proportion.

In the four schools under Catholic control, the per capita cost for salaries is low, not on account of lack of teachers nor because the classes are large, but for the reason that most of the teachers belong to devoted sisterhoods, and do not draw salaries in proportion to their ability as teachers. Leaving these schools out of consideration, it will be seen that the average per capita for salaries in the other schools was \$149.37. Hence, in the school which had the highest per capita, the cost was \$25.63 per pupil more than the average for salaries in all the others.

The average per capita cost for all purposes in all the schools was \$337.70, and excluding special payments, \$311.20.

The table which shows this cost of maintenance is interesting because it presents the actual cost of the instruction of the deaf. Two of the other tables distribute, in part, the total cost.

### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

During the last fiscal year all these institutions had an average of 1,560 pupils in attendance, and a total enrollment of 1,772. They have a capacity for about 2,000 children, and could furnish excellent accommodations for this number. It is a pity the institutions are not filled.

There are no reliable statistics covering the number of teachable deaf-mutes of school age in this State, but it is certain that a large number of deaf-mute children are not in the schools. Some of these absentees are of the feeble-minded class, but most of them have normal minds and should be under instruction. For their benefit compulsory measures should be enforced to assure their education.

The special training required for deaf-mutes of feeble mind and those whose mental development is very slow can be provided only in an institution of a distinctive character. In a school of the kind suggested, many who are now classed as hopelessly defective could be trained to such an extent as would enable them to support themselves. Without such special training they become permanent dependents upon public charity.

The parents of some of these children are ignorant of the fact that their children can be educated without expense to themselves; but many other parents are reluctant to commit the care of their children to others, even for a time. If there was a compulsory attendance law under which the parents of the deaf-mutes and the parents of the blind could be compelled to send their children to the special schools at an early age, it would be to the advantage of the State as well as of the children, for in most instances the deaf-mutes and the blind who become paupers have been deprived of educational advantages until too late to be of value for self-support.

#### GYMNASTICS.

The committee regrets that all the schools have not well equipped gymnasiums. Some have ample facilities for physical training and regular instruction in gymnastics. There is a special necessity for this in schools for defectives. The military drill in the school on Washington Heights has had an excellent effect, and calisthenics in all the schools will be exceedingly helpful.

Six tables are appended.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN NOTMAN,

NEWTON ALDRICH,

*Committee of the Deaf.*



TABLE I.

*Total Receipts of the Several Schools for Deaf-Mutes, the Sources of the Same, and Total Expenditures, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1903.*

INSTITUTION.	Total receipts.	From public funds.	From private funds.	Total expenditures.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany..	\$10,624 76	\$10,624 76	.....	\$10,549 76
Central New York Insti- tution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome .....	39,248 27	35,979 46	\$3,268 81	38,524 64
Institution for the Im- proved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexing- ton ave., New York..	67,219 02	55,944 84	11,274 18	66,388 56
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for Im- proved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo..	62,290 36	36,656 76	25,633 60	61,531 63
New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 163d st., New York.....	332,590 70	124,185 19	208,405 51	183,254 84
Northern New York Institution for Deaf- Mutes, Malone.....	24,211 32	22,440 05	1,771 27	22,579 34
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruc- tion of Deaf-Mutes:				
Brooklyn .....	22,925 06	19,116 63	3,808 43	21,775 06
Fordham .....	36,701 40	30,954 64	5,746 76	34,851 40
Westchester .....	75,030 98	57,385 16	17,645 82	71,790 81
Western New York Institution for Deaf- Mutes, Rochester.....	60,458 50	52,538 65	7,919 85	60,673 72
Total .....	\$731,300 37	\$445,826 14	\$285,474 23	\$571,919 76

TABLE II.

*Classified Expenditures in the Several Schools for Deaf-Mutes, and the Per Capita Cost of Food, Clothing, and Salaries, Wages and Labor, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1903.*

INSTITUTION.	Salaries, wages and labor.	Per capita for salaries, wages and labor.	Provisions.	Per capita for provisions.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany.....	\$3,971 80	\$107 85	\$2,506 81	\$67 74
Central New York Institu- tion for Deaf-Mutes, Rome .....	20,474 91	175 00	7,648 01	65 87
Institution for the Im- proved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, New York.....	32,835 87	157 11	16,640 94	79 62
Le Couteulx St. Mary's In- stitution for Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes, Buffalo .....	14,198 00	92 80	7,848 94	51 30
New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 163d street, New York .....	68,638 33	163 81	25,213 92	60 18
Northern New York Insti- tution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone .....	10,796 56	149 95	4,570 70	63 48
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:				
Brooklyn .....	6,337 00	89 25	5,208 41	73 35
Fordham .....	8,783 00	79 12	6,307 56	56 82
Westchester .....	25,454 88	127 27	14,890 28	74 45
Western New York Insti- tution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester .....	24,766 93	143 99	9,231 61	53 67
Total .....	\$216,257 28	\$1,285 65	\$100,066 68	\$645 98

TABLE II.—(Continued)

INSTITUTION.	Clothing.	Per capita for Clothing.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany.....	\$847 48	\$22 90
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome .....	1,720 71	14 70
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, New York....	1,839 91	8 80
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for Im- proved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo....	799 62	5 23
New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 163d street, New York....	12,313 80	29 40
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone .....	1,289 15	17 90
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruc- tion of Deaf-Mutes:		
Brooklyn .....	1,646 93	23 20
Fordham .....	1,772 33	15 97
Westchester .....	4,181 55	20 91
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester .....	2,045 98	11 90
Total .....	<u>\$28,457 46</u>	<u>\$170 91</u>

TABLE III.

*The Total Enrollment, the Average Attendance, and the Total Per Capita Cost in Each of the Schools for Deaf-Mutes, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1903.*

INSTITUTION.	Total number of pupils.	Average number of pupils.	Total per capita cost.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany.....	44	37	\$285.108
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	134	117	329.27
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington ave., New York.	245	209	319.223
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo .....	181	153	402.166 or \$230.696*
New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 163d st., New York.	464	419	437.803 or \$344.234†
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone .....	81	72	313.046
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:			
Brooklyn .....	81	71	306.691
Fordham .....	119	111	314.003
Westchester .....	224	200	358.951
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester .....	199	172	352.754 or \$310.836‡

\* If \$25,166.00 "repayment of loans" is deducted.

† If \$35,855 "for building" is deducted.

‡ If \$7,189.84 "for improvements, etc.," is deducted.

TABLE IV.

*Indebtedness of the Several Schools for Deaf-Mutes, September 30, 1903.*

INSTITUTION.	Indebtedness.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany .....	.....
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	\$23,280 34
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, New York.....	70,700 00
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo.....	62,500 00
New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 163d street, New York.....	115,639 56
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone....	900 00
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes:	
Brooklyn .....	45,000 00
Fordham .....	20,000 00
Westchester .....	47,000 00
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester..	30,704 90
Total .....	<u>\$415,724 80</u>

TABLE V.

*Pupils Supported by the State of New York in the Several Institutions for the  
Education of Deaf-Mutes.*

INSTITUTION.	State pupils supported.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany.	25
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	115
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo.....	110
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, New York.....	120
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Broadway and 163d street, New York.....	250
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	65
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes....	220
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	115
Total .....	<u>1,020</u>

TABLE VI.

*Number and Sex of the Pupils in Attendance October 1, 1903, and the Number of Teachers Employed.*

INSTITUTION.	PUPILS.			TEACHERS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Scholastic.	Industrial.	Total.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany.....	18	21	39	5	1	6
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome .....	65	57	122	8	3	11
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, New York.....	104	102	206	24	8	32
Le Couteux St. Mary's Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo.....	90	72	162	14	6	20
New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-third street, New York .....	254	162	416	28	9	37
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone .....	41	35	76	10	4	14
St. Joseph's Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:						
Brooklyn .....		74	74	9	1	10
Fordham .....		112	112	9	5	14
Westchester .....	202		202	19	4	23
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester .....	86	88	174	14	12	26
Totals .....	860	723	1,583	140	53	193



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# REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the Thomas Asylum for  
Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

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# REPORT.

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

During the year 1903 a number of important improvements were made at Thomas Asylum. A brick dormitory was erected to take the place of one of the old wooden structures which heretofore has sheltered some of the boys. A new power house also was built and stands ready for the installation of the heating and power plant. A new laundry was constructed, and it is also ready to receive the machinery in use in the old laundry and such additional equipment as may be necessary to make it complete. It is a matter of regret that the installation of the necessary machinery was not provided for by the Legislature of 1903. The appropriation then made was sufficient only to cover the cost of the buildings, and in consequence the new structures must stand unused until another appropriation becomes available. This should provide for the removal of the old laundry and power house as well as the transfer of so much of the present equipment as can be made serviceable in the new buildings.

## THE GENERAL PLAN.

One more dormitory and the connecting corridors will complete the group of buildings for Thomas Asylum according to the original plans, and this dormitory should be provided for by the Legislature of 1904. Now that the asylum stands almost completed, your committee is impressed with the admirable adaptation of the buildings to the special purposes of an asylum. The dormitories are cheerful, roomy, well ventilated and equipped. The buildings are so grouped that the general oversight is not at all difficult for the superintendent or matron, and the arrangement of the dormitories in relation to the central hall facilitates the assembly for meals and special exercises in the chapel.

### COST.

So far as the general plan is concerned, while this institution embodies the best thought of those who have made institutional care a study, it can be said that the cost of the institution has not been excessive. The latest ideas in arrangement have been introduced at no increase of the low per capita cost decided upon by the State Board of Charities long ago as sufficient. It has been found possible to combine beauty, utility, and economy in the buildings of this asylum.

### AN OBJECT LESSON.

Beautifully located as is the institution, it stands out for all who see it as one illustration of what the State proposes to do for its dependent wards, and therefore has an educational value upon the reservation. It will prove a stimulating influence, prompting the Indians of the community to strive for the highest standard of comfort and cleanliness in their own homes.

The policy followed by the State in the development of this institution is in marked contrast to the haphazard way in which some of the other State institutions have been enlarged. For Thomas Asylum there was prepared originally a careful plan adapted to the special site chosen, and this has been followed as the several buildings have been erected from time to time. Hence the asylum is a harmonious group of buildings, each member of which adds something to the general pleasing effect.

### EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Not only, however, in its physical development has the institution made progress during the year 1903, it has also consistently moved forward along educational lines. A number of the older pupils were graduated in June, 1903, and the general average age of the inmates of the asylum has been greatly reduced by the withdrawal of these older pupils; but the educational plan proposes to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded of beginning the education of the Indian child at a very early period. Experience has shown that this is advisable. The training of the Indian child is necessarily protracted, and should commence

as early as possible. The ordinary influences which surround the Indian upon the reservations are not helpful to a proper education, and for the orphan, usually forlorn and neglected, these influences are doubly harmful; hence, if the child is to receive the best equipment for future usefulness, the work of education must begin at a time when these harmful influences have done the least evil.

The Indian child does not absorb the ordinary scholastic elements of education as readily as a white child of the same age. Heredity is as influential in the one as in the other, but in the case of the white child it is a stimulating influence which makes education comparatively easy, while for the Indian heredity acts against the development work of the schools. For this reason it is not a matter of surprise that few of the Indians become men and women of broad culture; in fact it is surprising when any of them obtain such a grasp of scholarship as is usually expected of white men and women. With these things in mind, it must be said that the scholastic work of the Thomas Asylum has been notably successful. Boys and girls who have graduated from it have continued their studies in higher institutions and maintained creditable standing. This success is due to the faithful work of the teachers and the constant inspiration of those in charge of the asylum. Here, as in most other schools, the personality of the superintendent, matron and teachers always counts largely in the educational work. Many an Indian boy or girl would have retired from the classes in discouragement had it not been for the sympathetic prompting to perseverance given by those in charge; and the steady development of character can be directly traced to these helpful suggestions, and to the associations which exist in the asylum.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Some progress has been made in the matter of industrial training, but the work of the asylum in this direction needs extension if the educational equipment of the Indian wards of the State is to be complete. So far as the girls are concerned, their training in domestic work is thorough. They are taught cooking, sewing, general housework, laundering, knitting, and similar domestic



was for the salaries of attendants and teachers, the expenditures for other purposes were not very heavy. Thus, provisions cost only \$3,233.55, and clothing \$1,230.40. Fuel and light cost more than provisions, and shop, farm and garden supplies more than clothing.

#### REPAIRS.

A few minor changes are necessary in one or two of the buildings. These are in the nature of repairs in most cases, but the school building requires an additional toilet room to make it satisfactory. The other buildings are in need of painting and pointing, and, when the new dormitory is contracted for, the remaining wooden building should be removed. It is now occupied as a dormitory for the small boys, and from its inflammable character is a constant menace to all the other buildings. Some additional radiators are needed, but the installation of the new boilers will afford the opportunity to complete the general arrangements for heating. The new conduit having been dug, it is ready for the pipes. In addition to these improvements, the corridors leading from the buildings to the central dining hall should be provided for.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. GRATWICK,  
*Committee.*



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# REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the New York State Hospital for the  
Care of Crippled and Deformed Children.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

Your committee on the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children reports as follows:

Little change has taken place in this institution during the past year. Its capacity has not been increased since the institution was opened. At the beginning of the fiscal year the institution had under its care twenty-five patients, and at the close the same number, although not all the same patients, were undergoing treatment. At one time an additional child was taken in, but to make room for him involved uncomfortable crowding of all the others, and the normal capacity has not been exceeded since the discharge of a child reduced the number present to twenty-five.

This hospital is intended for the temporary care of curable cases only. It has not the conveniences, nor is it arranged for custodial purposes. The children received are carefully selected, with curative treatment in view, and as a consequence in all cases the sojourn in the institution has resulted in benefit.

## COST.

The per capita cost of maintenance was \$8.63 per week, an increase of 26 cents over the fiscal year preceding. Were the full expenses for all purposes included, the cost would be a little higher. Many things were donated, and the salary of the teacher was paid by a friend of the institution, so that the weekly per capita cost only represents the amount paid from the maintenance appropriation. Considering the special work being done, and the small number of patients in the hospital, it is to be expected that the per capita cost will be higher than in most of the other State institutions.



necessary new buildings, and is convenient to the city. Probably before another year has passed, the hospital will have been moved to this place, and the sooner the removal is accomplished, the better. The present building is in no way suitable for hospital uses, and is now in such state as to require the expenditure of considerable money to put it in good condition, but every dollar available for the hospital should be expended where it will have permanent value. For this reason your committee urges the removal of the Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE G. DE PEYSTER,  
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,  
AUGUSTUS FLOYD,  
*Committee.*



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# THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled  
and Deformed Children, to the State Board of  
Charities.

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## LOCATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

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The hospital building is located at Tarrytown, N. Y., about one mile south of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad station, at Paulding avenue, on the banks of the Hudson river.

**BOARD OF MANAGERS.**

**APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.**

---

**THE RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.**

**J. HAMPDEN ROBB.**

**J. ADRIANCE BUSH.**

**GEORGE BLAGDEN, JR.**

**NEWTON M. SHAFFER, M. D.**

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**OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.**

---

*President.*

**THE RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.**

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

**GEORGE BLAGDEN, JR.**

†

*Chairman of the Executive Committee.*

**NEWTON M. SHAFFER, M. D.**



**MEDICAL STAFF.**

---

**CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.**

*Of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city.*

**ROBERT F. WEIR, M. D.**

**FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D.**

*Of the Cornell University Medical College, New York city.*

**LEWIS A. STIMSON, M. D.**

**W. GILMAN THOMPSON, M. D.**

*Of the University-Bellevue Medical College, New York city.*

**JOSEPH D. BYRANT, M. D.**

**A. ALEXANDER SMITH, M. D.**

*Of the Albany Medical College.*

**A. VAN DER VEER, M. D.**

**SAMUEL B. WARD, M. D.**

*Of the Buffalo Medical College, Buffalo, N. Y.*

**ROSWELL PARK, M. D.**

**CHARLES G. STOCKTON, M. D.**

*Of the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

**JOHN D. RUSHMORE, M. D.**

**JOHN A. McCORKLE, M. D.**

*Of the Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.*

JOHN A. VAN DUYN, M. D.

HENRY L. ELSNER, M. D.

REGINALD H. SAYRE, M. D., of New York city.

L. A. WEIGEL, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y.

RICHARD B. COUTANT, M. D., of Tarrytown, N. Y.

HENRY A. GATES, M. D., of Delhi, N. Y.

GRANT C. MEDILL, M. D., of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FRANK W. SEARS, M. D., of Binghamton, N. Y.

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ATTENDING MEDICAL STAFF.

*Surgeon-in-Chief*.....NEWTON M. SHAFFER, M. D.

*First Assistant Surgeon*.....P. HENRY FITZHUGH, M. D.

*Assistant Surgeon*.....HENRY SCOTT, M. D.

*Assistant Surgeon*.....FANEUIL S. WEISSE, M. D.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

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*Superintendent*.....THE SURGEON-IN-CHIEF.

---

### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

*Assistant Superintendent*.....GEORGE M. WHITE.

*Matron*.....Miss GERTRUDE A. HOXIE.

*Stenographer*.....Miss VINCEY FOOTE.

*Trained Nurses*.....{ Miss MARY GILMARTIN.  
Miss ANNA KUNZE.

MY DEAR SIR:

With this I beg to transmit to you the report of the Surgeon-in-Chief of the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children for the year ending September 30, 1903.

This report, I would add, has been submitted to the Board of Managers and adopted and approved by them.

I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

HENRY C. POTTER,  
President.

The Hon. ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D., *President.*

December 17, 1903.

# Report of the Surgeon-in-Chief and Superintendent.\*

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*To the Board of Managers of the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children:*

Gentlemen.—I submit herewith, for your consideration, a report of the work performed in your hospital for the year ending September 30, 1903.

While this is, strictly speaking, a report of only one year's work, it seems an appropriate occasion to review what has been accomplished during the thirty-four months that the hospital has been in existence. It is less than three years ago that the hospital opened its doors for the reception of patients.

With accommodations for only 25 patients, we have received and treated 52 patients during this period. These are classified as to disease or deformity as follows:

Hip-joint disease .....	20
Pott's disease of the spine (humpback) .....	8
Knee-joint disease (white swelling) .....	5
Knock knee .....	2
Club foot .....	3
Deformities of infantile paralysis .....	7
Lateral curvature of the spine .....	1
Rachitic curvature of the spine .....	1
Congenital dislocation of the hip .....	4
Torticollis (wry neck) .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	52

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Of this total, 33, or 63.46 per cent., were cases of tuberculous disease of the joints. Of the whole number treated 27 have been discharged. Of these, 55.55 per cent. were cured and 44.45 per

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\* Read before an adjourned meeting of the Board of the Managers held on December 17 1903.

cent. discharged as more or less improved, many of them practically cured. 51.92 per cent. of the whole number treated have been discharged.

Eighteen surgical operations have been performed upon nine patients, in all cases with marked benefit.

It would be interesting to go into details and give a personal history of many of the patients that have been discharged. We keep in close touch with them, either through some clinic or dispensary where they are watched by some member of the attending staff in New York city, or by letter, in those instances where the patients reside in remote districts. There have been no relapses or deaths. Those discharged, as cured, are examined, if accessible, from time to time, and those who have been "relieved" and are still under professional observation, are carefully watched when it is possible to reach them. Their home surroundings are known and their parents, so far as possible, willingly carry out the instructions of the surgeons. These parents prove by their care for their children that they are almost always willing and anxious to follow the instructions of an interested medical advisor; and this interested medical care is necessary to secure the best attainable result. If a relapse occurs and the symptoms demand it, these patients are eligible to re-admission.

Some of the patients discharged as cured have been in the hospital a comparatively short time. These patients had been previously treated elsewhere by some dispensary or at one of the clinics in New York city and had reached a point in treatment where it was necessary, in order to insure a good result, to have the patient under continuous observation during the experimental removal of the apparatus; where every day the convalescent but vulnerable joint could be tested and a decision reached as to the actual condition of the more or less damaged articulation; for a tuberculous joint may at times seem quite well when it is far from recovery. So, also, some of the patients operated on by Prof. Lorenz at the Cornell Medical College clinic in New York city in December, 1902, were received for treatment. In all these cases hospital treatment was important; and the patients thus received would have been without proper surgical attention and treatment had we not cared for them.

The average time of treatment of the 27 patients discharged since the hospital opened its doors on December 7, 1900, has been one year, 3.6 months, and of the patients who are now in the hospital, the average residence is one year, four months. Some of this latter class have very chronic tuberculosis joint disease, with abscess involving the bone, and their detention in the hospital for a long time is absolutely necessary.

Of the 25 patients now resident in the hospital, 7 were received during the ten months ending September 30, 1901, and 9 during the year ending September 30, 1902, and 9 during the year ending September 30, 1903. A few of those patients will be discharged soon. Of the patients relieved, some, as for instance, those afflicted with infantile paralysis, must necessarily wear apparatus for an indefinite time. With the apparatus in good order they can walk well. Sooner or later, however, the apparatus becomes worn out and useless. There should be some way arranged by which these patients, living out of New York city and remote from the hospital, could be sent to the hospital for a short period every six months to have their apparatus put in order.

The details for the year ending on September 30, 1903, are as follows:

On the first day of October, 1902, there were 25 patients in the hospital. Of these, 16 had hip disease, 1 had Pott's disease of the spine, 2 had club foot, 4 had infantile paralysis, 1 knee-joint disease and 1 lateral curvature of the spine.

During the year ending September 30, 1903, 12 new patients were admitted. These were classified as follows: Hip disease, 4; congenital dislocation of the hip, 3; Pott's disease, 2; infantile paralysis, 1; knee-joint disease, 1; club foot, 1.

Of the 37 treated during the year, 24 were boys and 13 were girls, and of this number, 12, or 32.43 per cent. of the whole number, were discharged. Seven of these twelve were cured, and five were so far relieved that ordinary home care, in all probability, is all that is necessary to complete the cure. And we endeavor to make certain before we discharge a patient as "relieved" that good home care will be given; but no patient is discharged as "relieved" with actual, progressive disease. They



to the care of the patients—oftentimes at considerable personal inconvenience.

The work of the hospital for the past year has been carefully summarized in tabular form. Each patient treated is mentioned by number, and the condition briefly stated, both at the time of reception and at the end of the year. I call especial attention to these tables, a careful study of which will repay those who are interested in our work.

Table No. I represents all the patients who are continued under treatment from previous years. In Table No. II are classified all the new patients who were received during the year. Table No. III gives at a glance the condition on admission and discharge of all patients discharged during the year. In Table No. IV will be found a list of surgical operations performed, and in Table No. V are summarized as to disease, age and residence, all the formal applications for admission.

I append, with pleasure, a "List of Donations of Money and Material." The money received has been largely used in employing a teacher and in purchasing supplies for the school room. Some money has been used also in giving the children rides, sails and other outings, as specially desired by those who made the gifts. The books, clothes, etc., have all gone to make the lives of our little inmates much happier. The formal thanks of the hospital is given to these kind and thoughtful donors.

Respectfully submitted.

NEWTON M. SHAFFER, M. D.  
*Surgeon-in-Chief and Superintendent.*





16	Dec.	9	11	Westchester ...	Hip disease.....	Mother .....	Condition on entrance very bad. Deformity marked. Six abscesses. Pain and fever. In bed six months. Knee much deformed and very much swelled. Abscess Was regarded as a hopeless case. In bed four months Deformity; pain; anæmic; disease of long duration. Hip much contracted. Disease of long duration. Unable to walk without assistance. Leg almost completely paralyzed. Hip contracted and deformed. Very painful. No abscesses. General condition good.	Very much improved. No disabling deformity.
17	Dec.	17	7	Monroe.....	While swelling of the knee.	Superintendent of poor.		Swelling and deformity overcome. Joint motion increasing steadily.
18	May	28	9	Suffolk.....	Hip disease.....	Mother .....		No disabling deformity. Very much improved
19	June	25	7	New York.....	Hip disease.....	Mother .....		Improving every month. A good result is assured.
20	Aug.	16	7	Westchester....	Infantile paralysis...	Mother .....		Walks well in apparatus. Comes to hospital for examination, since discharge.
21	Sept.	8	10	New York.....	Hip disease.....	Mother .....		Discharged cured. Good hip joint motion.
22	Sept.	12	5	Chemung.....	Infantile paralysis...	Mother .....		Deformity removed. Walks in apparatus with help.
23	Sept.	15	7	Putnam.....	Infantile paralysis...	Mother .....		Walks about in apparatus without assistance. No disabling deformity.
24	Sept.	30	9	Ulster.....	Lateral curvature of the spine.	Sister.....		Discharged relieved. Reports at hospital. Improved.
25	Sept.	30	5	Westchester....	Pott's disease .....	Guardian .....		Very marked improvement. No increase in deformity.



35	July	22	7	Putnam .. .. .	Hip disease .. . . .	Mother .. . . .	Very painful joint. Abducted and flexed. Unable to use limb.	Under active treatment. Inclined plane with traction splint. Doing well. Deformity much reduced.
36	July	29	9	New York .. . . .	Hip disease .. . . .	Father .. . . .	Dispensary patient. Came with his splint applied. Dispensary treatment one year. Splint removed for observation. Joint motion free. Both tendo-Achilles' slightly shortened. Feet held in slight equino-varus.	After two months observation without apparatus, patient was discharged cured.
37	Sept.	28	8	Greene .. . . .	Paralysis .. . . .	Mother .. . . .		This patient only needed hospital care for a short time for the application of ankle braces. Discharged relieved.

TABLE NO. III.

*List of Surgical Operations Performed During the Year Ending  
September 30, 1903.*

Case number.	Age.	Date.	DISEASE.	Operation.	Remarks.
22	6	1902 Oct. 11	Infantile spinal paralysis.	Division of the thigh flexors on both sides for deformity.	Deformity corrected. Walks in apparatus with assist- ance.
23	9	Oct. 11	Infantile par- alysis.	Thigh flexors on both sides stretched by manual pressure to cor- rect deformity.	Deformity corrected. Walks well in apparatus without assistance.
27	5	Dec. 21	Congenital dis- location of hip.	By Dr. Lorenz.....	Cured and discharged.
31	6	1903 June 18	Infantile par- alysis.	Subcutaneous division of the thigh flexors for de- formity.	Deformity corrected. Walks well in apparatus without assistance.

TABLE NO. IV.  
*Summary of Discharged Patients for the Year Ending September 30, 1903.*

Case number.	DISEASE.	Condition on admission.	Condition on discharge.
1.....	Club foot .....	Rigid club foot .....	Discharged cured.
4.....	Hip disease.....	Hip painful and stiff.....	Discharged cured. Hip motion nearly normal. A perfect recovery with one and one-half inch shortening.
5.....	Hip disease.....	Deformity and pain... ..	Discharged improved. Limb in good position. No disabling deformity.
6.....	Congenital dislocation of hip.....	Great deformity.....	Discharged cured. Deformity removed. Good hip motion.
11.....	Infantile paralysis; club foot.....	Disability .....	Able to walk quite well. Discharged much improved.
13.....	Hip disease.....	Hip rigid and deformed.....	Discharged cured. Motion normal. Walks without limp. One-quarter inch shortening.
20.....	Infantile paralysis.....	Unable to walk without assistance. Leg almost completely paralyzed.	Discharged much improved. Walks well in appa- ratus. Comes to hospital for examination.
21.....	Hip disease.....	Hip contracted and deformed. Very pain- ful. No abscesses. General condition good.	Discharged cured. Good hip joint motion.
24.....	Lateral curvature of the spine.....	Marked curvature to the left. Curve very rigid.	Discharged relieved. Reports at hospital for obser- vation.
26.....	White swelling.....	Knee flexed. Pain on pressure. But little motion.	Discharged much relieved. Flexion overcome; dis- ease apparently arrested.
27.....	Congenital dislocation of hip.....	Congenital dislocation left hip joint.	Discharged cured. Hip in perfect condition.
36.....	Hip disease.....	"Dispensary patient." Came with hip splint applied. Dispensary treatment one year. Splint removed for observa- tion. Joint motion free.	Discharged cured.

TABLE NO. V.

Summary of Applications for Admission Received During the Year.

DISEASES.	AGES OF APPLICANTS.				Total.	RESIDENCE.	
	Age un-known.	Under 5 yrs.	5 to 10 yrs.	10 to 16 yrs.		New York county.	Other counties.
Hip disease.....	6	3	22	23	54	36	16
Pott's.....	1	5	12	3	21	17	4
Club foot.....	1	7	4	4	16	13	3
Infantile paralysis.....	2	4	12	6	24	17	7
Hydrocephalus. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Paralytic affection.....	2	4	6	1	13	4	9
Knee joint disease.....	.....	4	8	4	16	14	2
Rachitis ..... ..	.....	1	1	2	4	3	1
Lateral curvature.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	4	3
Knock knee ..... ..	3	10	4	1	18	17	1
Spastic paralysis.....	.....	2	3	.....	5	4	1
Torticollis ..... ..	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....
Cerebral paralysis.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....
Osteitis ..... ..	.....	1	1	1	3	3	.....
Congenital dislocation of hip....	.....	3	9	4	16	10	6
Not stated..... ..	2	1	5	1	9	6	3
Total .....	17	46	93	56	212	156	56

DONATIONS TO THE HOSPITAL OF MONEY, CLOTHING,  
MATERIALS, ETC.

1902.

- Oct. 4. Dr. Henry Scott, 4 bundles of magazines.  
10. Miss Anna R. Bush, loan of 11 books.  
Dr. R. B. Coutant, St. Nicholas, 1 year.  
16. Mrs. D. S. Merritt, 5 magazines, 5 Youth's Companions.  
21. Miss M. Gould, materials for fancy work.  
22. Sunshine Society of Tarrytown, large quantity of  
papers and magazines.  
24. Dr. R. B. Coutant, 5 magazines.  
25. Miss Isoline H. Geisse, Montclair, N. J., brace.  
29. Mrs. Homer R. Frost, Tarrytown, girl's winter coat.  
28. Malt Diastase Co., Brooklyn, 1 dozen sample bottles  
maltzyme with cod liver oil.
- Nov. 3. Dobbs Ferry Branch of the Needlework Guild of Amer-  
ica, 6 pairs of drawers, 46 undershirts, 8 handker-  
chiefs, 4 pairs of knit shoes, 18 pairs of stockings,  
10 undershirts, 1 dressing sack. •  
4. Mrs. N. M. Shaffer, New York city, 4 packages of  
candy.  
Mrs. David Merritt, 3 undershirts, 1 pair of drawers.  
5. Miss Anna R. Bush, 2 pounds of candy.  
7. Tarrytown Branch of the Needlework Guild of Amer-  
ica (Mrs. C. F. Odell, president), 3 sheets, 1 apron,  
17 towels, 18 petticoats, 4 pillow cases, 3 nightgowns,  
6 undershirts, 15 pairs of drawers, 2 shirts, 18 pairs  
of stockings.  
Maltine Co., Brooklyn, 16 bottles maltine.  
11. Mrs. F. L. M. Masury (through Dr. Fitzhugh), No. 47  
West Eighty-seventh street, New York, 5 pajamas,  
2 pairs nightdrawers, 6 shirts, 11 pairs stockings, 1  
pair underdrawers, 1 pair pants, 1 pair suspenders,  
1 belt, 9 neckties, 16 linen collars.  
17. A. Lockwood Danielson, Providence, R. I., box con-  
taining 2 pairs shoes and braces, 1 pair night-reten-  
tion braces.  
Mrs. David Merritt, Tarrytown, N. Y., 2 nightshirts.





1903.

- Jan. 2. Mrs. R. Luft, Rondout, N. Y., turkey.
8. Mrs. Lillie De Lanoy, Tarrytown, N. Y., 1 pair gloves, 1 pair mittens, 1 bundle magazines.
10. Mrs. Thomas Black, Rondout, N. Y., 10 blouse waists, 4 pairs pants.
13. Mrs. Newton M. Shaffer, New York, colored pictures.
21. Mrs. Temple, Tarrytown, package of papers.
22. Mrs. Rosalie Luft, Rondout, N. Y., 2 boxes ginger snaps, 1 box animal crackers, 1 roast, 2 steaks, pail of lard, 5 pounds butter.
- From a friend, 2 barrels of apples.
27. Mrs. M. Pack, Stillwater, N. Y., 1 brace.
- Mrs. Newton M. Shaffer, New York, flag for school-room, maps for schoolroom.
30. Florence Vanderbilt, Tarrytown, 2 games, package of pictures, 2 scrapbooks, 9 books.
- Mrs. Lillie De Lenoy, No. 13 John street, Tarrytown, N. Y., 1 pair mittens, 2 mechanical toys, 2 shirts, package of cards and pictures.
- Feb. 2. Mrs. Thomas Black, Rondout, N. Y., 1 large box of cakes, cookies, etc., 2 dozen eggs.
3. Mrs. Charles Gregory, Sherman Square Hotel, New York city, \$25 for clothing, etc., for the children.
7. Mrs. Thomas Black, Rondout, N. Y., 3 layer cakes, 6 cups jelly, 1 box cookies.
10. Mrs. H. L. R. Edgar, 2 shirt waists, 6 pairs pants.
12. Mrs. F. N. Wolff, 31 West Fifty-fourth street, New York, 30 valentines.
- Miss Helen Church, Boston, cash, \$10.
- Captain Thomas Black, Rondout, N. Y., cash, \$5.
13. Mrs. David Merritt, Tarrytown, N. Y., 5 shirts, 1 vest.
17. Miss Helen Dawes Brown, No. 24 West Thirty-eighth street, New York, 1 copy "Little Miss Phoebe Gay."
18. Sunshine Society of Tarrytown, bundle of papers.
- Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, large box of braces and shoes.



1903.

- April 23.** Violet Marion Gunther, New York city, 1 set floor croquet, 1 workbox, 6 games, 5 dolls, 2 boxes paints, toy typewriter, 2 doll's houses, doll's clothes and furniture, 1 bundle miscellaneous toys, etc.
- 28.** Mrs. S. E. Huntington, 36 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 boxes of braces and orthopaedic apparatus.
- May 2.** Mrs. Fred L. M. Masury, 43 West Eighty-seventh street, New York city (through Dr. Fitzhugh), 3 overcoats, 2 pairs pants, 3 coats, 3 sweaters, 1 vest, 1 pair overalls, 4 pairs shoes, 1 pair gloves, 12 pairs cuffs, 24 collars, 2 bathrobes, 2 caps, 6 pajama suits, 6 sailor collars, 14 plastrons.
- 4.** A friend, 1 set Stratton's building blocks.
- 6.** Mrs. Montague, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 3 boys' shirt waists, 3 girls' shirt waists, 4 pairs stockings.
- 7.** Lady friends at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 6 dresses, new.
- 18.** Mrs. Homer R. Frost, Tarrytown, N. Y., 2 pairs knee breeches, 1 apron, 2 underwaists, 3 dresses, 1 hat, 1 cap, 2 shirts, 1 jacket.
- 23.** Miss Caroline J. Spiro, Churchill Hall, Stamford, N.Y., 5 dolls, 4 scrap books.  
Miss Mabel Welsh, \$25 for children.
- June 1.** Mrs. Montague, Dobbs Ferry, 14 packages of "Force," 3 boxes wafers, 2 straw hats, 6 pairs drawers, 1 suit pajamas, 1 nightshirt, 1 shirt waist, 2 sweaters, 2 dresses, 1 bathrobe, 2 shirts, 2 pairs shoes, 4 pairs stockings, 4 pairs gloves, 1 doily,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of felt.
- 3.** Mrs. H. R. Frost, Tarrytown, N. Y., 1 Norfolk jacket, 4 pairs nightdrawers.
- 4.** Mrs. H. Falson, 1 scrap book, filled.
- 5.** Mrs. Thomas Black, Rondout, N.Y., \$5 for the children.  
Mr. Charles Vanderbilt, team and break to take children for ride.
- 26.** Mrs. Thomas Black, Rondout, N. Y., cash, \$10.
- 30.** Mrs. H. R. Frost, Tarrytown, N. Y., 1 box paper dolls and furniture.



## AFFIDAVIT BLANK

FOR STATE, COUNTY OR TOWN OFFICERS.

To NEWTON M. SHAFFER, M. D., *Surgeon-in-Chief*.

No. 28 EAST 38TH STREET, NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
 COUNTY OF ..... } ss.:

..... being duly sworn, says that he  
 is the ..... officer, in the ..... of .....  
 ....., New York State; that he is acquainted with the  
 position and circumstances of .....; that the said  
 ..... is ..... years of age; that .....  
 is suffering from .....; that ..... has resided in the  
 State of New York for over one year and that ..... is unable to  
 pay for private treatment for ..... condition.

Name .....

Residence .....

.....

And further this deponent says not.

Sworn to before me this .... day of ..... 190

## AFFIDAVIT BLANK

FOR PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

To NEWTON M. SHAFFER, M. D., *Surgeon-in-Chief*.

No. 28 EAST 38TH STREET, NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
 COUNTY OF ..... } ss.:

..... being duly sworn, says that ..... is  
 the ..... of ..... aged ..... years; that the said  
 ..... is suffering from .....; that ..... has



shall be accompanied by the certificate of such physician giving the previous history and condition of the patient."

Patients from four to sixteen years of age will be received for treatment, and all applications will be acted upon in the order of their reception. No patient will be admitted without an examination by and a certificate from the surgeon-in-chief, or in his absence, one of his assistants.

No patient whose condition is such that death is likely to occur in the immediate future, or whose condition precludes a reasonable amount of relief as the result of treatment, will be admitted.

As this institution is a hospital, and not an asylum or home, it should be clearly understood by each applicant that the patient, if received, may be returned to the committing institution, parent or guardian at the discretion of the surgeon-in-chief.

It would aid the surgeon-in-chief very much in deciding upon the eligibility of a proposed candidate for admission, if, in addition to a written statement, giving the past history and present condition of the applicant, a photograph showing clearly the nature and location of the deformity should accompany the application.

Application for admission should be made to Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, surgeon-in-chief, No. 28 East Thirty-eighth street, New York, who will appoint a time and place for the examination of the patient. Patients living at remote points in the State are referred to the following gentlemen (out of town members of the consulting staff): Dr. A. Vander Veer and Dr. S. B. Ward, of Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Louis A. Weigel, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Roswell Park and Dr. Charles G. Stockton, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Richard B. Coutant, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Dr. J. Van Duyn and Dr. Henry L. Elsner, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. Henry A. Gates, Delhi, N. Y.; Dr. Grant C. Medill, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Dr. Frank W. Sears, Binghamton, N. Y.





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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on State and Alien Poor.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The work of the State Board of Charities in connection with State and Alien Poor is carried on in conformity with the provisions of chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896. Under this law the support, care and maintenance of State poor as distinguished from county and other city poor is placed under the direction of the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor appointed by the State Board of Charities, and who has under his charge one of the principal departments of the Board's work. Alien poor, frequently found in almshouses or making request for public relief, are also to be looked after by the same department. This, too, is true of Indian poor, and of the work of supervision of children placed out in homes.

A full summary of the work of the Department of State and Alien Poor is embodied in the annual report of the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor which is required by law, and a copy of which is hereto appended. Its tables show clearly the cost to the State of the maintenance and care of the State poor, as well as that incurred in the removal of aliens and non-residents.

Respectfully submitted.

DENNIS McCARTHY,

WM. R. STEWART,

W. H. GRATWICK,

*Committee on State and Alien Poor.*



## PROGRESS.

The reports of inspections of almshouses and other institutions show a general tendency toward improvement. Throughout the State the county boards of supervisors are making earnest efforts to add to the comfort and provide for the welfare of the public dependents under their charge, and to these ends have made many repairs and betterments in the almshouses. These improvements are especially manifested in more adequate provision for the care of the sick in new buildings, and better ventilation in general dormitories, as well as in means for securing the general safety.

The following statistics embody that portion of the work of the department during the year, which has to do with State, alien and Indian poor:

## STATE POOR.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, the total number of State poor provided for pursuant to the provisions of chapter 225, Laws of 1896, was 1,548, as against 1,814 during the previous fiscal year, a decrease of 266. The changes during the year were as follows: Discharged as able to go out and care for themselves, 539; absconded, 75; removed to their homes or places of legal settlement in other states and countries, 809; died, 25; thus leaving 100 in State almshouses October 1, 1903, of whom 90 were males and 10 females. Four children were at the same time in the custody of orphan asylums, making a total of 104 under State care October 1, 1903.

The expenditures for the fiscal year have been \$25,619.60, as against \$26,953.76 the preceding year. These expenditures were distributed as follows: For care and maintenance in State almshouses, \$13,068.17; for care and maintenance in orphan asylums and homes, \$581.60; for removal to State almshouses, \$224.73; for removal from State almshouses to homes in other states and countries, \$7,627.20; for miscellaneous expenses, traveling expenses and printing, \$4,117.90. The per capita expenditure was \$16.55, as against \$14.86 in 1902.

Thirty years have elapsed since the State Poor Law became operative, during which time 45,733 persons have been committed to State almshouses, a yearly average of 1,524. Of these 35,642 were males and 10,091 females. This large number has been dis-



persons sent to their homes in other states, under the provisions of section 120 of chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896, namely: To Ohio, 2; to Texas, 2; to Michigan, 1; to Illinois, 1; to California, 1; to Canada, 1. The expenditure for these removals was \$171.71, making the total cost of removals, \$2,165.16.

### INDIAN POOR.

The total number of Indian poor provided for in almshouses or asylums during the fiscal year was 27, of whom 8 were in custody at the beginning of the year, and 19 were admitted during the twelve months. Of these 11 have been discharged as able to provide for themselves; 3 absconded, and 4 died, leaving remaining September 30, 1903, 9, of whom 1 was in the Erie County Almshouse, 1 in the Niagara County Almshouse, 1 in the Cattaraugus County Almshouse, 1 in the Onondaga County Almshouse, 1 in the Wayne County Almshouse, and 4 in the Western New York Home.

The expenditures during the year have been \$2,425.96, as follows: For maintenance in the Erie County Almshouse, \$346; for maintenance in the Niagara County Almshouse, \$284.75; for maintenance in the Cattaraugus County Almshouse, \$30.50; for maintenance in the Wayne County Almshouse, \$33.50; for maintenance in the Onondaga County Almshouse, \$14.25; for maintenance in the Western New York Home, Randolph, \$416.35; for outdoor relief, \$1,300.61.

The total expenditures of the department are summarized as follows: On account of State poor, inclusive of salaries, \$38,419.60; on account of alien poor and non-resident poor, \$2,165.16; on account of Indian poor, \$2,425.96.

### COMPARISONS.

There are appended, as part of this report, a series of tables which present the work of the Department of State and Alien Poor. A study of these tables is of interest. Taking the number of commitments for the year, it is shown by the table that in only six years during the last twenty-five has the number of commitments been as few as in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903; and further, a review of the commitments for the thirty years since the law providing for commitments to State almshouses



TABLE No. 1.  
*Showing the Name and Location of the Sveral State Almshouses, the Time at which the Contract was Entered Into with the State, and the Present Rate of Support Per Week, Respectively.*

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Location.	Date of Contract.	Rate of support per week.
Albany .....	Albany .....	October 1, 1873.....	\$2 00
St. Lawrence county.....	Canton .....	October 1, 1873.....	2 00
Erie county .....	Buffalo .....	October 1, 1873.....	2 00
Broome county.....	Binghamton .....	January 1, 1875.....	2 00
Jefferson county.....	Watertown .....	January 1, 1875.....	2 00
Onondaga county.....	Syracuse .....	January 1, 1875.....	2 00
Kings county .....	Flatbush .....	June 20, 1875.....	2 50
Oneida county.....	Rome .....	December 28, 1875.....	2 00
Monroe county.....	Rochester .....	December 4, 1877.....	2 00
New York city.....	Blackwell's Island.....	February 28, 1902.....	2 50

are returned to proper residential localities where they may begin a new effort of self-support. Were it not for this work, the majority of these persons would become permanent inmates of our charitable institutions, for the tendency is to remain when admitted. An examination of the table shows that one State poor person has been maintained by the State for twenty-five years, one for twenty years, another for nineteen years, while all the others now in our State almshouses have been there for periods ranging down from fifteen years. It is apparent, therefore, that this method of returning State poor to their homes and friends is most beneficent.

Respectfully submitted.

BYRON M. CHILD,  
*Superintendent State and Alien Poor.*

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the Number and Sex of the State Paupers Committed Each Year Since the Act Went Into Operation, October 22, 1873.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874..	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875..	566	88	654
For the year ending September 30, 1876..	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877..	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878..	930	190	1,120
For the year ending September 30, 1879..	1,326	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880..	1,023	320	1,343
For the year ending September 30, 1881..	1,046	327	1,373
For the year ending September 30, 1882..	1,024	368	1,392
For the year ending September 30, 1883..	1,033	393	1,426
For the year ending September 30, 1884..	1,378	514	1,892
For the year ending September 30, 1885..	1,409	439	1,848
For the year ending September 30, 1886..	1,252	354	1,606
For the year ending September 30, 1887..	1,247	370	1,617
For the year ending September 30, 1888..	1,317	348	1,665
For the year ending September 30, 1889..	1,369	388	1,757
For the year ending September 30, 1890..	1,133	307	1,440
For the year ending September 30, 1891..	1,026	339	1,365
For the year ending September 30, 1892..	1,095	272	1,367
For the year ending September 30, 1893..	1,057	349	1,406
For the year ending September 30, 1894..	1,490	484	1,974
For the year ending September 30, 1895..	1,669	502	2,171
For the year ending September 30, 1896..	1,589	513	2,102
For the year ending September 30, 1897..	1,448	539	1,987
For the year ending September 30, 1898..	1,300	504	1,804
For the year ending September 30, 1899..	1,582	467	2,049
For the year ending September 30, 1900..	1,522	350	1,872
For the year ending September 30, 1901..	1,371	314	1,685
For the year ending September 30, 1902..	1,471	256	1,727
For the year ending September 30, 1903..	1,235	201	1,436
Aggregate .....	35,642	10,091	45,733

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Several Almshouses to Which State Poor Were Committed and the Changes Occurring in the Number Under Their Care From October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1903.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Whole number admitted.	Dis- charged. charged.	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Absconded.	Transferred to State hospitals.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of legal settlement.	Died.	Remaining October 1, 1903.
Albany .....	3,587	1,155	7	544	20	1,769	88	4
Buffalo .....	8,954	2,087	33	518	31	6,124	141	20
Canton .....	424	164	4	72	9	90	76	9
Delhi* .....	74	37	.....	20	1	10	6	.....
Yaphank* .....	1,110	76	5	85	1	937	6	.....
Binghamton .....	798	350	8	83	10	269	62	16
Syracuse .....	853	392	2	118	15	291	34	1
Watertown .....	277	80	4	42	12	120	14	5
Flatbush .....	24,179	6,992	5	295	55	16,515	311	6
Rome .....	744	382	1	81	69	146	61	4
Waterloo* .....	518	345	.....	88	5	54	21	.....
Rochester .....	2,653	631	18	227	21	1,658	93	5
Blackwell's Island .....	1,567	402	.....	15	.....	1,111	9	30
Total .....	45,733	13,093	87	2,188	249	29,094	922	100

\*Discontinued.

TABLE No. 5.

*Showing the Ages of the State Poor Committed to the Several State Almshouses From October 22, 1878, to September 30, 1908.*

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany .....	585	853	753	561	366	286	183	3,587
Buffalo .....	2,629	2,107	1,582	1,004	773	548	311	8,954
Canton .....	46	63	81	52	49	71	62	424
Delhi .....	6	9	12	17	10	13	7	74
Yaphank .....	47	416	335	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton .....	122	121	132	115	114	102	92	798
Syracuse .....	175	194	168	126	75	58	57	853
Watertown .....	75	49	63	25	25	21	19	277
Flatbush .....	5,375	7,368	4,972	3,068	1,874	1,073	449	24,179
Rome .....	48	151	213	119	97	80	36	744
Waterloo .....	10	40	73	78	101	128	83	513
Rochester .....	579	628	450	342	288	214	152	2,653
Blackwell's Island.....	329	578	268	194	110	60	28	1,567
Total .....	10,026	12,577	9,102	5,873	3,971	2,699	1,485	45,733



TABLE No. 7.  
*Showing the Classified Quarterly Expenditures for the Support, Care and Removal of State Poor for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1903.*

QUARTERS.	For maintenance clothing, medical attendance and care in State almshouses.			For main-tenance in orphan asylums.	For removals from the State to other states and countries.		For mis-cellaneous expenses and printing.	Total.
	For removals to State almshouses.							
Quarter ending December 31, 1902.	\$62 53	\$3,574 12		\$220 49	\$2,096 88		\$1,264 08	\$7,218 10
Quarter ending March 31, 1903....	44 32	3,730 22		150 63	2,023 48		660 31	6,608 96
Quarter ending June 30, 1903.....	74 74	2,829 28		103 92	1,889 65		1,049 27	5,948 86
Quarter ending September 30, 1903	43 14	2,934 55		104 56	1,617 19		1,144 24	5,843 69
Total .....	\$224 73	\$13,068 17		\$581 60	\$7,627 20		\$4,117 90	\$25,619 60

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# REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Inspection.

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# REPORT

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The Committee on Inspection begs leave to submit the following report covering the work of the Department of Inspection for the year ending September 30, 1903:

## CHANGE IN SUPERINTENDENT.

Since the last report the Department has lost the valued services of its Superintendent, Mr. Walter S. Ufford, who occupied that position from October 1, 1899, to January 14, 1903, when he resigned to accept the general secretaryship of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. The regret of the committee and the Board at his departure was voiced in the minute adopted by the Board at its meeting January 14, 1903, which was printed in the annual report for the year 1902 (p. 5). Mr. Ufford was succeeded on September 1, 1903, by Mr. William B. Buck, Secretary of the New York County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

## NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISED.

The so-called "New York System" of caring for the dependent classes, notably, dependent and delinquent children, whereby the work of institutional care is entrusted very largely to private societies who receive in return payment from counties, cities, towns and villages, usually upon a per capita basis, is reflected most clearly in the work of this Department, which is the natural outgrowth of the system. Under its supervision are grouped the private charities of the State which are in receipt of public money, chiefly homes for children, industrial schools, reformatories, hospitals and dispensaries. The various classes of institutions and societies inspected and the number of each are shown in the following table:

*Private Charitable Institutions and Societies in Receipt of  
Public Money.*

Class.	Number.
Homes for children.....	122
Hospitals .....	133
Dispensaries .....	124
Industrial schools.....	32
Homes for the aged.....	15
Reformatories .....	17
Fresh air charities.....	11
Placing out agencies.....	8
Temporary homes.....	11
	<hr/>
Total .....	473
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WORK OF THE YEAR.

The bulk of the work of the department falls under the head of "general inspection," which term is used to designate a thorough inspection of every part of an institution in distinction to an investigation into some particular feature or phase of its work—usually called a "special inspection." Upon these reports the committee places its chief dependence for information in regard to conditions in the institutions subject to its supervision, and it is the aim of this department to conduct at least one such inspection of each institution during a given year. This has not been possible during recent years owing to the small number of inspectors and the large amount of time consumed in investigations of special matters, notably those in reference to the status of long-term inmates and of the educational work in homes for children. The number of general inspections made during the past year, while considerably in excess of the previous year's figures, is still some 200 less than the total number of institutions and societies under supervision, as the following table shows:

Number of institutions in department.....	473
Number of general inspections, 1902.....	150
Number of general inspections, 1903.....	271
Increase .....	121
	<hr/> <hr/>

The committee hopes to show even a larger increase under this head during the coming year, so that the number of general inspections will approximate closely the total number of institutions.

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Unusual interest attaches to the special investigation of educational work in the 122 children's homes visited by this department, which was set on foot by a special committee of the Board appointed April 9, 1902, to consider the matter and report to the Board upon the various questions involved. Under the direction of this committee, consisting of Commissioners Stoddard,\* Smith and Rosendale, the inspectors of the Board have collected on blanks prepared for the purpose the essential facts in reference to the school work conducted in the homes for children, reformatories and State charitable institutions supported wholly or in part by public funds. This data has been collected under headings which indicate the number of inmates receiving instruction; the character of that instruction (common school, manual or industrial training); the reasons for non-attendance at school on the part of any inmate of school age; whether the pupils have been examined by any independent authority during the year; the salary, grade of certificate and experience of teachers; the studies pursued in each grade, etc., and this information has been tabulated in such a manner as to show clearly the salient features of the educational work in the various institutions under the supervision of the Board. The methods and results of this investigation will be set forth in detail in the report of the special committee.

As regards the 122 institutions for children under private control but supervised by the Department of Inspection, the report shows that in these asylum-schools more than 23,000 children are instructed, that in 119 schools 21,313 children are trained in the common school branches; that in 17 schools manual training is given (to 930 children); that in 69 industrial training is conducted for the benefit of 4,321 children, and that in 10 homes man-

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\* Commissioner Thomas has taken Dr. Stoddard's place on the committee upon the latter's election to the presidency of the Board.

ufacturing of some kind is carried on in which 1,637 children participate. Many inequalities and inconsistencies in the curricula of work and a number of weaknesses in the teaching staff, methods of work and general management of these schools are shown in this report which adds much weight to the Board's request for an additional inspector of educational work in the various institutions subject to inspection.

### INVESTIGATION OF STATUS OF LONG TERM INMATES.

The second piece of special work undertaken during the year has been the examination of the records of children who have been under care in a given institution for five or more years, and supported at public expense, and is a continuation of a similar investigation carried on during the previous year; 2,425 of these so-called "long-term inmates" in 72 homes for children have been examined by the inspectors with a view to ascertaining the mental, moral, physical and civil status of each child in order to determine its suitability for placing out. In accordance with the findings of the inspectors the children have been divided into three groups:

*Class A.*—Children eligible for placing out by reason of orphanage, abandonment, improper guardianship of parents, etc., and whose physical and mental condition is healthful.

*Class B.*—Children having relatives with moral or legal claims to the custody of such children.

*Class C.*—Children with physical or mental defects which render them unsuited to family life.

Of the 2,425 children examined during the year 1,167 were reported as eligible for placing out; 1,068 as having relatives with claims upon them, and 190 as unsuitable for family life because of physical, mental or moral defects.

Of the 1,167 children who were reported as eligible for placing in families 547 were boys and 620 girls; 624 were under the age of 5 when admitted, 530 were from 5 to 12 years of age, and 3 were over 12. At the time of the investigation 440 were from 5 to 12 years of age, 660 from 12 to 16, and 67 over 16 years of age; 620 had been in the institution from 5 to 7 years, 454 from 8 to 10 years, and 93 from 10 to 15 years; 340 of these children were full orphans, 331 half orphans, 95 had parents living, and the civil

condition of 401 was unknown; 1,128 were public charges and 39 were supported from private funds.

As noted in the preceding annual report, effort has been made to secure action by the public authorities in the localities charged with the support of these children looking to the placing out of those suitable for such disposition (1,167), and in the case of children having relatives with claims upon them (1,068) the managers of institutions have been requested to urge the relatives of these children either to assume care of them or to contribute to their support in whole or in part. In the case of defective children, such special care and treatment, medical or otherwise, as would help to render them self-supporting, if possible, has been recommended, or, in lieu of this, that application be made for their admission to the proper State institution. Both the poor authorities and the managers have coöperated with the Board in this work since its beginning, and the results of the combined efforts of all concerned are evident in the reduced number of such inmates at the beginning of the present year.

The statistics in reference to these "long-term inmates" show, this year as last, that a very large majority of them were under eight years of age when received. After making due allowance for those with relatives having claims upon them (about 1,068 as shown by this investigation) and for the possibility that a percentage who were not then suitable for placing out in families may have since become so, there still remains a large body of children, say 1,000, who were in good mental and physical condition and of the proper age for placing in families at the time they were received. To quote from a report of the former Superintendent of Inspection, dated October 8, 1902, "It is generally admitted that it is easier to place children out by adoption under eight years than over. Children between eight and twelve are of little value in the way of service, but on the contrary are a constant care, and do not so readily adapt themselves as younger children to the ways of the household. Notwithstanding all this, the fact that so many of the children have been discharged since the investigation was undertaken would seem to indicate that efforts had not previously been exhausted to restore these children earlier to family life. The question, therefore, suggests itself whether some rule should

not be adopted by the Board placing a limit upon the time during which a child may be retained as a public charge in a private institution without a license or special permit from the Board."

In order to focus attention upon this matter it is recommended that the secretary of the Board be authorized to bring to the notice of the managers of infant and foundling asylums the several placing-out agencies of the different religious faiths, and that upon request for the Commissioner's approval of the transfer of any child from one of these institutions to an orphan asylum, the attention of the managers be called to a consideration of the advisability of placing such child in a family.

CENSUS; DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

The number of dependent children in merely those institutions which receive public money is always large, as the following table, giving the population of such institutions on September 30 of each year from 1896 to 1903, will show:

YEAR.	Number of institu- tions.	Total popula- tion.	Number as com- pared with September 30, 1896.	
1896 .....	119	27,769	.....	.....
1897 .....	121	28,380	611	Increase.
1898 .....	123	29,967	2,198	Increase.
1899 .....	123	29,440	1,671	Increase.
1900 .....	122	28,649	880	Increase.
1901 .....	121	29,241	1,472	Increase.
1902 .....	121	27,385	384	Decrease.
1903 .....	119	27,800	31	Increase.

The following diagram shows the movement of population during this period more graphically:

The above figures for the past year show an increase of 415 or 1.5 per cent. over 1902 and of 31 per cent. over the figures for 1896, the increment being distributed as follows:

New York City Institutions.....	364 or 2.5%	in total population	14,538
Brooklyn .....	19 or .3%	in total population	5,614
Balance of State.....	32 or .4%	in total population	7,233
Total.....	415 or 1.5%	in total population	27,385

This check in the downward movement of population in these asylums (and the substitution of an increase therefor) is perhaps only a natural reaction after so marked a reduction of population as took place in 1902, and the increase of 642 in the number of admissions for the year may be explained in part on the grounds of a corresponding increase in population and immigration, industrial depression, labor troubles, etc.—all of them conditions which were particularly accentuated in New York city during the year. The decrease of 1,629 in the number of children discharged during the year is striking, although it was not to be expected that the number of discharges would equal that of 1902 when unusual attention was given to the matter of long-term inmates, resulting in many dismissals. This backward swing of the pendulum shows the need for continued attention to the matter of undue prolongation of institution life and for watchfulness on the part of institution officers to prevent the retention of children after the time they should be returned to the community.

#### AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF THE BOARD.

The rules regulating the admission, retention and discharge of inmates adopted by the Board in accordance with article VIII, section 14 of the Constitution, which affect only the institutions supervised by this Department have been amended during the year by the addition of the following sections, providing for proper care of inmates, for the instruction of children of school age and for the examination of children with reference to their educational training and their fitness for placing in family homes:

Section 7. "The inmates of all charitable, correctional or reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, who are retained therein as a charge upon any county, city, town or village, shall be humanely and suitably provided with food, lodging and clothing and whatever further may be necessary for their safety, reasonable comfort and well-being.

§ 8. Children of school age retained in any such institution as a charge upon any county, city, town or village, shall receive regular and suitable instruction in at least the common school branches of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography.



§ 9. The Commissioners, officers, inspectors and other representatives of the State Board of Charities shall at all reasonable times be allowed to examine such children with relation to their scholastic training, and also with respect to their fitness for placing in family homes, or with relation to any other matter pertaining to their care, comfort and general welfare, as may be directed by the Board by resolution duly adopted and entered on its minutes."

The need of such rules became apparent during, and largely as a result of the recent special investigations of the educational work and of the records of long-term inmates in institutions for children, and will be useful, it is hoped, in perpetuating the good result of these inquiries.

#### REVISED FORM OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE BLANKS.

A further result of these special inquiries appears in the revised forms of admission and discharge records, which, in addition to the data in regard to admissions required since the system of monthly reporting to the Board was inaugurated, call for information as to three further facts, viz.: religion of the parents, previous residence in an institution and cause of commitment. In the case of children discharged from the care of institutions, the monthly returns now show the name and address of the person to whom discharged, his relationship to the child, whether the child is taken for adoption or otherwise, and, in case of death, the cause of same. The records kept in the office of the Board and in many cases those of the institutions had been deficient in these particulars hitherto. It is hoped that the more complete record will safeguard the interests both of the institution and the child, and also prove valuable as a source of information.

#### THE PLACING IN FAMILIES OF CHILDREN FROM INSTITUTIONS.

The attention of the committee has been called to several instances of placing of children from orphan asylums in family homes where insufficient care in the selection of the home had

been exercised by the asylum authorities, with the result that certain children were given to improper persons. The methods of the asylum officers in placing children in homes, as observed by this committee, do not appear to be characterized by sufficient thoroughness in investigating the character either of the applicants for a child or of the home. It is not the invariable rule or even the usual custom either to secure from independent sources, i. e. from persons whose names are *not* given by the applicant for a child, references as to the character and circumstances of the persons applying for children, or to have the prospective home visited previous to placing a child there. Much less frequently is it the case that the home is thoroughly examined by a person of good judgment and experience in this work as a condition precedent to placing a child there.

Nor does it seem to be well understood at the present time that unless the utmost care is exercised in the selection of the homes this method of providing for the care of dependent children is not merely unsatisfactory but well nigh criminal—in fine, that nowhere in the field of charity is poor work so deplorable in its results as in this matter of selecting a child's environment for that period of his life when body, mind and character are receiving the training that will make or unmake them—yet this careless method of making provision for the dependent child seems to be the rule rather than the exception. Unfortunately enough this lack of thoroughness is not peculiar to any class of officials, but is found wherever the work of placing out is undertaken as an incidental labor by persons whose time is expected to be given chiefly if not wholly to other duties. In the case of the asylum officers just mentioned, they are obviously not in a position to go into the matter with the requisite care, as their duties to the institution demand practically their entire time and attention. It seems desirable, therefore, that this specialized work be left for the most part to such agencies as the Catholic Home Bureau, the Children's Aid Society and the Placing Out Department of the State Charities Aid Association, which have the facilities for investigating prospective homes and the experience necessary to the best selection of such homes, rather than that it should be undertaken by societies organized for and devoting

their attention chiefly to other lines of work and which do not have adequate staff or facilities for placing out children.

### FIRE PROTECTION.

Chapter 535 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to protect the lives of inmates of public buildings of State institutions and to protect said buildings against destruction by fire," requires every public institution which receives money from the State to be provided with adequate protection against fire and adequate means of escape for inmates in the event of fire, and chapter 381 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to protect human life," requires further that the managers of hospitals provide outside iron stairway escapes on buildings more than two stories in height and not of fireproof construction used for hospital purposes. These laws specify in detail the nature and extent of the protection required.

While these laws do not apply to all the institutions supervised by this department the inspectors of the Board have been directed to note upon a schedule prepared for the purpose how far each institution visited furnishes the protection contemplated by the several requirements of the above laws (which are merely those which experience has shown to be essential to the safety of inmates), and to indicate in their reports the result of their examination of the premises. The attention of the managers of each institution inspected is then called to any defects in the system of fire protection.

The casualties with which fires in charitable institutions, particularly those for children, have been attended, not only in the entire period of institution history, but even during the past two years, have made the committee exceedingly keen to note any failure to provide adequate and suitable protection, and the Board as a whole has been exceedingly alive to the importance of the matter and firm in holding the managers of institutions responsible for failure to make such provision. The reasonableness of the requirements of the statute has appealed to the managers, and the Board has had their coöperation to this end in almost every instance. The local fire departments have also in many instances been called upon for assistance in this matter both by the Board and the man-

agers of institutions, and have in all cases responded most readily. Their expert advice and assistance has been of the greatest value. Largely as a result of this coöperation among all parties interested the inmates of institutions throughout the State are much better protected than ever before. The reports of the inspectors upon the 197 institutions examined during the year show that in the case of 59 institutions the means for protection against fire have been increased, improved or completed; that in 135 of these institutions the inmates are now given reasonable protection against the dangers attending a fire; that 48 are only partially protected, and that in 14 cases the means for protection are seriously deficient.

### DISPENSARY WORK.\*

The 124 dispensaries in the various cities of the State supervised by this department show an increase of 10 per cent. plus, in the number of persons treated during the year ending September 30, 1903. The majority of these dispensaries are located in Greater New York, and the percentage of increase there is practically the same as for the entire State. In the borough of Manhattan, however, this increase is 12 per cent. plus. This increase seems to be due not merely to the natural increase in population but also, among other things, to the epidemic of trachoma, which has been rampant for two years or more in this borough, and which has made necessary the opening of new dispensaries for its treatment and an increase of facilities in those already in existence; to the long continued strikes which reduced the resources of the working classes; to the increasing demand for material for clinical instruction, and to the greater attractiveness of the dispensary because of the constant improvement made in the quarters and service during recent years. It is possible, too, that the tendency to charge a small fee for services, by removing the stigma of charity, makes the average person more willing to attend a dispensary. This custom seems to be growing and is an increment in the gradual increase of business and professional elements in the character of dispensary work, which has been going on for some time.\*

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\* For the complete report of the Committee on Dispensaries see page 613 of this volume.

## THE DISPENSARY LAW.

The Dispensary Law, so-called, has been in force only since 1899, a period of four years, and while experience has not shown it to be entirely complete or without flaws, yet in that time several considerable benefits have accrued from its operation. The effect of the law thus far has been to proportion in a measure the number of dispensaries to the needs of the community, to uphold a high standard of management and to secure improvements therein, such as more complete and orderly records, more care in the admission of applicants, etc., and to bring about a measure of coöperation between medical and other charities. In these respects some gain has been made, but in each instance much is still left to be desired and accomplished. The managers of dispensaries have made many changes for the better and have shown a willingness to coöperate with the Board in securing compliance with the dispensary rules, which are now for the most part well observed. Those most often disregarded are subdivision (c) of Rule III, requiring the use of representation cards when the ability of the applicant to pay for medical service is in doubt, and Rule VIII in regard to recording a minute showing compliance with the ordinances and orders of the local board of health. The failure to comply with these particular rules seems to be due in large measure to the fact that their purpose and meaning is not always clearly understood by the dispensary officers, who consequently do not consider them of sufficient value to make it worth while to comply.

NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The committee desires to call the attention of the Board to the following needs of the Department of Inspection as evidenced by the work of the past year:

(A) *Equalization of Salaries of Inspectors.*

The remuneration of the inspectors in this Department is at present as follows:

Superintendent and Inspector, Eastern inspection district office.....	\$1,500
1 Inspector (special), Eastern inspection district office	1,400
1 Inspector, Eastern inspection district office.....	1,200
2 Inspectors, Eastern inspection district office.....	900
Superintendent and Inspector, Western inspection district office.....	1,200

It will thus be seen that the salary of two inspectors are some \$300 less than lowest salary paid by the Board to the other inspectors in the service, although the duties and responsibilities of the positions are practically uniform. The responsible character of the service rendered by an inspector of the Board entitles him to not less compensation than \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum in the case of women, and from \$1,200 to \$1,500 if a man, and it is doubtful if a person competent to serve the Board as an inspector could be secured from the eligible list, in the event of a vacancy, for less than these figures. The increase of these two \$900 salaries to \$1,000, so as to equalize more nearly the salaries of the general inspectors is, therefore, respectfully recommended as a measure of equity entirely in harmony with the interests of the Board and of the State.

(B) *Additional Staff.*

1. A SPECIAL INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS.—The Department is required by statute, article I, section 1 (State Charities Law), to make inquiry to ascertain \* \* \* “The sources of public money received, \* \* \* as to the proper and economical expenditure of such moneys, and the condition of the finances generally,” but in the absence of provision by the Legislature for a

special inspector of accounts compliance with the spirit of the law has been impossible. An expert accountant could doubtless be secured for this work at a salary of from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

2. A SPECIAL INSPECTOR OF SANITATION.—A further duty is imposed upon the Board by article I, section 9, paragraph 6 of the State Charities Law, viz: to “aid in securing the best sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and advise measures for the protection and preservation of the health of the inmates.” Inspections of this nature require special technical knowledge to be of practical value, and in the absence of provision for such an inspector, have never been undertaken by the Department. The conditions set forth in the reports of the inspectors indicate deficiencies in sanitation in certain institutions which call for more thorough investigation. Similar undesirable conditions in other institutions have doubtless escaped the eyes of inspectors untrained in this particular field, and call for the appointment of a special sanitary inspector to examine all institutions in this Department as to their sanitary and hygienic condition.

To summarize, the additional employes required in order to perform efficiently and adequately this Department’s share of the duties laid upon the Board by the law are as follows:

1. One special inspector of accounts of charitable institutions .....	\$1,500 00
2. One special inspector of sanitation.....	1,400 00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$2,900 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Should it seem unwise to the Board to ask the Legislature for this entire additional appropriation at this time, the need for an inspector of sanitation seems to the committee the most imperative. It seems to the committee desirable also that the Department’s needs be made a matter of record.

(C) *Publications.*

1. MONTHLY (OR QUARTERLY) PUBLICATION TO CONTAIN BOTH NEWS AND DISCUSSIONS.—Since the publication of the Quarterly

Review has been discontinued this Department has had no means of disseminating printed information in reference to its work or that of the institutions, discussions of live questions in the field of institution and society management, or news items of interest to the officers, managers and friends of the various charitable enterprises now carried on in this State. The need for such a means for communication is strongly felt in this Department, and if it be possible to rehabilitate that publication at some future time, the committee would welcome such an action and would endeavor to have prepared for insertion therein a series of studies of different phases of asylum, hospital and dispensary management by recognized authorities on these subjects. These papers might later be printed in pamphlet form for distribution among those interested in the respective subjects or working in the particular field covered in the discussion.

2. A SERIES OF MANUALS FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The committee desires also to place in the hands of its inspectors, and of the managers, officers and prospective incorporators of charitable institutions, a series of manuals, one for children's homes, another for hospitals, a third for dispensaries, etc., such manuals to contain: (a) the laws and rules of the Board affecting each class of institutions, (b) memoranda as to annual reports required by the Board, (c) suggestions as to organizing and incorporating such institutions, with excerpts from the membership corporation law, (d) suggestions as to location, choice of site, kind of buildings, and equipment, (e) outline forms for records and reports, (f) list of leading institutions of each class, (g) a list of such publications as bear upon institution management, etc. It is believed that such manuals would be especially useful to managers, officers and employes, both present and prospective. A similar series of manuals on such subjects as Dietetics, Sanitation and Hygiene, etc., and containing in the case of dietetics, for example, brief memoranda as to food values in terms of common usage, standard diet schedules for different classes of institutions, and brief suggestions as to the best methods of caring for, cooking and serving food, would, it is felt, be helpful to institution officers and employes, and it is hoped such a series of publications may be issued by the Board at no distant date.



## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

In conclusion, the committee submits herewith the following tables summarizing the work of the Department during the past year:

	Eastern district.	Western district.	Total.
Number of general inspections.....	171	100	271
Number of special inspections.....	138	3	141
Number of visits to societies, institutions and individuals.....	879	209	1,088
Number of examinations or investigations.	3	3	6
Total .....	1,191	315	1,506
General inspection reports.....	162	100	262
Special inspection reports.....	41	1	42
Other special reports.....	11	7	18
Total .....	214	108	322

*Disposition of Reports as Shown by District Minutes.*

	General inspection reports.	Special inspection reports.	Total.
Referred to committees or commissioners of the Board.....	8	9	17
Filed with records.....	6	30	36
Transmitted to managers of institutions by way of information and suggestion.	155	11	166
Transmitted to managers of institutions for correction of evils, abuses or defects .....	93	13	106
Total .....	262	63	325

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,  
MICHAEL J. SCANLAN,  
WILLIAM H. GRATWICK.

*Committee on Inspection.*

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# REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Orphan Asylums and Children's Homes.

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# Report of Committee on Orphan Asylums and Children's Homes.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

Your Committee on Orphan Asylums and Children's Homes begs leave to submit the following report for the year ending September 30, 1903:

The number of orphan asylums and homes for children under supervision by your Honorable Board during the year now ending has been 119. Of this number 90 institutions, 46 of them in the Eastern Inspection District and 44 in the Western, have been thoroughly inspected by representatives of the Board. While this percentage is not so large as the committee would desire, it is considerably larger than the number inspected during the preceding year (57). The number of children who are cared for in the 119 asylums supervised by this committee numbered 27,800 on September 30, 1903, an increase of 415 over the number of inmates on a corresponding date one year previous. The total census of these institutions is always large, as the following table giving the population of these institutions on September 30th of each year from 1896 to 1903 will show:

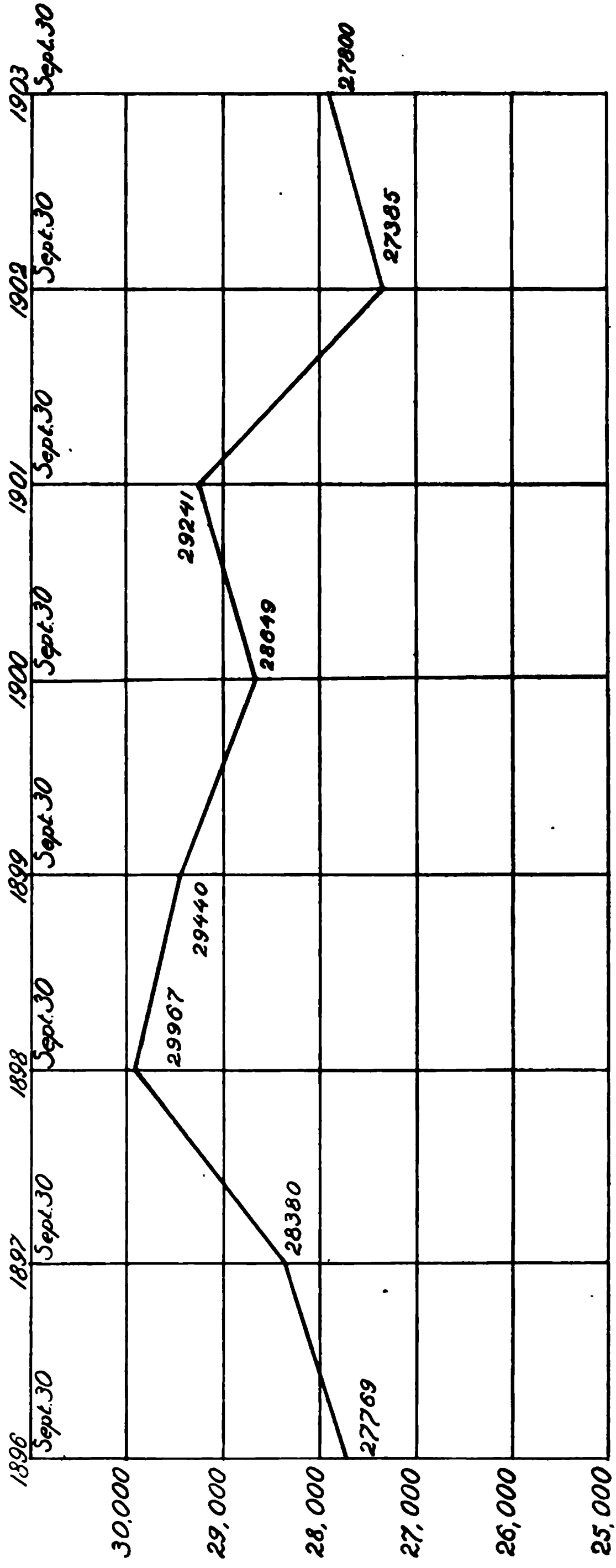
YEAR.	Number of institutions.	Total population.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number as com- pared with Sep- tember 30, 1896.
1896 ....	119	27,769	.....	.....	.....
1897 ....	121	28,380	611	.....	611 increase.
1898 ....	123	29,967	1,587	.....	2,198 increase.
1899 ....	123	29,440	.....	527	1,671 increase.
1900 ....	122	28,649	.....	791	880 increase.
1901 ....	121	29,241	592	.....	1,472 increase.
1902 ....	121	27,385	.....	1,856	384 decrease.
1903 ....	119	27,800	415	.....	31 increase.

The movement of population in orphan asylums during these years is shown graphically in the following chart:

The above table and chart show the number of dependent children in institutions in receipt of public money in the year 1903 to be about the same as in the year 1896, and about 2,000 less than in 1898 when the population of institutions for the care of dependent children reached the high-water mark. As noted above, the figures show an increase during the past year of 415 or 1.5 per cent. over those of 1902, the increment being distributed as follows:

New York City Institutions.....	384 or 2.5 %	in total population	14,538
Brooklyn .....	19 or .03%	in total population	5,614
Balance of State.....	32 or .04%	in total population	7,233
<hr/>			
Total.....	415 or 1.5%	in total population	27,385
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The history of these institutions during the past year has been one of constant improvement in facilities for and methods of care of inmates committed to their care, and has been without particular incident save the much-discussed charges of mismanagement against the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton. During the month of January and February, 1903, there were frequent and persistent rumors in the community and press to the effect that the children committed to this institution were not properly cared for and were in some instances subject to serious abuse. The complaints of irregularity in the management and cruelty to inmates made against the Home were brought to the attention of the State Board of Charities and referred to the Western Inspection District Committee for special consideration. At the same time it was learned that the Board of Managers of the Home had undertaken an investigation of the complaints and in conformity with the policy of the State Board of Charities, it was decided to leave to the Board of Managers the onus of such investigation of the affairs of the institution for whose conduct they were responsible as the circumstances warranted. Meanwhile, the committee detailed an inspector to examine into certain departments of the management of the institution, particularly its financial affairs, while another inspector, who had for the past three years been familiar with the internal and external conditions of the institution was directed to make a general inspec-





tion of the institution and a detailed report in regard to its management.

The testimony taken by the Board of Managers showed that the complaints of cruel punishment which were made particularly against a caretaker, who, it was alleged, whipped the children with the consent and approval of the Superintendent, were well founded. The resignation of these two officers which followed closely upon the conclusion of the investigation, was accepted by the Board of Managers and their connection with the institution was terminated.

The reports of the Board's inspectors showed (1) that the management of the Home had been less active for a number of years than in the early history of the institution and that the managers had relegated to the officers of the institution certain supervisory functions not contemplated in the constitution and by-laws; (2) that there were numerous deficiencies in the plant and management of the institution, such as failure to provide proper toilet facilities, provisions for privacy in the bath room, separate nightwear, etc., overcrowding in the dormitories and lax and irrational discipline, and (3) that the methods of keeping the accounts of the institution were irregular.

In view of these conditions, the committee recommended

- (1) More careful observation of the provisions of the constitution and by-laws governing the management of the Home;
- (2) The adoption by the Managers of a consistent system of discipline under the supervision of a qualified person;
- (3) The discontinuance of corporal punishment by officers and employes;
- (4) That the attention of the financial officers of Binghamton and of Broome county be called to the desirability of requesting the presentation of the Board's certificate of compliance with its rules as a requisite to the payment of moneys to this or other institutions.

The committee understands that these recommendations have been adopted in the main and that under the more careful supervision of the Managers and the new officers of the Home, conditions in the institution have materially improved.



INVESTIGATION OF STATUS OF LONG TERM INMATES.

The examination of the records of children who have been under care in a given institution for five or more years, and supported at public expense, conducted during the past year is a continuation of a similar investigation carried on during the previous year. The so-called "long-term inmates" in sixty-nine of these institutions have been examined by the inspectors with a view to ascertaining the mental, moral, physical and civil status of each child in order to determine its suitability for placing out. In accordance with the findings of the inspectors, the children have been divided into three groups:

*Class A.* Children eligible for placing out by reason of orphanage, abandonment, improper guardianship of parents, etc. and whose physical and mental condition is healthful.

*Class B.* Children having relatives with moral or legal claims to the custody of such children.

*Class C.* Children with physical or mental defects which render them unsuited to family life.

No child was reported by the inspectors of the Board as eligible for placing in a family home unless such child was fully orphaned, abandoned or removed from his parents because of improper guardianship, and at the same time was without noticeable physical, mental or moral defects, as well as without relatives or friends who had moral or legal claims to his custody.

Of the 2,425 children examined during the year, 1,167 were reported as eligible for placing out; 1,068 as having relatives with claims to their custody, and 190 as unsuitable for family life because of physical, mental or moral defects.

The following tables show the sex, age at time of admission, present age, length of time in institution, present civil condition, and source of support, of the 2,425 children examined during the year:

<i>Sex of Children.</i>			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
A .....	547	620	1,167
R .....	513	555	1,068
D .....	68	122	190
Total .....	<u>1,128</u>	<u>1,297</u>	<u>2,425</u>

<i>Ages when Admitted.</i>						
	Under 2 years.	2-5 years.	5-8 years.	8-12 years.	12-16 years.	Total.
A .....	60	574	431	99	3	1,167
R .....	47	403	474	144	.....	1,068
D .....	58	74	42	16	.....	190
Total .....	165	1,051	947	259	3	2,425

<i>Present Age.</i>					
	5-8 years.	8-12 years.	12-16 years.	Over 16 years.	Total.
A .....	51	389	660	67	1,167
R .....	61	453	526	28	1,068
D .....	42	51	84	13	190
Total .....	154	893	1,270	108	2,425

<i>Length of Time in Institution.</i>										
	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	Over 12 yrs.	Total.
A .....	205	218	197	169	184	101	48	29	16	1,167
R .....	357	269	215	92	71	37	16	10	1	1,068
D .....	41	29	32	27	18	16	8	6	13	190
Total .	603	516	444	288	273	154	72	45	30	2,425

<i>Present Civil Condition.</i>					
	Orphan.	Half orphan.	Parents living.	Unknown.	Total.
A .....	340	331	95	401	1,167
R .....	115	734	161	58	1,068
D .....	36	53	9	92	190
Total .....	491	1,118	265	551	2,425

<i>How Supported.</i>				
	County.	City.	Institution or parents.	Total.
A .....	163	965	39	1,167
R .....	179	808	81	1,068
D .....	46	137	7	190
Total .....	388	1,910	127	2,425

From these tables it will be seen that the children were about equally divided as to sex, that about half of them were under five years of age when admitted to the institution, and more than three-quarters of them under eight years of age, that more than half of them are now between the ages of 12 and 16, and that the same proportion had remained seven years or longer in an institution. The large percentage of the children whose parentage is unknown (551 out of 2,425) is striking as is also the very small percentage of these children who were supported by private funds (127 out of 2,425).

As noted in the preceding annual report, effort has been made to secure action by the public authorities in the localities charged with the support of these children, looking to the placing out of those in Class A, and in the case of the children in Class B the managers of the institutions have been requested to urge the relatives of these children either to assume care of them or to contribute to their support in whole or in part. In the case of defective children, such special medical care as would help to render them self-supporting, if possible, has been recommended or in lieu of this, that application be made for their admission to the proper State institution. Both the poor authorities and the managers have coöperated with the Board in this work since its beginning, and the results of the combined effort of all concerned are evident in the reduced number of such inmates at the beginning of the year 1902.

The spirit in which this work was received and the results accomplished are evidenced in the following letter received from one superintendent:

*“ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Secretary State Board of Charities  
Albany N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—Some time since we received a list of the inmates of the four principal orphan asylums in the county of..... with a suggestion from you that an effort should be made to locate these children in homes outside of the institutions. Previous to receiving such list we had arranged to do what we could towards that end; in fact, in the fall of 1900 we had made an extra effort to place as many children as possible in homes.

This investigation has been going on now for about three months and is as nearly correct as it is possible to make it. We enclose you a copy of our notice which we first sent out in 1900, and we propose to follow up each year, as long as we occupy the office, at least, the same mode of procedure.

Yours very truly."

The list enclosed in the above letter showed that out of 131 children called to the attention of the Superintendent, 49 (or 37 per cent.) had been discharged; 30 had relatives or friends sufficiently interested in them to reply to the Superintendent's notice of possible discharge; 48 were abandoned or their friends could not be located, and 4 were "unknown."

The statistics in reference to the so-called "long-term inmates" show this year as last, that a large percentage of them were under eight years of age when received. After making due allowance for those with relatives having claims upon them (about 45 per cent. as shown by this investigation), and for the fact that a percentage who were not then suitable for placing in families have since become so, there still remains a large body of children, say 40 per cent., who were in good mental and physical condition and of the proper age for placing in families when admitted to the institution. To quote from the report of the former Superintendent of Inspection, dated October 8, 1902, "It is generally admitted that it is easier to place children out by adoption under eight years than over. Children between eight and twelve are of little value in the way of service, but on the contrary are a constant care and do not so readily adapt themselves as younger children to the ways of the household. Notwithstanding all this, the fact that so many of the children have been discharged since the investigation was undertaken would seem to indicate that efforts have not previously been exhausted to restore these children earlier to family life. The question, therefore, suggests itself whether some rule should not be adopted by the Board placing a limit upon the time during which a child may be retained as a public charge in a private institution without a license or special permit from the Board."

In order to focus attention on this matter, it is recommended that upon request for a commissioner's approval of the transfer

of any child from an infant asylum to an orphan asylum the attention of the managers be called to a consideration of the advisability of placing such child in a family.

#### AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF THE BOARD.

The rules regulating the admission, retention and discharge of inmates adopted by the Board in accordance with article VIII, section 14 of the Constitution, which affect only the institutions supervised by this Department, have been amended during the year by the addition of three new sections, the last two relating to orphan asylums in particular, as follows:

Section 8. "Children of school age retained in any such institution as a charge upon any county, city, town or village, shall receive regular and suitable instruction in at least the common school branches of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography.

Section 9. "The commissioners, officers, inspectors and other representatives of the State Board of Charities shall at all reasonable times be allowed to examine such children with relation to their scholastic training, and also with respect to their fitness for placing in family homes, or with relation to any other matter pertaining to their care, comfort and general welfare, as may be directed by the Board by resolution duly adopted and entered on its minutes."

The need for such rules became evident during the progress of the special investigations into the status of long-term inmates and the educational work of these asylums, which were carried on during the year.

#### REVISED FORM OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE BLANKS.

A further result of these special inquiries appears in the revised forms of admission and discharge records, which, in addition to the data in regard to admissions required since the system of monthly reporting to the Board was inaugurated, call for information as to three further facts, viz: religion of the parents, previous residence in an institution and cause of commitment.

In the case of children discharged from the custody of institutions, the monthly returns now show the name and address of the person to whom discharged, his relationship to the child, whether the child is taken for adoption or otherwise, and in case of death, the cause of the same. The records kept in the office of the Board and in many cases those of the institutions had been deficient in these particulars hitherto. It is hoped that the more complete record will safeguard the interests both of the institution and the child, and also prove valuable as a source of information.

### COMPLIANCE WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH LAW.

Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, commonly known as the Public Health Law, provides, in sections 213, 214 and 215, for

1. The appointment of a physician for each home for children and the posting of his name near the entrance of such institution.
2. The examination of each child and certification as to his health before admission.
3. The maintenance of a quarantine of all children upon admission to the institution.
4. The monthly examination by the physician of the premises and the children, and a written report to be filed with the managers and the local board of health.
5. Passageways of not less than two feet in width between the beds in dormitories and an allowance of 600 cubic feet of air space per bed, except upon issuance of permit by local board of health (to be posted in the dormitory) sanctioning a less amount of air space per bed.

Of these requirements of the statute number one, in reference to the appointment of a physician, is complied with in each of the 89 institutions inspected during the year; number two, in reference to the examination of newcomers, in 87 out of 89 instances; number three, providing for an entrance quarantine of incoming children, in 72 out of 89 cases; number four, requiring a monthly examination of the premises and children by the physician and a report thereon, in 67 out of 89 institutions, and number five, specifying the amount of air space per bed in dormitories, in 73 out of 89 instances. The extent of compliance with the

requirement that a reception quarantine be maintained (No. 3) while large, is much less general than is desirable, however, as compliance is sometimes attended with difficulties, such as the finding of suitable quarters for incoming children apart from the others, or of an employe who can be spared for this work. Then, too, some managers neglect to comply with this provision of the law because they feel that it is not a matter of importance, while others consider the law unreasonable. This requirement of the statute, however, is shown by experience to be entirely reasonable, necessary and proper, as it is impossible for a physician to determine by even the most thorough examination whether a child is carrying the germs of a contagious disease in his system when admitted to the institution. The periods of incubation of such germs are from one to thirty days and until that period is completed no evidence of their presence is given. Thus it has frequently been the case that a child certified by the physician upon admission as in good health has come down with a contagious disease within ten days after entering the institution, and all who have come in contact with him during that time have, in their turn, been stricken with the disease. It is in this manner that epidemics of scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, etc., have usually been introduced into an institution.

The fourth requirement of the law that the physician in each asylum make a monthly examination of the premises and the children and a report thereon is also complied with, it will be seen, to a goodly degree but not as fully as is desirable owing, in part, to the labor involved in making the examination and report and in part also to an imperfect understanding of the purpose and value of this section of the law. Were its usefulness as a conservator of the health of the children and as furnishing a record of the sanitation and hygiene of the institution thoroughly appreciated, compliance therewith would doubtless be universal.

The fifth and last of the important requirements of the statute, viz: that there be a minimum cubic air space of 600 feet per bed in all dormitories except where the local board of health gives its written sanction to a less amount, is complied with to the same degree as that of quarantine (73 out of 89 institutions). This, like the others, is a good showing, but by no means satisfactory,

as any overcrowding in dormitories is a menace to the health of the children.

With increasing familiarity with and appreciation of the wise provisions of this law, on the part of managers and officers of children's homes, this committee confidently expects to see a well nigh universal observance of the requirements of the statute in the near future.

### FIRE PROTECTION.

Of the 88 asylums examined as to their provision for the protection of the children therein in the event of fire, fifty-nine are shown to be reasonably well protected, twenty-one partially provided with escapes, extinguishers, etc., while in nine asylums the means for protection are badly deficient. In view of the number of casualties resulting from fires in homes for children in recent years, the absence of sufficient protection against fire in even 30 cases causes the committee much concern. With the coöperation of the managers and of the local fire departments, some progress has been made during the past year (in 15 institutions the facilities for fire protection have been improved or completed) which leads the committee to hope that the present dangerous conditions in these thirty asylums will be removed speedily.

### PROPER FIELD OF WORK FOR ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There is little to be gained either by raising or discussing at this time the question of the relative value of the family home in comparison with the institution as a place for the care and training of dependent children, for it seems to the committee which, by reason of its semi-judicial position stands a little apart from the advocates of either system and listens to their discussion, that each has in mind a different question there having been no previous agreement as to the meaning of the terms used by the opposing parties, each having in mind apparently the needs of different classes of children. Were it possible to have the question at issue as well as the terms used clearly defined, it is likely that the advocates of both systems would find themselves in much closer agreement than at the present time, for not even the most



loyal upholders of the placing out system deny to the institution a leading part in the State's system of care for destitute children, nor does the warmest admirer of the institution as a means for saving dependent children question the desirability of good family life for certain children. To both parties to this controversy and to the State which views the matter from an ex parte standpoint, it is of interest and importance, then, to consider not the abstract question of the home versus the institution, an academic problem at best, but given facts as they are in this State, with more than 27,000 children already in its public asylums and about 15,000 children being received annually and about the same number discharged, how can the best possible care, under the circumstances, be secured for these children? What classes of these children need home care and what classes institution training?

Experience seems to show that suitable well ordered family homes are most desirable as agencies for the care of the following classes of destitute children:

1. *Normal children of good health, habits and training.*—The extent to which placing out work has been developed and carried on by the orphan asylums of the State indicates a pretty general acceptance of the theory that a well regulated family home is a more natural and desirable environment for the average normal child than is the large institution, particularly if the institution be built on the congregate plan and the children are cared for under conditions which, while unavoidable because inherent in the character of the plant, give little opportunity for the development of family life such as the child will meet when he leaves the institution, or for the exercise of much choice or initiative while in the asylum. Unfortunately a considerable proportion of the children who come to the State for care are not normal, while a larger proportion, owing to the conditions of poverty in which they have lived, are woefully deficient in training or are not of good health or habits.

2. Certain normal children of poor training or with some other disability whose deficiencies are such as can be better met by

family life than by institution training, for example some children whose only noticeable weakness is bad manners or a lack of schooling, can be more effectively trained in a family. Children of this sort should be studied individually before the kind of care to be given them is determined.

On the other hand, institution care seems to be either desirable or necessary for the following classes of children:

1. Defective or as a rule crippled children.
2. Abnormal or diseased children not defective but whose abnormalities or diseases are such as would prevent their being received in a family at least for the present.
3. Normal children of bad habits, training or morals who need institution discipline as a preparation for being received in a family.
4. Normal children with relatives or friends having claims upon them but unable to care for them at the present time; provision for boarding out such children is often advisable.
5. Children for whom suitable family homes are not available either temporarily or permanently.

It would be most interesting to know just what proportion of the 27,000 children now cared for in orphan asylums of this State in receipt of public money are suitable cases for placing in family homes and for what proportion institution care is desirable. Also whether the number of homes and the facilities of placing out agencies are equal to the task of providing homes for all suitable children becoming dependent each year. Thus far the only means taken to secure data on this point has been the special investigation of the Board into the status of the so-called "long-term inmates" which indicated the presence in institutions of considerable numbers of children for whom family life would be desirable if obtainable, and that efforts to find homes for these children had by no means been exhausted. In this work of providing family homes for children the assistance of the various special agencies organized for this purpose and having the necessary experience and facilities should be most valuable to the institutions and it is hoped that the poor authorities and the institu-

tions will call upon these agencies for such help. Should this be done the adequacy or otherwise of the present number of agencies and their facilities would soon become evident. Meanwhile the interest of the dependent children of the State will be furthered to a goodly degree if the city and county superintendents of the poor and the officers of the orphan asylums see clearly that it is for the last five classes of dependent children mentioned above, then, that the one hundred and nineteen orphan asylums in this State exist, that if they attempt to care permanently for other classes than these, an injury may be done the children, the institution and the community, and that the highest development of the institution, as well as the best interests of the State, can be secured in just the measure in which these asylums care for the classes for which they are designed. The question of the proper field for orphan asylums, then, is a fundamental one, and this committee is endeavoring to do what it can to promote clear, sound and rational thinking as to what classes of children are proper subjects for institution care and to join hands with the managers of institutions in maintaining the standard that, so far as possible, these classes and no others will be retained.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN NOTMAN,  
D. MCCARTHY,  
ANNIE G. DE PEYSTER,  
*Committee on Orphan Asylums.*

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# REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the Placing-Out of Children.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

Your committee on the placing-out of children respectfully reports as follows:

The supervision of the work of placing out children is devolved upon the State Board of Charities by chapter 264 of the Laws of 1898. Prior to that time there was no expressed grant of supervisory power which had been legally construed as extending the authority of the State Board of Charities over this special work of institutions and public officers. It is true that under chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896 the State Board of Charities was vested with general supervision of the acts of county superintendents of the poor, and that the Constitution itself, with certain exemptions, made provision for the general supervision of all kinds of charitable work. This, properly interpreted, fairly covered every kind of benevolence which has to do with the organized relief of suffering and distress, but required legislative enactment to make it operative. The act of 1898 is one of several laws enacted with this intent, and expressly imposes upon the State Board of Charities the duty of supervising the placing out of children. Under this law, the Department of State and Alien Poor has been charged by the Board with the special work of inspecting foster homes and making reports thereon.

## VISITATIONS.

During the year the inspectors have made visits to homes in which children have been placed, whenever possible, without interference with the other important duties committed to them. In general, the inspections have shown that the superintendents of the poor and other public officers whose duty it is to place out children, endeavor to find suitable homes for them, and that in most cases they make careful inquiry before finally committing

a child to the care of applicants. Even after such precaution and inquiry, it has been found necessary in a few instances to cause the removal of children from unsuitable homes, but as a rule, the inspections show the children well cared for, contented, and with a good prospect for future usefulness.

#### ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR NEEDED.

One difficulty experienced in carrying out the provisions of chapter 264 of the Laws of 1898 is the constantly increasing number of homes to be visited. The number of inspectors at the command of the Board is not large. They have many important duties, and their time is fully occupied with necessary work in connection with other laws which must be observed. To take any of them from such duties and assign him to the inspection of foster homes for children means that necessary work of vital importance must be postponed, frequently to serious injury of public and private interests. Hence, the visitation of these homes for placed out children has been carried on in connection with the inspection of almshouses, and less than one-third of the foster homes could be inspected during the year. Another inspector, whose whole time could be devoted to this special work, is required. If the Board had this inspector it is possible that for two or three years he could manage to cover this work devolved upon the Board, but it will not be very long before the time when more than one inspector will be required if these homes are to be visited at least once a year.

#### THE NECESSITY OF INSPECTION.

It is agreed by all who have considered the subject that the best place for the ordinary child is in the family home, and the placing out of children is intended to secure to the minor wards of the State the advantages of family life. Such homes, however, should be frequently visited, and the best interests of the child requires that until the family relation is fully established by adoption, the State carefully protect its minor wards. Were the Legislature to realize fully the importance of this work, and understand that every child saved to society through proper en-

vironment and instruction is of permanent value to the commonwealth, there is every reason to believe the Legislature would make the appropriations necessary to properly carry on this work.

Respectfully submitted.

MICHAEL J. SCANLAN,  
W. H. GRATWICK,  
RALPH W. THOMAS,  
AUGUSTUS FLOYD,  
*Committee.*





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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Dispensaries.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

**The Committee on Dispensaries begs leave to submit herewith its report for the year ending September 30, 1903:**

**During the year ending September 30, 1903, only three new dispensaries were licensed in the entire State. The new licenses were granted to the following institutions: Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 660 East One Hundred and Forty-second street, Bronx Borough, New York city; Nursery and Child's Hospital Dispensary, Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street, Manhattan Borough, New York city, and Sydenham Dispensary, 247 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, Manhattan Borough, New York city.**

**None of the licensed dispensaries permanently discontinued operation during the year and no licenses were surrendered for cancellation.**

**At the close of the year September 30, 1903, the 124 licensed dispensaries in this State were located as follows: New York city, Manhattan Borough, 60; Brooklyn, 31; Bronx, 3; Queens, 1 and Richmond, 1; total 96. Outside of New York city, Albany, 6; Buffalo, 6; Cohoes, 1; Mineola, 1; Mt. Vernon, 1; Nyack, 1; Ossining, 1; Rochester, 2; Saratoga Springs, 1; Schenectady, 1; Syracuse, 1; Troy, 2; Utica, 1 and Yonkers, 3; total, 28; grand total, 124.**

**During the year the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in New York city closed Bellevue Dispensary temporarily in order to remodel the dispensary building located on Bellevue hospital grounds. Considerable comment was heard at the time because the closing of Bellevue Hospital Dispensary came without warning so to speak, and as a result, the nearby dispensaries such as the Cornell University Dispensary and the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College Dispensary, particularly the latter, became suddenly overcrowded. After a few weeks, however, the two dispensaries mentioned were able to care for all the dispensary applicants which formerly attended the Bellevue Dispensary.**

Five other dispensaries previously in operation were closed temporarily during part of the year as follows: Eclectic College Free Dispensary was closed while the college building was being remodeled. Williamsburgh Hospital Dispensary was closed but a brief period and was occasioned by financial difficulties. Woman's Hospital in the State of New York Out-Patient Department, was closed after the sale of its property at Lexington avenue and Forty-ninth street, New York, until a new site was purchased and a building erected at 141 West One Hundred and Ninth street, Manhattan Borough, New York city. The Utica Dispensary located in the city of Utica was closed pending removal to a new building at a new location, and the Good Samaritan Dispensary at Yonkers was closed a short time due to resignation of the attending physician.

In the following summary is shown for comparison statistics of the work of these dispensaries during the past two years. The figures in parentheses which appear in the following summary table indicate the number of dispensaries:

*Number of Persons Treated.*

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1902.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.
New York city:		
Manhattan .....	(60) 765,542	(60) 861,021
Brooklyn .....	(32) 112,114	(31) 115,248
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	( 4) 11,501	( 5) 4,662
Total New York city.....	(96) 889,157	(96) 980,931
Outside of New York city .....	(28) 27,881	(28) 28,929
Grand total, entire State.....	*(124) 917,038	(124) 1,009,860

*Number of Treatments.*

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1902.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.
New York city:		
Manhattan .....	2,158,464	2,389,993
Brooklyn .....	265,777	282,394
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	19,497	23,283
Total New York city.....	2,443,738	2,695,670
Outside of New York city.....	97,329	100,239
Grand total, entire State.....	2,541,067	2,795,900

\* Three of these dispensaries closed before the end of the year but reported attendance to date of closing.

*Number of Prescriptions.*

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1902.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.
New York city:		
Manhattan .....	1,818,743	1,910,956
Brooklyn .....	194,651	200,247
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	14,744	15,331
Total New York city.....	2,028,138	2,126,534
Outside of New York city .....	55,249	47,043
Grand total, entire State.....	2,083,387	2,173,577

Reference to the figures shown in the summary table discloses the fact that there has been an increase in the attendance at the licensed dispensaries taken as a whole throughout the entire State as compared with the previous year. The increase brings the grand total to an amount in excess of the enormous grand total of 1899, which was the previous high water mark.

In New York city the total number of persons treated in 1903 was 980,931 as against 889,157 in 1902, an increase of 91,774 or 10.3 per cent. The total number of treatments in 1903 was 2,695,670; in 1902, 2,433,738, an increase of 251,932 or 10.3 per cent. The total number of prescriptions in 1903 was 2,126,534, and in 1902, 2,028,138, an increase of 98,396 or 4.8 per cent.

The following table showing the relative growth of the largest of the dispensaries in New York city, has been prepared, in which the percentages have been worked out upon the basis of persons treated during the year ending September 30, 1902. The dispensaries selected for this illustration include all such institutions as reported 15,000 or more persons treated during the year ending September 30, 1903:

	Persons treated.		Attendance		Attendance	
	1902.	1903.	increased.		decreased.	
Beth Israel Hospital						
Dispensary .....	36,786	52,687	15,901	43.2%		
Brooklyn Eye and Ear						
Hospital Dispensary.	15,593	15,886	293	1.8%		
Cornell Medical College						
Dispensary .....	12,692	23,006	10,914	85.1%		
DeMilt Dispensary....	18,373	17,306			1,067	5.8%
East Side Dispensary..	22,193	20,210			1,983	8.9%

	Persons treated.		Attendance		Attendance	
	1902.	1903.	increased.		decreased.	
German Hospital Dispensary .....	21,763	23,929	2,166	9.9%		
German Poliklinik....	16,299	16,680	381	2.3%		
Good Samaritan Dispensary .....	81,082	79,959			1,123	1.8%
Gouverneur Hospital Dispensary .....	18,752	69,891	51,139	278.0%		
Harlem Hospital Dispensary .....	30,666	36,772	6,106	19.9%		
Jewish Hospital Dispensary .....	9,685	15,293	5,608	57.9%		
Long Island College Hospital Dispensary.	16,190	16,272	82	0.5%		
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital Dispensary .....	23,078	28,478	5,400	23.3%		
Mt. Sinai Hospital Dispensary .....	30,687	32,031	1,344	4.0%		
New York Dispensary.	37,955	39,694	1,739	4.5%		
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary Dispensary .....	53,631	46,454			7,177	13.3%
New York Ophthalmic Hospital Dispensary.	14,635	16,196	1,561	10.6%		
New York Post Graduate Hospital Dispensary .....	18,252	19,346	1,094	5.3%		
Northwestern Dispensary .....	24,613	24,713	100	0.4%		
Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary .....	26,584	30,092	3,508	13.1%		
University and Bellevue Medical College Dispensary .....	12,248	43,488	31,240	255.0%		
Vanderbilt Clinic.....	45,370	45,207			163	0.8%

Reference to the foregoing table discloses that of the 22 large dispensaries whose attendance figures were used in the computation, 17 of the institutions showed gains whose minimum was .4 of 1 per cent and maximum was 278 per cent. Only five of these dispensaries indicate losses in attendance, which range from as low as .3 of 1 per cent to a maximum of 13.3 per cent.

Beth Israel Hospital Dispensary which increased 43.2 per cent occupied a new modern building in 1903, and therefore possessed greater facilities to treat a larger number of persons.

Cornell Medical College Dispensary which increased 85.1 per cent cared for a large share of the patients which formerly attended Bellevue Hospital Dispensary nearby, but changed to Cornell when Bellevue Hospital Dispensary was closed for repairs.

Gouverneur Hospital Dispensary increased 278 per cent due to the opening of the special dispensary for the treatment of eye diseases discovered among children in the public schools.

The Jewish Hospital Dispensary in Brooklyn, formerly the Brooklyn Hebrew Dispensary, increased 57.9 per cent, said to be due to improved facilities brought about by new management.

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital Dispensary increased 23.3 per cent and may be traced to an enlarged demand for treatment of diseases of the eye.

The University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College Dispensary had an enormous increase in attendance amounting to 255 per cent. This is traced directly to the sudden closing of Bellevue Hospital Dispensary nearby.

The decreases in attendance throughout New York city have been relatively small as shown by the percentage table.

In the metropolitan district during the year 1903 as compared with 1902, the number of persons treated increased at 60 dispensaries and decreased at 35 dispensaries. The total number of treatments increased at 69 dispensaries and decreased at 26 dispensaries, and the total number of prescriptions increased at 59 dispensaries and decreased at 33 dispensaries. This shows that the total number of treatments increased much faster than the number of persons who applied for treatment.

Among the unusual causes which led to the increase in attendance at the metropolitan dispensaries may be mentioned the so-called trachoma epidemic noted in the report of the committee for the year 1901-2. Examination of the children in the public schools by medical inspectors of the Department of Health brought to light that many thousands of them were suffering from trachoma, a contagious disease of the eyes, and as a result, tens of thousands of children have been debarred from school until cured, and have been referred to the various dispensaries for treatment. So great was the demand for treatment of eye diseases that the attendance in the eye departments of the various dis-



pensaries was considerably increased. This was particularly so at Gouverneur Hospital, where a special dispensary was established by the Department of Public Charities acting in conjunction with the Department of Health.

Other general causes have operated toward an increase in attendance at the dispensaries, particularly in Manhattan Borough of New York city. For example, dispensaries as a means of medical education are of essential importance, and New York being a great educational center with nearly a dozen medical schools there is created a tremendous demand for material for clinical instruction which must be met if the school is to compete with the others in its class. The question as to their ability to employ a physician is not put to the applicant for treatment in these dispensaries with such care as elsewhere and there is little serious effort made to reject improper applicants. The hospitals, also, use their dispensary branches as feeders for the hospital wards, and when the hospital wards are full, and beds are needed for new patients, the convalescents are often referred to the dispensary department for free subsequent treatment, even though such persons have paid for the hospital service.

Moreover, the grade of dispensary work is improving. The most skilled medical practitioners are seeking its advantages and giving their ability in return. These improved conditions naturally attract a larger and more well-to-do class of people.

In the metropolitan district the increase in the number of persons treated at dispensaries is greater in Manhattan Borough. This cannot be explained wholly on the ground of the existence of more poverty in Manhattan, but instead may be attributed in part to the fact that people go to the Manhattan dispensaries from all sections of the greater city, as well as from towns nearby in the States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.

Knowledge that the big New York city dispensaries possess the finest scientific apparatus also acts as an inducement to patients to apply for admission.

For the purpose of comparing the work of the dispensaries of the State at the present time with that of former years, the following table has been prepared covering a period of five years:

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Number of persons treated.			
Manhattan .....	741,978	746,148	755,750	765,542
Brooklyn .....	180,549	117,459	103,854	112,114
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	10,060	12,463	12,179	11,501
Total New York city.....	932,587	876,070	871,783	889,157
Outside of New York city.....	38,391	34,883	34,577	27,881
Grand total entire State.....	970,978	910,953	906,360	917,038
				1,009,860
Manhattan .....	2,036,575	2,107,596	2,148,441	2,158,464
Brooklyn .....	390,741	295,008	266,781	285,777
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	19,905	19,656	22,438	19,497
Total New York city.....	2,447,221	2,422,262	2,437,660	2,443,738
Outside of New York city.....	119,015	105,241	109,849	97,329
Grand total entire State.....	2,566,236	2,527,503	2,547,609	2,541,067
				2,695,670
				100,239
				2,795,909
	Number of prescriptions dispensed.			
Manhattan .....	1,702,357	1,751,244	1,803,676	1,818,743
Brooklyn .....	304,953	231,876	181,281	194,651
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	15,972	17,424	18,907	14,744
Total New York city.....	2,023,282	2,000,544	2,003,864	2,028,138
Outside of New York city.....	74,777	72,862	72,949	55,249
Grand total entire State.....	2,098,059	2,073,406	2,076,813	2,083,387
				2,173,577

The rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities governing the operation of the dispensaries are being fairly well observed throughout the State. The most important of the nine dispensary rules and that which is not yet strictly observed in many instances is Rule III, subdivision c, which reads as follows:

“Every applicant, either personally or by the parent or guardian of such applicant, in regard to whose ability to pay for medical or surgical relief, advice or treatment, medicine or apparatus, or either, in whole or in part, the registrar is in doubt, shall be admitted to a first treatment on signing a card containing the ‘representation’ or statement of the applicant, -but the registrar shall forthwith cause an investigation of his or her ability to pay either personally or by parent or guardian; the results of such investigation shall be filed among the permanent records of the dispensary. Any such applicant who declines to sign the required ‘representation’ or statement shall be refused admission.”

The use of the representation cards with which all of the dispensaries are now provided has not been as general as is desirable. Some of the dispensaries use the representation card for every new case and others use them only when doubtful applicants appear, in regard to whose ability to pay a physician the registrar may be in doubt. The representation cards were designed for use as a basis for investigating the ability of applicants to pay for treatment. In a majority of instances, investigation has consisted of simply questioning the applicant. Something more than this, however, was designed by the rules, and is necessary to determine intelligently the ability of a really doubtful applicant to pay for his treatment. The charity organization societies in various parts of the State have indicated a willingness to coöperate with the managers of dispensaries by investigating doubtful cases referred to them, but these offers of assistance have not always been taken advantage of by the managers of dispensaries.

When the dispensary law went into effect the Charity Organization Society of New York and kindred societies offered to investigate such cases as should be referred to them by the dispensaries in order to determine their ability to pay for treatment. In order

to ascertain to what extent dispensary managers have availed themselves of the offers made by these societies a statement was invited from the New York Charity Organization Society and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. In response to this request the following tables were submitted which cover one year ending September 30, 1903. The names shown in the left hand column represent the institutions requesting the investigation and the figures shown under the various months representing the number of investigations requested:

## The New York Charity Organization Society reported as follows:

	1902.				1903.														
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.						
Bellevue Hospital.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1						
Beth Israel Hospital.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1						
Cornell University Medical College..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1						
DeMilt Dispensary.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1						
German Poliklinik.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	38	13	66						
Good Samaritan Dispensary.....	....	1	1	2	4	....	1	2	....	1	....	1	13						
Lebanon Hospital.....	7	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11						
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital..	3	1	6	3	4	4	3	3	2	4	2	3	38						
Mount Sinai Hospital.....	1	....	3	5	3	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	20						
New York Infirmary for Women and Children .....	4	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	10						
New York Ophthalmic.....	3	2	....	2	2	3	4	1	....	2	....	....	19						
New York Dispensary.....	....	1	....	2	1	2	....	1	....	1	1	1	10						
New York Eye and Ear.....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3						
New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	4						
New York Polyclinic.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	21						
Northern Dispensary.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2						
Presbyterian Hospital.....	94	61	55	99	45	99	150	79	75	73	68	63	961						
Post Graduate .....	....	1	1	3	1	10	3	....	1	1	2	4	27						
Ruptured and Crippled.....	9	4	3	1	....	....	....	3	....	33	3	2	58						
St. Luke's Hospital.....	....	....	2	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	4	3	15						
St. Mark's Hospital.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	15	10	7	5	47						
St. Chrysostom's Dispensary.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1						
Vanderbilt Clinic.....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2						
Wilkes Dispensary.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	....	....	9						
	126	73	79	123	62	120	167	98	96	170	126	101	1,841						

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities reported as follows:

	1903.												
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.
Brooklyn E. D. Homeopathic Dispensary .....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital Dispensary .....	4	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	7
Jewish Hospital Dispensary.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Kings County Hospital Dispensary..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3
Long Island College Hospital Dispensary .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	4
Memorial Hospital for Women Dispensary .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
	5	....	2	1	....	2	4	1	1	4	....	....	20

From the table shown above it appears that the New York Charity Organization Society investigated during the year 1,341 persons whose names were sent to them from 24 dispensaries and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities investigated 20 persons whose names were sent to them from six dispensaries. The number of persons treated at the 60 dispensaries in Manhattan Borough during the year was 861,021 and the number of persons treated at the 31 dispensaries in Brooklyn Borough was 115,248. Therefore the relative number of investigations in proportion to the number of persons treated was insignificant.

The very small number of investigations made in comparison with the whole number of persons treated may be accounted for in part by the prevailing impression that it is easier and less expensive to treat the applicants than to make request for an investigation by one of these societies.

It has been found by means of a canvass of all the dispensaries that the officers of a majority of the institutions investigate by questioning the applicant at the dispensary but in no other way.

It is to be regretted that the hospitals having dispensary departments do not make greater effort to separate the finances of the hospital from those of the dispensary. Comparatively little general information about the resources of dispensaries connected with the hospitals is known, as the managers, as a rule, have contented themselves with reporting annually to the State Board of Charities that "the finances of the dispensary are included with the hospital finances." In reality the operation of the dispensary department involves the expenditure of considerable sums of money, and the aggregate receipts from patients' fees is also considerable. For the sake of clearness and accuracy in book-keeping and as a proper business arrangement it is desirable that the dispensary accounts be kept distinct from those of the hospital in so far as possible.

The statistical records of the dispensaries are much more carefully kept than was formerly the case. The system of counting and recording the number of new cases, revisits, total treatments, visits at homes, prescriptions, vaccinations, etc., monthly, in convenient tabular form, is becoming more general, so that in most

dispensaries the managers may know each month how much work has been done during that time and how this work compares with that of former months.

The most apparent results of the system of licensing dispensaries in this State have been (1) greater coöperation among dispensaries and between dispensaries and other societies; (2) limitation of the number of dispensaries to such as the community needs, and (3) a more uniform system of management, records and practice. Increasing coöperation between dispensary managers and the State Board of Charities is manifest.

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN SMITH,  
SIMON W. ROSENDALE,  
WILLIAM H. GRATWICK,  
*Committee on Dispensaries.*





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REPORT  
OF THE  
Committee on Almshouses.

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# REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Almshouses.

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# REPORT

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

Your committee on almshouses respectfully reports as follows:

The almshouse in the State of New York receives primarily a large proportion of all public dependents, and therefore it is one of the most essential features of our system of public charities. Into this institution must be sent not only the ordinary adult indigent person, but, as well, those for whom the State provides special care. Owing to the lack of accommodations in the State charitable institutions, the almshouse has to receive, temporarily, persons whose proper place is in the special institution. For this reason it requires careful supervision and such attention to its methods as will be productive of good results in the matter of administration. Fortunately for the dependent poor, the almshouses of the State of New York are comfortable, as a rule, are also well equipped with the essentials for the maintenance of health, and provided annually with sufficient funds to assure good care to those who become inmates. As a rule, the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State take commendable pride in their county institutions. The annual appropriations for their maintenance are carefully considered; and when the amounts to be expended in the support of the poor are under consideration, the supervisors usually feel the warm impulse of a charitable spirit which constrains them to make liberal provision for the dependents who must be maintained in the almshouse.

## PROGRESS.

It is a matter of congratulation that in this regard a great change has taken place in late years. There was a time when the almshouse and its inmates did not receive proper consideration; when those charged with the duty of making provision for its maintenance sought to do as little as possible for the wards

of the public, and when the almshouse, neglected, ill-kept, and forlorn, stood as an institution to be feared and shunned.

The reports of almshouse visitation in these later years present happier pictures than those which the inspections of twenty years ago exhibited, to say nothing of the horrible conditions known to have prevailed in the earlier part of the nineteenth century. Compared with even recent years our inspections show general improvement in all directions. Not only is there better food and more satisfactory buildings, but a kindly spirit controls the administration to such degree that the common conditions of the past would not now be tolerated. It may be said that the consciousness of public responsibility has created a deeper and more personal interest in the welfare of the wards of the public, and that this feeling manifests itself in the sympathetic relations established between the inmates of charitable institutions and those charged with the direct administration. We seldom hear nowadays of brutality or abuse, but frequently acts of kindness done by officers and attendants are reported by inmates. The atmosphere of the almshouse has been purified by the spirit of sympathy, and if progress during the twentieth century continues, the time is not far distant when the almshouses of the State of New York will become in fact, as well as in name, county homes wherein the dependent aged and infirm will find a comfortable haven from the storms and disasters of life.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

The material improvements during the past year follow along the lines of structural changes, having in view better sanitation, safety and a classification of the inmates. Those which concern sanitation and safety include the alteration of the plumbing, the introduction of the shower bath, the abandonment of obsolete methods of sewage disposal, provision for escape from fire, and such structural alterations as have a tendency to secure better ventilation, more sunshine, and larger proportionate space for dormitory purposes.

The improvements which look toward better classification provide cottages for inmates instead of barracks; they distribute the

population into homogeneous groups, and have a tendency to break up the old system under which dependents were assembled and cared for in one or more buildings without regard to the special needs of the individuals.

The separation of the sexes is a rule now generally enforced stringently except in special cases where married couples are provided with quarters by themselves, as is the case under the plan adopted in the city of New York. There, too, certain classes are grouped together in buildings many miles apart, and this has been productive of happy effects. To a lesser degree a similar plan has been adopted elsewhere when conditions made it possible, and in all cases with the same beneficial results.

### HOSPITALS.

The inmates of almshouses are usually of advanced age, infirm in body, and often feeble in mind. They are subject to all the diseases and weaknesses which are associated with advanced years, and the almshouses therefore must make provision for a class of inmates who need special care. Although acute diseases are not constant nor generally prevalent in these institutions, many of the inmates are sufferers from chronic ailments. They need not only the attention of doctors and nurses, but as well special wards in which they may be properly cared for in seclusion. This is still more true of inmates attacked by acute forms of disease. Winter brings in its train pneumonia and similar dangerous diseases. Occasionally defects in sanitation open the way to typhoid and other fevers, and there is a constant necessity for adequate hospital provision. The ordinary dormitory wherein large numbers of inmates are roomed together is not a proper place for the care of the sick. Patients are irritated and weakened by the presence and noise of others, and in consequence succumb to attacks of disease which they would recover from if cared for under right conditions. To secure necessary quiet and seclusion for the sick, the tendency in the almshouses of the State is toward separate buildings for such persons as require medical assistance. All the





*Laundry.* Another preventive measure which has received the approval of the boards of supervisors, and been installed in a majority of our almshouses, is the efficient steam laundry. By this it is possible to thoroughly cleanse not only the clothing worn by the inmates, but also the bedding used. The purification through the liberal use of soap, water, and steam, the vigorous rubbings possible by the use of machinery, have made the laundry work of our public institutions of this class in every way superior to what it used to be.

*Ventilation.* So, too, the general health is preserved through the measures which are being taken for the introduction, by day and night, of larger quantities of pure air. The old system of ventilation was mainly dependent upon a transom over a door. This was usually kept closed, although occasionally reinforced by the opening of a window. It is no longer considered a sufficiently reliable means of ventilation, for the transoms and windows are too much in the control of inmates. The self-acting systems of ventilation, which pour continuous streams of fresh air into the dormitories and other apartments, and which also draw out the impure air, are now considered essential and are being introduced, not only into State institutions but into the county almshouses.

*Sunshine.* With fresh air, cleanliness of person, of clothing, and of house, provision has been made also for better light and sunshine. Dark dormitories, closets with no windows, living rooms into which the sun cannot penetrate, are now recognized as dangerous; and although they have been common in the past, the spirit of progress has compelled structural changes by which the sunlight is poured into all parts of the building wherever possible. As a consequence of these preventive measures, the general health of the inmates in the almshouses of the State during the past year has been very good. There have been no epidemics, and comparatively few deaths.

### DIET.

A most important matter for consideration in all public institutions is the daily diet of the inmates. As a general rule, it may be accepted as true that the inmates of our almshouses are well fed, and that both in quality and quantity the food supplies are



cient means for rapid egress. Neglect to make ample provision for an emergency of this character deserves to be branded as criminal.

Fortunately most of the county supervisors recognize the great importance of fire-escapes, fire buckets, extinguishers and stand-pipes with hose connected ready for instant use, and at the present time, in most of the buildings, at least some provision for the safety of the inmates is secured. Some of the fire-escapes, however, are of an unsatisfactory pattern, and some of the stairways to the upper floors are not satisfactorily arranged. They would provide a way of escape if the fire were on the opposite side of the buildings to which they are attached, and, in some instances, if the inmates were strong enough to descend unaided; but if a fire should break out so that flames would be on the side to which the fire-escapes are attached, they would prove useless. A fire-escape should be so constructed as to be serviceable even under such circumstances, and its arrangement enable feeble and infirm persons to make descent without assistance. Any fire-escape which does not fulfill these conditions is not satisfactory for an institution wherein the population is aged, sick and infirm.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Not only for fire protection and general hygiene, but for the daily drink of the inmates is it necessary that these institutions have an abundant supply of pure water. Most of the almshouses secure water from springs and other sources which assure the purity of the supply. Others are connected with the water supply systems of the community near which the institution is located. In most instances the almshouses of the State are abundantly provided with good water; a few, however, still struggle with either an insufficient or an uncertain supply. Growing villages make increased demands upon the local system, and the local need curtails the quantity available for the almshouse. In other cases the springs or reservoirs, ample for all purposes during certain seasons of the year, send forth a very limited quantity at other times. It is therefore of importance that the supervisors of the several counties carefully



to the relief which the almshouse provides for the dependent poor.

### IMMIGRATION.

The great numbers of immigrants entering the State impose burdens upon public as well as private charity. As has been stated, a large proportion of the population of our almshouses are of foreign birth, although aliens are not permitted to remain permanent inmates. The laxity with which the immigration laws are enforced permits aged, infirm, diseased, insane, defective, and criminal persons to be landed upon our shores. As all of these must ultimately become public charges, it is necessary that the State laws concerning dependent poor be rigidly enforced.

During the year many non-residents have been returned to their proper residential localities, and many aliens have been deported, in order that they might not become permanent public burdens. A continuance of this policy is absolutely necessary to prevent our almshouses becoming filled with paupers who have no rightful claim upon the charity of the State of New York.

### DEFECTIVES.

Another difference is due to the fact that the city almshouses are compelled to care for a large number of defectives. Although the State assumes to make provision for the idiots, the feeble-minded, and the epileptic, its institutions for these classes are full. For this reason the almshouses must care for those who cannot be placed in the asylums. In the city of New York the dependent feeble-minded still under care of the city have been gathered together upon Randall's Island, the epileptics have been transferred to Staten Island, and only the blind, the incurable, and the normal adult dependents are cared for in the general almshouses on Blackwell's Island and at Flatbush. The rural almshouses have usually few of the defectives to care for, but these few make trouble and involve administrative problems.

### CHILDREN.

Under the law children between the ages of two and sixteen cannot be legally maintained in an almshouse. Infants with



due to the officials who are directly in charge of them. As a body these officials are zealous in their work, have the welfare of the inmates at heart and are desirous of the approval of the State Board of Charities. If the rules of the civil service could be extended to the several counties so as to secure certain tenure of office for faithful and competent officials connected with the administration of the almshouses, it would do much to stimulate them to strive perseveringly for the attainment of ideal conditions.

Respectfully submitted.

SIMON W. ROSENDALE,  
NEWTON ALDRICH,  
RALPH W. THOMAS,

*Committee.*





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# REPORT OF INSPECTION

OF THE

Almshouses and Public Hospitals in the First Judicial District, by Inspector Cyrus C. Lathrop.

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# REPORT

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

A report upon the present condition of the public charities of the First Judicial District would not be complete without a reference to the revised charter of the city of New York, which went into effect January 1, 1902, as the city includes all of the First Judicial District and a part of the Second. Several important changes in the administration of the public charities of the city were made by its provisions. Upon January 1, 1902, a centralized "Department of Charities," covering all the boroughs of the city, took the place of the three departments which had continued from the time of the consolidation of Greater New York up to that time. Each of the boroughs had its own commissioner, and each commissioner had deputies and other assistants, but the charter devolved the administration of the "Department of Charities" upon one commissioner, assisted by two deputies, and gave to this commissioner sole charge of all the public charities of the whole city, excepting only Bellevue and its allied hospitals.

By the revised charter, also, there was created a Board of Hospital Trustees, consisting of seven members, and the Commissioner of Charities as ex officio member. To this Board was given the charge of Bellevue, Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham hospitals. Thus an apparent separation was made between these institutions and the other closely related public charities, the intention being to protect the administration of the hospitals from the evil influence of partisan politics, and to emphasize the city's sense of grave responsibility for the care of its sick and injured.

As the result of these changes it can be said that the centralized administration permitted the introduction of some needed reforms, as well as the trial of some experiments. The establish-







were purchased and placed in service. As the fire alarm telegraph system was found defective, it was reconstructed, and the outlying buildings and wards were connected with its service.

An officer of the Fire Department was detailed to organize a number of employes into a local fire brigade and drill them in their duties. A trial of this brigade resulted in the nineteen who were on duty (out of twenty-two) responding in one minute and two seconds after the sounding of the alarm, although at their regular duties in various parts of the buildings and grounds.

Upon the 8th of April, 1902, the Department of Health was requested to make an examination of the sanitary condition of the hospital. The examination revealed a condition as bad as could well be, broken drains, untrapped sewer connections, uncaulked joints, holes in various soil pipes, and sewer gas escaping from all the defective pipes and their joints. The water closets were principally of iron hoppers, and in many cases used, in the absence of other facilities, as urinals and slop sinks, with the result that they were corroded, the wooden seats saturated and consequently unsanitary and offensive.

The floors and cellars were damp, and those of wood were rotten. The wooden casings around the sinks were decayed and offensive; the walls and ceilings of the cellars and air shafts throughout the buildings unclean; and the cellars under the male and female prison wards damp and not ventilated.

To rectify defects would require a reconstruction of the plumbing system. However, much has been done to better conditions. The broken drains and joints, defective pipes and broken vessels, have been repaired. Some new bath tubs and sinks have been set, divisions made in certain bath rooms and closets, and the full amount of money available expended in improving the alarmingly bad conditions which existed.

On June 4th the New York Board of Fire Underwriters were asked to examine the lighting system of the hospital. It was found, as reported, that the wires were greatly overloaded, and that in the matter of connections no order or system had been





### RECORDS.

A decided improvement has been made in the matter of records of patients upon their admission, particularly in accident cases. All data is now obtained, at the time of admission, as to the manner and circumstances attending the injury. Similar records are also required with patients received from other hospitals. These records serve to aid in the treatment of such cases, and protect the hospital staff in event of fraudulent claims of injury by physicians or nurses. When cases are transferred to other hospitals in the Department of Charities, the fullest records obtainable accompany each patient.

### NURSING SERVICE.

No reform in the administration of this hospital was more needed and important, or more closely affected the patient, than the reorganization of the nursing service. For many years Bellevue Hospital has offered training service for both male and female nurses, the former from the Mills Training School for Male Nurses, and the latter from The New York Training School for Women Nurses. The responsibility of all the nursing in the wards has in the past rested jointly upon the two schools under the direction of their superintendents. The Mills Training School has had charge of the wards for men, and the New York Training School of those for women and children. This division of the work and responsibility was maintained for many years, and gave opportunity for abuses and scandals.

The Board of Trustees believes that a centralized authority is necessary to obtain the most efficient service and the best results; hence the Board reorganized the nursing service and sole charge was given to the Superintendent of the New York Training School for Women Nurses, and assistants were given to help in the direction and training of the pupil nurses in the two schools.

Since this change was made, female head nurses have been placed in charge of the male wards, with the exception of the alcoholic, prison, and genito-urinary, and a large proportion of the male nurses have been superseded by women, although certain



assistant resident physician at the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals, and with some ten years previous experience in other State hospitals for the insane, was appointed resident physician, and Dr. M. S. Gregory, assistant physician at Kings Park Hospital, Long Island, was appointed assistant resident physician at the pavilion.

“Under Dr. Packer, modern methods have been introduced at the pavilion. A system of hospital treatment has been adopted, so that all cases are given the benefit of the same service as in a general hospital for the care and treatment of the insane.”

The case records now kept are uniform with the system in vogue in State hospitals. They show both the physical and mental condition of each patient, and the complete daily record of the observations of the nurses as well as the medicines prescribed and given under direction of the medical officers.

The methods of restraint have been changed, and restraint is only applied under the supervision of medical officers. The old appliances of belt, cuffs and waist straps have been discarded, and when in acute cases restraint is necessary, a restraining bed sheet and bandages are used.

With the change from physicians of ordinary medical experience to trained alienists, a change was made in the nursing service. The pupil nurses in ordinary training in the hospital schools were superseded by attendants who had received training in hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane. The wards have been placed in charge of a trained woman as head nurse, with the result that the tone of the service has been raised, and a condition of neatness prevails in the wards.

The building has been remodeled during the year. The walls have been painted a light color, adding to the cheerfulness of the interior; the steam pipes and radiators have been covered; new shower baths have been provided; rooms set aside and furnished for the immediate administrative staff, including the attendant physician on night duty; another enlarged and set aside for patients with suicidal mania where they may be under constant observation, and one where patients may see their friends apart from the disturbing influence of the wards.



A considerable amount of property had accumulated in the closet provided for that purpose. Much of this property was left by patients before the present trustees assumed control. This property, as well as that received in the future from patients, is to be given into the custody of the property clerk of the hospital, and greater care will be exercised that no patient is discharged without receiving his property.

### PRISON WARDS.

The ward formerly used for female prisoners was vacated during the summer, and is now assigned to men. There were so few women prisoners that accommodations were provided for them in the women's alcoholic ward. The vacated ward was repaired, the walls repainted, new floors laid, and the plumbing overhauled and made sanitary. It is a great improvement upon the quarters formerly occupied by male prisoners.

The quarters occupied by the female alcoholics and prisoners are in a very dilapidated condition, the plaster is broken and fallen, the plumbing of an obsolete type and unsanitary, the ward cheerless to a marked degree.

### HOUSING AND CARE OF EMPLOYEES.

Reference has been made to the demands upon Bellevue Hospital by reason of the increasing population of the city and its location, and the fact that it is the only public hospital in the central district. So great have been the demands upon it that its equipment has not kept pace with the increase of work, and it has seemed impossible to make adequate provision for the proper housing of the employes.

The failure to provide cheerful and healthful sleeping quarters with suitable day rooms for use during the rest periods for the employes, has serious results. It is manifestly impossible for employes to work with energy and cheerfulness unless they have proper quarters. The rooms devoted to the house staff are crowded and there seems no way of immediately relieving that condition. However, the bareness and cheerlessness have been relieved in a measure by the addition of suitable furniture, pic-



limited, work will be facilitated and the space employed to greater advantage if order is observed. A local storeroom for the needs of Bellevue and the emergency hospital has been located in the basement under the north wing. The condition of this storeroom as to order and evident system leaves little to be desired.

### GROUNDS.

The general condition observed at inspection evidenced efficient supervision and faithful work. The grounds present an attractive, well-ordered appearance. The grass is kept well cut, flower beds are laid out, and the green of trees and grass, with a glimpse of the river beyond, presents a pleasing and restful view to the eye of the convalescent. The asphalt walks were seen to be clean and in good repair. No unnecessary material is now permitted upon the grounds.

### BUILDINGS.

The cellars of the buildings show a decided improvement in the matter of cleanliness and order over former conditions. In past years the cellars under the main buildings were the repository of useless and broken furniture and rubbish, and were used for storage. They are practically free from all this now. The cellars are damp, under the female alcoholic and prison wards particularly so. At times the high tides in the river force the water through the sewers into the cellars under the male alcoholic ward. To decrease the ill effects so far as possible, the windows are kept open to the sweep of the outer air, and lime is used plentifully.

The condition of the wards as to order and cleanliness indicates careful training and continual and efficient supervision of the nurses by the superintendent and her assistants. Although visited at all hours of the day, inconvenient and otherwise, in only a few instances was any disorder noticed, and this could be accounted for, not because of the detail of the service, but because the care of the patient is the first consideration.

The floors were as clean as soap and water could make them, but would have presented a more attractive appearance had they





new, and in service, is kept. This room is in charge of the house-keeper, who has under her two sorters and three seamstresses. All linen being returned to this room, its perfect condition for service is thus guaranteed. The system is a commendable one, as the linen is issued upon requisition from the several wards, and then only to the amount of the number and class of articles sent to the laundry.

### LAUNDRY.

Much trouble was experienced during the year in this department, and accordingly a reorganization was made. On December 1st a skilled laundryman was appointed from the civil service list and a new system inaugurated. As a result, helpers more skilled in the special work of laundering have been employed, and although the total number of employes has been reduced, the greater efficiency has increased the daily output. More machinery is needed to accomplish the large amount of work required of this department.

### DISPENSARY.

The dispensary, which is an important adjunct of Bellevue Hospital, will, in the near future, have more roomy and desirable quarters on the main floor of the building remodeled as a dormitory building for female hospital helpers.

The arrangement of the floor space provides well lighted and ventilated rooms for the consulting physicians, and a larger and better arranged waiting room. The records show that during the last eleven months in 1902 there were 151,111 visits made to the dispensary by persons needing medical treatment but not hospital care.

### STABLES.

Former criticisms regarding the quarters provided for the ambulance drivers are renewed. The quarters are neither roomy nor comfortable. They should be both, as the service is one imposing exceptional hardships and calling for trustworthy men.

More stall room is needed for the accommodation of the horses. The full complement for this service is eight ambulance horses, besides those used by the Superintendent and on the truck, transfer and laundry wagons. There are ten employes attached to the



**GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL.**

The work of this hospital has continued under the same management as formerly. The hospital has to its credit a large amount of work well done. In some particulars it is one of the best equipped belonging to the city, being modern and constructed as a fireproof building. Its territory extends from the East river to the Bowery, and from Catharine to Houston streets.

The present accommodations are sufficient for 102 patients. The wards are large, airy and sunny. But few repairs were necessary during the past year. Some minor changes in plumbing were made in kitchen, laundry, laboratory, and emergency ward, and two showers installed in the bathrooms. Considerable painting has been done, and the institution carpenter has made closets and cupboards for the drug room. Both the elevator and the ice machine have also received needed repairs.

Here, as at Bellevue, the quarters available for housing the women hospital helpers are unsuitable, and this lack of proper accommodations results in an unsatisfactory class of employes, with consequent poor service.

The same old stable, with unsanitary rooms overhead for the male employes of the hospital, is still rented for the ambulance service.

The old hospital building was used for housing the women employes, but in December an emergency demand was made upon a large proportion of the space. An epidemic of trachoma, principally among the children attending the schools of the districts, confronted the Department of Health. The children by hundreds had been excluded from attendance at the public schools, and a place for treatment had to be provided for them, and more than the dispensary afforded was necessary. In many cases a surgical operation was necessary, and hospital accommodations had to be provided. Upon the urgent request of the Department of Health, a temporary ward for the treatment of trachoma was established on December 16th. To quote from the report of the trustees, "The need of such a dispensary is shown by the fact that 1,412 old and 976 new cases, a total of 2,388, were treated between December 16 and 31, 1902, and 127 operations were performed in the same period. The Board



**HARLEM HOSPITAL.**

A new day is dawning for Harlem Hospital. Covering, as its public service does, an immense territory bounded by Ninety-sixth street, Harlem river, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Lenox avenue, and embracing two congested districts, its work is most important.

With accommodations for only forty patients, and having a mere shed for the dispensary service, it is a tribute to the ability and ingenuity of the administrative head, and the faithful labors of the staff and nurses, that so much and such good work is accomplished.

An appropriation of \$275,000 was made for the building of Harlem Hospital by the previous city administration. A lot 200 feet deep, fronting on Lenox avenue and extending from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, was purchased. Another plot, also 200 feet deep, in the same block will be acquired, as an additional appropriation of \$125,000 has been made. Plans for the buildings are being prepared, and it is expected work on them will soon begin. During the year many repairs were needed, as the present building is an old-fashioned dwelling house utilized for hospital purposes. The estimate for repairs was consequently exceeded. Stamped metal ceilings are now in a majority of the wards, the plaster having fallen and menaced the safety of patients. Roofs are now waterproof; there are three new bathtubs; the water-closets were removed from the diet kitchen and isolation ward, and were relocated in a more appropriate place. The furnace was put in repair; a new water boiler and water heater installed; the fire alarm system repaired and connected with the indicator upon the first floor; the elevator shaft lined with metal, and a new crematory for disposing of soiled dressings was erected in the yard.

To provide proper accommodations for the women employes, the nine-room house No. 518 East 120th street, across the street from the hospital, was rented at \$480 a year. This house was put in condition and furnished, and accommodates four nurses and twelve of the help. "Not only is the relief from the over-



**Statistics for eleven months:**

<b>Remaining February 1, 1902.....</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>Admitted .....</b>	<b>2,091</b>	
<b>Born .....</b>	<b>67</b>	
	<hr/>	<b>2,188</b>
<b>Discharged, recovered .....</b>	<b>600</b>	
<b>Discharged, improved .....</b>	<b>458</b>	
<b>Discharged, unimproved .....</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Discharged, transferred .....</b>	<b>834</b>	
<b>Discharged, died .....</b>	<b>219</b>	
	<hr/>	<b>2,120</b>
<b>Remaining .....</b>		<hr/> <b>68</b> <hr/>

Dispensary service, 55,057 visits.

Ambulance service, 1,536 calls.

**FORDHAM HOSPITAL.**

The location of this hospital is unfortunate. The district is an immense one and, roughly described, extends from the Hudson river to the Sound, further boundaries being Central Bridge, Jerome avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth street, Bronx river and north to city line.

Fordham Hospital is the only public hospital in the district, and is not near the present center of the population. Two private hospitals, Lincoln and Lebanon, are in the district, but are four miles away.

The bed capacity is for forty-three adults and two children, and, because of limited space and the larger number of males, it is impossible to properly separate the patients. In the one ward available for women, medical, surgical and maternity cases must be kept. The worst lack is the absence of accommodations for children.

A new Fordham Hospital is assured. An appropriation of \$11,250 for the preparation of plans and specifications was made, and work has begun upon them. The question of a site is under discussion, and the selection will probably be one in the vicinity of Bronx park.



The room could have been divided into the necessary number of offices with separate entrance doors from the gangway.

However, the quarters are necessarily restricted by the limitations of a wharf. By reason of its construction on piles, it is unstable, and unpleasantly jarred by the wharfing of vessels. It is impossible to heat the offices comfortably. The office and duties of the Department of Charities are so complex and important that all the branches of its executive service should be gathered into one conveniently located, well appointed and comfortable building.

When a division was made between the Charities and the Correction departments, another wharf should have been secured for the transaction of the business of the Correction Department. The enforced association of the unfortunate with criminals is unjust, and effort should be made to improve present conditions.

Here might properly be noted the steamer service attached to the department. The steamer "Thomas Brennan" was out of commission for many months, pending the completion of repairs costing \$13,640. A new, speedy and modern boat is needed, adapted for both freight and passenger service. The passengers from the city might be landed upon the up trip, and the freight upon return, when returning passengers could be taken. By this plan patients would not suffer unnecessary delay in their conveyance to the island institutions.

The recommendation made in a former report of inspection that wharfing facilities be provided for the correction boats upon the east side of the islands is a good one. It would entirely separate the charity and correction passengers in landing, and give more dock room for the boats. It therefore should receive serious consideration.

### FERRIES.

From the foot of East Fifty-second street and East Seventieth street to Blackwell's Island, and from the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth street and East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to Randall's Island, a daily half hourly service has been inaugurated during certain busy hours of the day.

Before and after this, from seven a. m. to midnight, boats run hourly. This is a welcome innovation and one which had long been urged. It will promote the convenience of the relatives and friends of patients and visiting physicians.

A new steam launch is needed for the ferry service to Randall's Island. The one in service from One Hundred and Twentieth street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street is not the property of the department.

### BUREAU OF DEPENDENT ADULTS.

The name of this department was changed to the above from Department of Out-door Poor, to conform with the Bureau of Dependent Children.

Early in the year a change was made in the superintendency of this office, the conduct of the business in the past being deemed unsatisfactory. By direction of the Commissioner the office is now kept open Saturday afternoons to accommodate applicants for poor relief.

A commendable appointment was that of a woman examiner, whose duty it is to receive the statements of women in connection with abandonment or bastardy proceedings. A private room has been provided for this purpose. Formerly, the Superintendent of Out-door Poor heard these matters amid the bustle and in the publicity of an open office.

In March, 1902, the Department of State and Alien Poor designated the almshouse at Blackwell's Island as a State almshouse, and directed that in future all alleged State poor persons committed by this bureau should be sent there. For a number of years it had been the practice to send this class to the almshouse in the borough of Brooklyn at Flatbush. The change was made because of the crowded condition of the latter institution, to avoid the long journey of over two hours to the Flatbush almshouse, and to facilitate examination by the State officers.

A card record system now covers all cases receiving the care of the department. Three classifications are made and really kept separate by cards of different colors. Applicants to almshouse or hospitals, State poor persons, and aliens.

### THE MORGUE.

The management of the morgue has been reorganized. Mistakes have occurred from time to time in the past in the delivery of bodies, and there has been favoritism to certain undertakers. These men by reprehensible practices could obtain advance information from employes of the department. They subjected the relatives of patients dying in the city hospitals to importunity, embarrassment, extortion and distress.

To prevent mistakes a tag, with the name and address of the nearest relative, is attached immediately after death to each body sent to the morgue, and this tag is not removed therefrom while the body is in morgue. Care is taken to prevent advance information of deaths being given to undertakers. The formal death notice has an order to be signed by the nearest relative, designating the undertaker who is to take charge of the remains, and bodies are given out of the morgue only upon this order. The undertaker signs a receipt for the body, stating that he was authorized by the nearest relative to receive it.

### MORIBUND CASES.

Much criticism has been aroused in the past by the transfer of patients in a dying condition, from the various private hospitals to the hospitals of the department. Efforts have been made to stop transfers of this nature, except under unavoidable circumstances. A special report from the superintendent of each Department Hospital is now required in all cases where the patient dies within three days after admission. If necessary, the case is then submitted for investigation to the trustees of the hospital from which the patient was received.

### BUREAU OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

This bureau was inaugurated January 1, 1900, and separated from the Department of Out-door Poor some time later.

During the past year the quarters formerly occupied by it were assigned to the newly instituted Children's Court, and other

rooms were given to the bureau upon the same floor of the building. The quarters are too small for the purpose and are poorly lighted. There is no suitable place for private examinations, nor for consultations between officers.

A force of sixteen examiners, nine of whom are women, is employed to examine applications of parents and guardians for the commitment of children, and to make the annual re-examinations of the moral and financial condition of the parents of children who are public charges. As far as possible the children under eighteen years of age who have been placed out or indentured are visited.

Upon the advice of the corporation counsel, the Bureau of Dependent Children began October 1st to require the parents of children committed as public charges to institutions to pay in part, if able, toward their support.

The number of applications for the commitment of children on account of the desertion or alleged desertion of the head of the family, increased to an alarming extent during the past few years, and a plan was devised for dealing with this matter more effectively. A special list of families in which the husband was reported as having deserted, was started in the Bureau of Dependent Children, and these families were visited from time to time at hours at which a visit would not naturally be expected, in the early evening or on Sundays or holidays. The result has been that in numerous instances the head of the family, who had been reported as having deserted and as having been absent for many weeks, was found by his own fireside enjoying the additional luxuries made possible by escaping the burden of supporting his children. Out of 71 cases of desertion under observation during the quarter ending September 30th, husbands were found in 22 cases and made to provide for their families.

Upon October 1st a card system, which simplifies and facilitates the work, was put into operation. It covers all the work of this bureau, and supersedes the cumbersome method of keeping the records and histories of the children in books.

## STATISTICS.

Children proposed for commitment to institutions.....	6,424
Children approved for commitment to institutions.....	2,116
Children actually entering institutions as public charges.	1,472
Reinvestigation of children in institutions.....	5,353
Parents who could not be located.....	3,477
Number of children remaining in institutions as public charges at end of quarter:	
Committed by Department of Public Charities.....	3,702
Committed by courts.....	4,828
Surrendered .....	2,565
	<hr/>
	11,095
	<hr/>

## MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

The Municipal Lodging House is a building much too small, and with ceilings too low, for its work. Before the separation of the administration of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals from the other institutions, the oversight of the lodging house was in the hands of the superintendent of Bellevue Hospital. Now it has its own superintendent, who reports to the Commissioner of Charities. The lodging house is a necessary part of the Charities machinery of this city. Many worthy persons are benefited by its shelter.

A number of changes and improvements have been made during the past year, and care has been taken of the buildings. Cleanliness and order prevailed at the visits of the inspector, some of which were made at various hours of the night. A dietary was prepared by the department dietitian, and approved and put into operation early in 1903. This increased the quantities of food formerly served, and is as follows:

## Breakfast—Daily:

Oatmeal, 8 oz.; with milk, 4 oz.

Coffee, 16 oz., with milk, 2 oz., and sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

## Supper—Daily (for men):

Coffee, 16 oz.; with milk, 2 oz.; and sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Bread, 6 oz.

**Supper—Daily (for women) :**

Tea, 16 oz.; with milk, 2 oz.; and sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

The building throughout has been painted and many minor repairs made. New flooring has been laid throughout the main floor of the building. The stairway leading from the main hall or dining room has been reversed, bringing it into alignment with the stairway leading from the cellar. An additional connection has been made with the First avenue water main, and an abundant water supply for the needs of the top floor is assured.

There is now better provision for the care of women lodgers. The second floor is set aside for their use. The matron's room has been enlarged, and two rooms partitioned off from the main dormitory have each two beds, furniture and toilet articles. These are for the use of women with children. Two shower baths, screened by rubber curtains to secure privacy, have been installed.

The necessity for fumigating and sterilizing all the wearing apparel of lodgers is imperative, to prevent the spread of contagious disease and for the annihilation of vermin. This is done by placing the clothes in a chamber heated by live steam.

A room on the top floor has been partitioned off from the main dormitory, and furnished with eight beds, enameled wash stands, mirrors, combs and brushes, and lockers provided for clothing. Here are lodged the morgue employes who formerly slept at Bellevue Hospital. A smoking room in the rear of the kitchen is for the use of employes.

A quotation from the report of the superintendent relating to the medical examiner, who is on duty from 6 to 10:30 p. m., will show the importance of this part of the work: "During the past year 48,295 lodgers were inspected by Dr. F. E. Bauer, attached to this institution. Of these, 5,658, or  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total number, received medical or surgical attention. Of these, 812 cases of communicable diseases, exclusive of parasite diseases, were found. Included were several cases of smallpox and one of leprosy. About 40 per cent of the communicable diseases were venereal. Those suffering from such diseases, who were unable

to obtain private, or unwilling to receive dispensary treatment, were committed by city magistrates to the workhouse as vagrants and then sent to the City Hospital for a sufficient length of time to prevent their being a menace to public health.

With the assistance of the Health Department, who assigned a doctor to this institution each night except during the months of October and November, all lodgers who could not show a recent scar received the benefit of vaccination."

### STATISTICS.

Number of lodgers: Men, 40,783; women, 5,486; children two to sixteen years, boys 1,622, girls 404; total, 48,295.

Those in city under one year, 8,312.

Number giving references, 37,852; favorable report, 15,720; reference not found, 4,275; previously investigated, 14,620.

Number given work in department institutions: Lodging House, 10,103; Bellevue, 3,849; Gouverneur Hospital, 11; Harlem Hospital, 13; Fordham Hospital, 10; City Hospital, 8; Randall's Island Asylum and Schools, 126; Bureau of Dependent Children, 163; Twenty-sixth street dock and offices, 124; general drug department, 66.

### CITY HOSPITAL.

[Blackwell's Island.]

JOSEPH SCHILLING, *Superintendent*.

Bed capacity, 659. Employees, 106 males, 78 females.

The "City Hospital" is one of the largest public hospitals in the city. Connected with it is a training school for women nurses. Here need exists for improvements, increased facilities, and equipment for properly accomplishing its work. This hospital has been improved both as regards minor repairs and changes, and in new buildings. The placing of metal ceilings and the painting of the wards have continued steadily during the year. This work has been necessarily slow, as only one ward could be vacated at a time. The plaster ceiling had to be removed before the steel could be put on, and when the new ceiling was in place the entire ward was repainted. A further improvement was the conversion of certain side rooms (formerly used by the male

the use of the superintendent and his family. The living rooms of the superintendent are in the center of the main building, upon the second floor, in rooms originally designated for offices or reception rooms. He has four, each 17 by 39 feet, separated by wide halls. They cover in all 2,652 square feet of floor space. These rooms lack closets, and the halls must be left open for passage in event of fire, thus precluding privacy.

### STORE HOUSE.

The store house is far too small for the needs of the institution. It is much out of repair. The roof and skylight leak. A new store house should be erected upon the site of the present one, and an operating amphitheatre could be equipped upon an upper floor.

### LAUNDRY.

The laundry building is too small. The ironing and sorting rooms in particular do not have sufficient space.

### NURSES.

A reorganization of the nursing service took place during the year. Beginning with June 2, 1902, female nurses substituted for male nurses in many of the wards for men.

The various classes in the Training School for Male Nurses will be permitted to furnish their course of study (which includes the hospital nursing practice) and as each class graduates it will be replaced by female nurses. A very appreciable difference is noticable in the appearance, atmosphere and morale of the wards in charge of the female nurses.

The growth of the New York Training School, which supplies nurses to the City, Maternity, Gouverneur, Fordham and Harlem hospitals has been marked. The Nurses' Home has been enlarged by an addition, containing lecture rooms, parlor, and rooms for forty-eight nurses. Pending its completion, the houses Nos. 418 and 420 East Fifty-first street were rented and fitted up for the accommodation of thirty-four nurses. The buildings in use by the Nurses' Home have been painted and repaired, and were clean and in excellent order.



### FOOD.

A great improvement was noted in the quality and quantity of the food. A cooler with a capacity of five tons of ice, and to hold 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of meat and other supplies has been erected, and now meat is purchased in quarters and is cut to better advantage than heretofore.

The dietaries for patients and employes have been revised, with the result that a more rational bill of fare is presented. It contains a greater variety than heretofore. A resident dietitian has been appointed. She has supervision of the food supplies and the preparation of all meals, both in the general and diet kitchens, and conducts a course in dietetics in the training classes.

### STEWARD.

An experienced steward has been placed in charge of all the supplies, as well as the grounds and buildings, thus relieving the superintendent.

The grounds present an attractive appearance. The buildings throughout were in good order, and all the floors were filled and waxed. The wards in particular, by their cleanliness and order evidenced the discipline and good training the nurses were receiving.

### METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL.

[Blackwell's Island.]

WILLIAM B. O'ROURKE, *Superintendent*.

Bed Capacity, 825. Employes, 232.

The interior of the buildings throughout was found to be clean and in good order, and the floors well dressed. The one exception is the quarters occupied by some of the male hospital helpers, which were neither clean nor in order.

The chief improvement in the main building is the relaying of many of the floors, and the equipment of a diet kitchen for the training of nurses in dietetics.

Two new water towers have been added to the main building. On each of the four floors are now tubs, over which are showers, and also flush water closets, slop sinks, and lavatories.

In October, 1901, the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane vacated two three-story "retreat" buildings, one of stone, the other of brick. On January 31, 1902, a hospital for consumptives was opened in these buildings. The larger one, of stone, accommodates about 325 men. The old woodwork has been removed, the walls painted, and new baseboards put in place. The brick building also was repaired and is used for women patients, accommodating about 100. The phthisis patients from all the public hospitals in Manhattan and the Bronx were removed to these buildings and to tents erected on the grounds.

Another of the buildings vacated by the State has been renovated and will be utilized for convalescents. It will accommodate 150. Here those no longer needing hospital care will be provided for until strong enough to resume their ordinary occupations.

This tuberculosis hospital should be equipped with an ambulance for the convenience of the patients and the transportation of supplies. It should have a solarium for the use of patients in severe weather.

The dietary for the Tuberculosis Infirmary was revised, and a regular diet adopted for the patients and convalescents.

A new X-ray apparatus has been installed and is doing good service in the treatment of special diseases.

The rough composition floors in some of the toilet, operating, and other rooms, particularly the delivery room, should give place to some aseptic style of flooring.

#### STATISTICS.

Remaining January 1, 1902.....	427	
Admitted .....	5,717	
		<hr/>
Total number treated.....		6,144
Discharged .....	4,628	
Died .....	775	
		<hr/>
		5,403
		<hr/>
Remaining December 31st.....		741
		<hr/>
Employees, 232.		

**METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL.**

The nursing force consists of the superintendent, 1 assistant, 9 head nurses, and 60 female pupil nurses and 13 male nurses.

The Training School has been reorganized and placed under a Board of Managers, and the superintendency placed in the hands of an experienced trained nurse. The improvement is gratifying. The course of training has been lengthened to conform to that of other hospitals, and excellent results may confidently be expected.

**THE ALMSHOUSE.**

(New York City Home for Dependent Adults.)

[Blackwell's Island.]

Capacity 2,600. Employees, 92 males, 89 females.

**GROUND AND BUILDINGS.**

The grounds are well laid out and, under the direction of the Steward, men work upon them, repair walks and roads, grade the lawns, and keep the grounds free of litter. The attractiveness of the grounds and the order in which they are kept deserve commendation.

The order and cleanliness of the buildings, which are under the housekeepers, are also commendable. The neatness is more remarkable when it is remembered that a large proportion of the population is of the sick or crippled class, and most of the others are shiftless.

**IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.**

The changes, repairs and improvements have been many and important. The south end of the building, known as the South Pavilion, was converted into a Nurses' Home. It has been divided into single rooms, with an assembly room upon the main floor. For the greater comfort of the inmates in the winter the north balconies on the men's barracks, and the south balconies on the women's barracks were enclosed, and radiators installed to heat the solariums thus formed. In the barracks the heating system was changed from the indirect to the direct system.

Sheds have been erected over the stone breakers and the out-door benches, to shield the men from the summer sun and

the rain. The dining rooms have been painted and remodeled, and the tables widened. The inmates at each table now face one another instead of the backs of those at the next table. White crockery is used. New shades are up throughout the buildings. A larger mangle has been added to the laundering equipment. New roofs have been placed upon a number of the pavilions, and a large amount of painting done. One-story wooden shops have been erected for the shoe, broom and mattress making, and for the blacksmith, tin worker, carpenter, painter and engineer.

### FOOD AND DIETARY.

The food supplies and dietaries of the almshouse were improved by adding to the variety and quantities for breakfast and supper a half-ounce of butter daily for each inmate, a half-ounce of syrup daily, two ounces of oatmeal or rice on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and one ounce of prunes or dried apples on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday afternoons. The dinner remains as before except that the quantity has been increased.

The dietary has been prepared by the dietitian. The food stuffs and other supplies are said to be satisfactory and in sufficient quantities, so that the meals served are good. The long distance to which some of the cooked food has to be carried makes it difficult to serve it hot.

### HOSPITALS AND NURSING SERVICE.

The general charge of the hospitals and the nursing is in the hands of a trained head nurse. The service here is in the main monotonous, as the majority of the cases are chronic and a large proportion of the patients aged and incurable, but it seems to be faithfully done.

Precautions against fire, and extra appliances for extinguishing it, have been provided.

### WATER SUPPLY AND PRESSURE.

The water pressure is inadequate, as the water does not reach the upper floors of the building. The pressure varies from eight to twenty pounds, whereas a pressure of forty pounds should be

constantly maintained. This lack of adequate pressure is responsible for the total destruction of the bakery some time ago, in spite of the efforts of a fire brigade maintained upon the island. The mains, one 6-inch crossing at Sixty-second street, and a 12-inch at Seventy-ninth street, have been laid for many years and doubtless leak. The Water Commission was requested to relay these mains as soon as funds could be obtained. A salt water service might be installed for fire purposes, with the pressure being maintained by a fire pump in the boiler house.

Another need is adequate bathing and toilet facilities for both the men and women. The present toilet houses are equipped with old style plumbing, and although much labor is expended upon them, are difficult to keep clean. The bath houses also are antiquated, and showers should replace them.

### BAKERY.

The quality of the bread has been very greatly improved. Heretofore bread has been bought by contract from an outside party for the use of officers of institutions, the medical staff, and others. The quality of bread now manufactured by the department has improved to the extent that it is preferred by many to that which was purchased in the market, and the contract for bread has been discontinued. All officers, employes and inmates now have the same quality of bread.

### TEACHING THE BLIND.

As many as possible of the able-bodied blind who reside upon the island are to be taught, and employed in the manufacture of brooms, and in other industries. An instructor was appointed on December 6, 1902, to teach them, and all the brooms used by the department are now manufactured by them under the instructor's supervision.

### QUARTERS FOR EMPLOYES.

The four wooden cottages, located at the extreme southern end of the almshouse grounds, have had new plumbing and are entirely renovated. One is set aside for the women hospital

helpers, another for married couples among the inmates, and the other two are residences for the baker, engineer, storekeeper and broom maker.

### GENERAL DRUG DEPARTMENT.

When the Department of Charities was reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Charter for Greater New York, this branch of the department was left under the control of the Commissioner of Charities. It continues, however, to occupy the buildings used by it upon the grounds of Bellevue Hospital.

This storehouse handles all the drugs and hospital supplies used in the institutions under the Charities Department, Bellevue, and allied hospitals, and also in the City Department of Correction. Over 2,000 items in the drug line are carried, besides as many more articles of hospital supplies.

The place of Dr. Charles Rice, whose death was noticed in the last report, was filled from the civil service eligible list upon March 24, 1902, by Wolfram E. Dreyfus, Ph. D. The drug department was reorganized by Dr. Dreyfus, the number of employes decreased by twelve men, six less than formerly, and the apothecaries' mess and sleeping quarters, which had cost the department almost \$4,000 annually, were abolished. The salaries have increased slightly in some instances, though less is paid than for similar work in private stores.

The chemical laboratory, which had been little used for some time, was re-opened and new apparatus added. Under the assistant chemist, who assumed charge in July, many tinctures and other compounds are now made. Examinations of food supplies for the purpose of checking adulteration are carried on here.

Money has been saved in this department by the new system of single item bidding, thus allowing every house to bid upon those items it is best able to supply.

The chemist of the department has obtained a ruling from the United States Government enabling the Department of Charities to receive the benefit of tax free alcohol at a saving of about \$21,000 per annum. The department is thus placed in a position

to make most pharmaceutical preparations at a less cost than outside manufacturers.

The department is located in cramped quarters, and should be provided for elsewhere.

#### ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

[Randall's Island.]

Mrs. M. C. DUNPHY, *Superintendent*.

The work done at these institutions is always interesting because it has to do with the child, the child in distress, orphaned, sick, crippled, or mentally enfeebled.

The care of the feeble-minded has been centralized during the year past. The children from Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, had been sent to the Kings County Hospital. In April, 1902, eighty-eight feeble-minded and idiotic children, who were in charge of the Kings County Hospital, were transferred to Randall's Island, where in the future all mentally defective children from the several boroughs will be cared for. The conditions on Randall's Island are much better, offering both industrial training and outdoor life. Late in the year the hospitals, asylums and schools were reorganized into the following divisions:

1. Infant's Hospital, for the care and treatment of orphan and foundling children under two years of age, and of destitute mothers with babes less than two years old.

2. The Children's Hospital, for the care and treatment of sick and crippled children over two and under fifteen years of age, except the feeble-minded or idiotic.

3. School for Feeble-Minded. This institution includes all the feeble-minded of teachable grade.

4. Custodial Asylum, which cares for all feeble-minded children of an unteachable, or slightly teachable grade.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Some painting has been done and minor repairs made. Many of the buildings, both those for the care of inmates and those for the accommodation of the employes are old, and the amount of money available has been too small to more than begin the work.

The plumbing in many is of an old type, and the flooring of the toilet rooms is either of wood or a rough composition, making the maintenance of sanitary conditions at all times extremely difficult.

A new steam heating system has been installed in wards 25 and 28, the Male and Female Surgical and Medical Divisions of Children's Hospital.

Fire-escapes have been placed upon a number of the pavilions by order of the fire and building departments of the city.

A clinical and pathological laboratory has been opened, and a new equipment furnished for the operating room.

A number of new buildings are planned for the Randall's Island hospitals, but work on one only had been begun at the time of inspection, one of two small buildings for isolation. A reception pavilion is contemplated to take the place of the present old building used for that purpose. At present the proper care and quarantining of new arrivals is impossible. A contract for this building was let at \$41,565, and one for a gymnasium to cost \$17,900. Two new toilet towers will cost \$9,996.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Early in the year the Deputy Superintendent was removed upon charges and his place filled October 22, 1902. The position of steward is vacant.

Upon March 1st, a supervising nurse was appointed for the Infants' and Children's Hospital, a vacancy having existed in this position for a number of months.

A visiting dentist was appointed February 20, 1902, for Randall's Island. He has agreed to work gratuitously each Saturday forenoon for these children. Heretofore the children, numbering nearly 800, have had no regular dental care. A permanent paid dentist should be appointed, and would no doubt find continual work.

#### GROUPS AND BUILDINGS.

The grounds are generally well cared for, though much more work could be done upon them to advantage. They are kept free



from litter, as many of the boys work upon them under the supervision of the gardener. The buildings, without exception, were found to be in an orderly and clean condition.

### INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

This building was found in excellent order, clean, and the floors well dressed. The exterior of the building needs painting. In condition and repair it is the best of all the group, but it is by no means used to its fullest capacity. This is the only case of the kind among the public charitable institutions of the city. With a capacity of 225 cribs and 125 beds, (in March, 1898, the census was 483) with two wards 27 by 46 feet, each with bathrooms and toilet, small diet kitchen and nurses' room, and 10 wards, each about 27 by 88 feet in size, having toilet room, diet kitchen and, in some cases, nurses' rooms and large storage closets, only 97 children, 40 nursing mothers and five wet nurses were cared for there upon the day of inspection.

### CENSUS.

Infants .....	97
Regular nurses.....	14
Hired helpers.....	7
Nursing mothers.....	25
Other women.....	17

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There are 58 others besides the above, resident doctors, etc., who obtain their meals in this building.

With some of the children on the island poorly accommodated, a better distribution of the children might be made. Wards which were kept open to accommodate five or six children might be consolidated, as even with the regular crib and bed capacity filled, the wards, with their high ceilings and ample air space, would not be crowded.

## QUARANTINE.

Upon April 20, 1902, Ward No. 12, upon the top floor of the Infants' Hospital, was opened as a quarantine for whooping-cough. Wards 14 and 16, one-story pavilions, were formerly used to quarantine cases of measles and whooping-cough. The new ward selected is a most inconvenient one, necessitating the use of the fire-escape in taking the children out of the building for air and exercise.

During the year cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles have been retained upon the island, although in buildings set aside as quarantines for such cases. An examination of the record book of quarantines placed upon various wards shows that for one year following May 23, 1902, upon various wards and buildings there were 123 quarantines for genuine cases and 10 for "not true" cases, as follows: Diphtheria, 32; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 39; German measles, 3; erysipelas, 2; chicken-pox, 14; mumps, 15; whooping-cough, 9; syphilis, 1.

There were 78 contagious cases treated, and 26 died.

Further rooms, wards and buildings, together with the resident children, from which cases of mumps, chicken-pox and whooping-cough have been removed, have been quarantined for the specified time. At the time of the inspector's visit, 45 children were under quarantine in Wards 9 and 10, located upon the third floor of the North Hospital. Although the case had been removed, the children were quarantined, and the whole building known as the Feeble-Minded School, with 67 boys and 34 girls, from which a case of diphtheria had been removed, was also under quarantine. The children were in this building, although there are enclosed yards attached to the building. Close confinement is not healthful, and makes the control of children exceedingly difficult.

Upon April 15, 1903, an order was promulgated that "every case of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles shall also be reported by the house physician without delay to the president of the Medical Board. Pursuant to the above resolution, and until further notice, the president of the Medical Board, unless the condition of the patient is such that in his opinion its transfer would probably be attended with fatal results, shall

request the Department of Health to remove from the island every case of smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria; and every case of measles, when the number of the cases of measles or other contagious diseases on the island is such that facilities are inadequate for providing for all the cases of measles."

### THE SCHOOLS AND SHOPS.

All teachable children are assembled at certain hours of the day in the schools and industrial classes, where a corps of trained teachers, nearly all of whom have been many years in these schools, have charge.

The industrial classes do practical work in shoe repairing, rug, mat and basket making, and manufacture clothing and tinware. The products are used in the institutions, and effect a considerable saving in the maintenance cost of the children. The girls and eight paid seamstresses make the dresses and underwear for the girls. A manual training teacher was appointed March 1, 1903, and carries on the work begun with the children through the summer months, when ordinary school work ceases and time hangs heavy with the children. Classes are organized in drawing, coloring, clay modeling, paper folding, weaving, pasting, whittling, wood carving, elementary carpentry and Venetian iron work.

### FARM AND DAIRY.

On December 20, 1902, Professor C. S. Phelps was appointed at the suggestion of Mr. George T. Powell, director of Briarcliff Manor Agricultural School, as expert advisor in connection with the farm and dairy of this institution. The cows were tested for tuberculosis germs, some were killed, others sold, and 12 new cows of Ayrshire breed purchased. Some changes were suggested in the cow barn. The management of the stable was reorganized and a competent herdsman employed. The barns were found to be clean and in good order. A weekly bacteriological test is made, both of the milk bought by contract and that furnished by the 24 cows.

### NEEDS.

An addition should be made to the present shop building and the tin shop be given more room. A crematory is needed to dispose of the refuse and the food scraps not utilized by the swine. An ice chest, sufficiently large to store several carcasses of beef at once, should be provided.

### STATISTICS.

There were 324 children with mothers and 218 orphans at the Infants' Hospital during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903. At the beginning of the period there were 131 inmates, and 721 were admitted during the year, making the total number cared for 852. Of these 101 died, 591 were discharged, and 160 were under care in the hospital September 30, 1903.

One thousand and fifteen children were admitted during the year, and 2,026 were under care in the Children's Hospital, the School for Feeble-Minded and Custodial Asylum. Of these 80 died, 702 were discharged, 91 were transferred and 2 absconded, leaving 1,151 under care at the close of the period. Of these 572 were in the Custodial Asylum and School for Feeble-Minded, of whom 224 were girls and 348 were boys.

Respectfully submitted.

CYRUS C. LATHROP,  
*Inspector.*

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REPORT OF VISITATION

OF

Almshouses in the Second Judicial District.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The Commissioner from the Second Judicial District begs to present this report on the condition of the almshouses of his district. They have been visited by the Commissioner, and have had regular inspection during the year by Inspector Lathrop. Taken as a whole they are in a fairly satisfactory condition, both as to buildings and grounds and the methods of administration.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Some changes have taken place during the year in the way of improvements, such as

1. The occupation of the new buildings in Dutchess county and the consequent abandonment of the dilapidated structures heretofore used for almshouse purposes in that county. This entirely new almshouse plant marks a great forward step in Dutchess county in the methods of maintaining dependents, and indicates a true appreciation of the obligations imposed upon public officers. There can be no doubt that the new buildings will carry with them new and better methods, and the administration of the institution be required to conform to the highest standard of efficiency by the Board of Supervisors.

2. In Westchester county a new hospital pavilion has been constructed for the segregation of inmates suffering from tuberculosis, and as this is an advance upon former methods of caring for this class of patients, it is worthy of special notice at this time. Five years ago Westchester county erected a hospital building in order that the sick inmates might be removed from the common dormitories, and have special attention in a properly arranged hospital. Into this building all the sick inmates were removed. It was a decided change for the better so far as life in the common dormitories was concerned, and it marked for the sick the

beginning of special care, such as can only be accorded in a hospital devoted solely to the care of the sick. It was found, however, that many of the inmates of the almshouse were suffering from tuberculosis, and as this is a communicable disease it was imperative that other patients should not be put in jeopardy by having to live in wards occupied by such patients. The new hospital pavilion for the segregation of tuberculous patients is due to this fact, and the Westchester County Almshouse is now prepared to protect the other inmates from danger of infection, and at the same time secure to the tuberculous patients better care than they have heretofore enjoyed.

It would be well if all the almshouses, not only in this district but throughout the State, could have similar provision for the isolation of communicable disease, and the Commissioner in making this annual report hopes that the example set by Westchester county may be followed soon by all the others in the district.

3. In the Newburg City Almshouse a new heating system has been installed, and in consequence that institution is better fitted to cope with the rigors of winter, and will hereafter be much more comfortable as well as safer.

4. In other almshouses, notably those of Poughkeepsie city and Kings county, many minor improvements have been made. In fact, there is some work intended for the betterment of the buildings or equipment going on in the latter institution all the time.

The other almshouses, being rural in character, and having comparatively small populations, do not require such constant provision for repairs, but from time to time something is done to offset wear and tear. Rockland county lags behind in the matter of neatness and administration.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The Commissioner is glad to report that in most instances the keepers of the almshouses appear to be efficient. Most of them have had long experience in their positions, and have the interests of the inmates at heart. Length of service, giving as it does



opportunity and experience, is valuable, and counties should keep efficient and honest officers in service without regard to their political affiliation. It would be a good thing, therefore, could the civil service tenure apply to the almshouses of this district and of the State. Changes for political reasons are always embarrassing in an institution of this kind, and the qualifications required of a capable almshouse officer are not always the special qualifications of the partisan political worker. Where the public charitable institutions are subject to the mutations of politics, there is always deterioration in the service. The interests of the inmates and of the public are neglected to foster the interests of political parties and promote the fortune of partisans. As the keepers in this district are in most instances efficient, it would be to the public advantage if they could hold their positions as long as capability and the faithful performance of duties are practicable.

#### DEFECTIVES.

A matter which should not be left unnoticed is the number of inmates in almshouses of this district who belong to the defective classes or who are suffering from particular afflictions which make their presence in the almshouses undesirable. The State has established certain charitable institutions for the care of the special defective classes, and were there room in these it would promote the wellbeing of the ordinary inmates of the almshouses could the defectives be removed to these special institutions.

At the present time, in the almshouses of the second district, excluding the county of Kings, there are 21 blind persons, 25 idiots, 32 epileptics and 91 persons of feeble mind, many of whom would be greatly benefited by treatment in the State charitable institutions. It is a pity that epileptics and idiots ever are compelled to be maintained in almshouses. Their presence is dangerous in a high degree, and it is impossible that they can have there the restraint which they require. The feeble-minded are more easily cared for, but they are a source of danger to the general public and would be much better off in the special institutions than in any almshouse, or even in the care of private homes.

The blind who are beyond school age have no special asylum in the State. They are therefore dependent upon private homes or the almshouses. When blindness takes place in advanced years or as the result of age, the almshouse is probably as good a shelter for those dependent upon the public as any other of the charitable institutions, but for the blind who are in vigorous and mature years, life in the almshouse is not such as they should have. Something better than the almshouse—and in form a State institution—wherein they may have suitable employment is desirable.

### TRAMPS.

Owing to the location of the city of New York in relation to the several counties of the Second Judicial District, there is always a large number of tramps roaming about and applying to the several almshouses for temporary entertainment. Long Island is a favorite summer stamping ground for vagabonds of this class, and the counties of Westchester, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland also suffer greatly from the periodic invasion. It seems to the Commissioner that an amendment to the State Poor Law, which would legalize compulsory constructive labor in all the almshouses, or similar forms of compulsory labor in penitentiaries, would do much to solve the tramp problem.

### GENERAL NEEDS.

The more pressing requirements of the almshouses of this district are three:

First. Better means of escape in the event of fire. Some of the almshouses are not properly equipped with fire-escapes. For example, although the attention of the authorities of the city of Poughkeepsie, including its fire department, has been cited to the need of fire-escapes upon the almshouse located in that city, the inmates still remain without the means of escape which should be provided. In other almshouses there is a similar lack. No question of economy should be permitted to interfere with proper precautions to safeguard human life, and where the average con-

dition of the inmates is very infirm there is greater need of fire-escapes than where all are robust and active.

Second. Hospital accommodations are also required in some of the almshouses. As has been indicated, there is progress in this direction, and that, too, in a marked degree. Still there is need of improved quarters for the sick in several of the counties, and for the installation of an adequate equipment for the care of those suffering from acute diseases.

Third. Your Commissioner believes that in the maintenance of an almshouse by the public it is intended that the benefits shall be for those only who really are in need of them. For this reason there should be closer scrutiny of all applications for relief, and if able-bodied persons seek to foist themselves upon public support it is the duty of the administrators of public charities to refuse such persons admission. This would in large measure prevent the admission of tramps and able-bodied vagabonds, and make the almshouses what the public intends they shall be—homes for the aged and infirm.

Respectfully submitted.

AUGUSTUS FLOYD,  
*Commissioner, Second Judicial District.*



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# REPORT

or

Visitation of Almshouses in the Third Judicial  
District.

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# REPORT

OF

Visitation of Almshouses in the Third Judicial  
District.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The undersigned, Commissioner from the Third Judicial District, presents herewith his annual report on the almshouses of the district. No attempt will be made at this time to give a detailed statement concerning each of the institutions. Inspections of these almshouses have been made during the year by Inspectors Lathrop and Rogers. The Commissioner has also visited each of them, and reports that as a rule they give evidence of improvement, and in all cases show the value of oversight and inspection by this Board.

It can be said in a general way that with a single exception the administration of the almshouses of the district has been satisfactory. The boards of supervisors in the several counties seem desirous of complying with the recommendations for improvements made to them from time to time by the State Board of Charities, and as the suggestions of the Board have usually been carried into effect the condition of the buildings is improved, resulting in greater comfort for the inmates.

As the undersigned has said heretofore, in the almshouse equipped, supplied, and maintained in a modern way, the inmates are better housed, fed, clothed, and generally cared for than many of the taxpayers of the county. While this is true, it is a matter of congratulation that modern economical methods enable the public to put into the charitable institutions such conveniences as heating by steam, lighting by electricity, laundering by machinery, shower baths, and hospital facilities, without making the cost too heavy a burden upon the taxpayer who in his own home can not afford these things. These all add to the general comfort, and raise the standard of maintenance, as by their use large numbers of people can be cared for much better in every way and at a much less per capita expense than were these facilities not provided.



will provide a more abundant supply of water for the institution. Had the recommendations of the State Board of Charities, which were made repeatedly during the past six years, been complied with, the fire could have been controlled and the building would probably have been saved. The need of a more abundant supply of water for fire protection was pointed out in all the reports of inspection, and copies of these reports were sent to the superintendent of the poor and also to the chairman of the board of supervisors for presentation to that body, but no action was taken to provide more water, and when the time of need arrived the institution was not prepared to cope with the fire. The necessity of a better water supply still continues. The other buildings are in danger, and the precautions taken to prevent the starting of a conflagration cannot be relied upon to prevent accidents, when an abundant supply of water will be required.

In the other almshouses of the district there has been little done in the way of structural additions, although considerable repairs have been made. In Albany county a new system of heating has been installed in the women's dormitory, and painting has brightened the appearance of all the buildings. A new tin roof has also been put on one which for a long time has been in a leaky condition.

The Rensselaer County Almshouse is at last to have a complete steam laundry, and the work of its installation is under way. This institution will also make some other changes which, when completed, will greatly improve conditions in the House of Industry.

#### FIRE-ESCAPES.

It was fortunate that in the destruction of the administration building of the Ulster County Almshouse no lives were lost, but the complete destruction of the building shows how serious would have been the danger at any other time than that when the fire occurred. This emphasizes the fact that in the other almshouses of the district there should be attention paid to the matter of fire-escapes. It must be borne in mind at all times, that the inmates



its action, which resulted in the formal investigation made by the Board of Supervisors of Ulster county of the accounts of the almshouse and the methods of administration. At the request of our Board, the Attorney-General designated a representative who attended the hearings, and the Superintendent of the Poor was represented by counsel. A large number of witnesses were examined, and as the result it was agreed that radical changes in the methods of the institution and of the county funds in respect thereto should be adopted. The conditions developed by my report and the investigation following were such that this Board felt justified in calling the attention of the District Attorney of Ulster county to the matter, and he has been requested to bring the same to the attention of the grand jury of that county.

It is regretful to be compelled to admit that the management of the poor funds and the administration of the affairs of the almshouse in Ulster county are, and have been permitted to remain, so unsatisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that repeatedly the attention of the Board of Supervisors has been called to the condition of the almshouse and to the improper and unjustifiable methods which have obtained in the management of the Ulster County Almshouse. A radical change is absolutely necessary, and it is to be hoped that public sentiment in Ulster county will be aroused to a realizing sense of the improper method in which the funds of the county are being expended, and the unsatisfactory way in which its almshouse affairs are conducted.

#### IN GENERAL.

With the exception of Ulster county, as stated, the condition of the almshouses of the rural counties of the district is satisfactory, and the intelligent and faithful administration of the superintendent is to be commended.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMON W. ROSENDALE,  
*Commissioner, Third Judicial District*



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# REPORT

OF

Visitation of Almshouses in the Fourth Judicial  
District.

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# REPORT.

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

The Commissioner from the Fourth Judicial District presents his annual report upon the almshouses in his district. These institutions have been visited by the Commissioner during the year, accompanied by the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor. In addition they have been inspected by the two inspectors of almshouses and their condition carefully noted.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year little has been done in the way of new structural work in this district, but in all the almshouses many repairs of a minor character have been made. In St. Lawrence county painting, necessary carpenter work and some rearrangement of the dormitories have added to the general appearance and comfort. In Washington and Warren counties the almshouses have received attention in the way of ordinary repairs, as has been the case also with the almshouse of Clinton county. The supervisors of Essex county made no special appropriations for improvements, but out of the ordinary maintenance fund some minor repairs were made to keep the institution in good condition.

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

The inmates of the old almshouse of Schenectady county were transferred during the year to the admirable group of new buildings which now constitute the Schenectady county institution. These buildings have been described fully heretofore, but now that they are in service the great contrast which they make to the former buildings is a matter of remark every day. In no other county of the State probably is there a more conveniently arranged group of almshouse buildings. It was planned to have

capacity for the care of an average population of two hundred and fifty persons, but there is room to comfortably accommodate at least three hundred. It has separate hospital buildings for men and women, both, however, connected with the main group by corridors. The only thing to be regretted in connection with the new almshouse and its conveniences is that the county did not locate the institution upon a suitable farm.

### OTHER COUNTIES.

In Saratoga county, since the occupation of the new hospital, no special improvement has been made, but the group of buildings are maintained in excellent condition. The almshouse of Clinton county is undergoing renovation. In time this county will do well if it follow the example set by Schenectady, for the alterations and repairs which are to be made in the present almshouse buildings will only accentuate the necessity for buildings of a modern type.

There only remains to speak of the almshouses in Franklin, Fulton and Montgomery counties. The almshouses of the two latter counties are new, having been erected within a very few years, hence no additions have been made or are necessary, as they are well maintained. The Franklin county almshouse continues substantially as heretofore, some ordinary repairs being made from time to time. It possesses one of the best tracts of farm land attached to any almshouse in the district, and the inmates, by their work on the farm, add considerably to the fund for maintenance as well as to the table.

### CARE OF THE SICK.

The separate hospital buildings maintained by Saratoga and Schenectady counties in connection with their almshouses give the assurance of excellent care for those stricken with disease. In the other almshouses medical attention is promptly given to sick inmates, but the facilities are not as a rule satisfactory. Nothing can well take the place of a building properly equipped for hospital purposes. Even when there are isolated wards in

the general dormitory building the noise of inmates moving about is irritating to the sick and, as is the case in some of the almshouses, when the sick are compelled to lie in beds in the common dormitories, surrounded by inmates who are not sick, there is always a tendency to excitement which cannot but prove injurious to the patient. It would be well, therefore, if connected with each county almshouse there were a separate building fitted up for the care of the sick.

#### NURSES.

In addition to this there ought to be in every almshouse, competent nurses whose whole time could be given to looking after the patients. Many sick persons are unintentionally neglected. The number of helpers employed in the almshouses are generally few, and these have so many duties to perform that the sick are sometimes left without attention for several hours. For this reason a nurse, devoting her entire time to the care of the sick, is a necessary member of the almshouse staff.

#### FIRE-ESCAPES.

Your Commissioner has repeatedly called attention to the need of fire-escapes upon public institutions of this character. There may be two or even more entrances and exits to dormitory buildings, but no such building can be considered equipped for the emergency of fire unless there be attached to it a certain outside fire-escape. Fire spreads with great rapidity in buildings, and stairways are frequently cut off altogether immediately after the starting of a fire. Then, too, smoke filling the halls confuses the inmates and they find difficulty in descending stairways up which smoke is pouring. For this reason there should be fire-escapes easily available from each dormitory.

#### WATER.

In addition to this precaution there is also necessity that the supply of water be ample. A pail of water applied at the right moment may put out an incipient conflagration. Neglected for



ance of the table, is due to the employment of inmates as cooks and waiters. So, too, in the matter of cooking. When inmates are employed as cooks, they are usually unskilled in the art, and confine themselves to boiling and stewing. A good cook will save his wages in an institution by avoiding wastes, and will promote contentment by the variety of ways in which he will prepare the food for the table.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Few changes have taken place in the administrative officers of the almshouses of this district during the year. Tenure of service during efficiency and good behavior should be the rule in institutions of this character, but unfortunately the exigencies of partisan politics cause changes to be made. This rule of partisanship should be more honored in the breach than in the observance, and the principle of the civil service law be applied to almshouse officials throughout the State. There is no reason why a good officer, rendering efficient service to the people, should be turned out of his office because party control has changed. More than in any other department of public service, the people should be interested in maintaining charitable institutions free from partisan control, not only for economic reasons, which are determined by efficiency and faithful service, but because of the moral effect upon the community itself.

Your Commissioner is glad to report that the general condition of the almshouses and the service of the administrative officers have been satisfactory during the year. There is room for improvement, but your Commissioner believes that the tendency throughout the entire district is toward it.

Respectfully submitted,

NEWTON ALDRICH,

*Commissioner, Fourth Judicial District.*



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**REPORT**

**OF**

**Visitation of Almshouses in the Fifth Judicial  
District.**

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The usual visitations of the almshouses of the Fifth Judicial District were made during the year by the Commissioner of the district, in company with the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, besides which all the almshouses were regularly inspected by the Board's inspectors.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Since the last annual report one of the oldest county superintendents of the poor in point of service has been called to his eternal rest. John R. Washburn at the time of his death had been county superintendent of the poor for Jefferson county nineteen consecutive years. He was an excellent and efficient officer, and in his responsible position combined good administrative ability with a kind and sympathetic heart and sterling integrity. During his administration the almshouse of Jefferson county remained in satisfactory condition, and the best interests of the poor, as well as the interests of the taxpayers, were safeguarded.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Many changes and improvements have been made in the almshouses of this district. Boards of supervisors and administrative officers have undertaken to make the condition of the institutions as satisfactory as possible, and the various suggestions of the State Board of Charities have been adopted to a gratifying degree. The maintenance of the dependent poor in this district is now provided for in comfortable, sanitary, and safe buildings. More modern conditions prevail, although these have been secured with due regard to economy. Considerable appropriations have been made by the county boards of supervisors, but the improved equip-



upon the largest almshouse in the district are unsuitable for the use of infirm people, and it is also a question whether the frail ladder escape upon the Oneida County Almshouse would bear the weight of a number of people endeavoring to use it at the same moment. The Oswego City Almshouse, with its tubular escape, seems, with ordinary vigilance, to have settled the problem of escape in the event of fire. Your Commissioner believes that the added expense of a safe and ready fire-escape should not be allowed to sway unfavorably the judgment of boards of supervisors, for in the precautions to save life the truest economy is that which makes the best obtainable provisions.

## *2. Care of the Sick.*

In the matter of hospital facilities a great deal remains to be done in this district before the provisions for the care of the sick can be deemed adequate. In not to exceed three of the counties can it be said there are ample facilities provided for the proper care of the sick. The large and handsome hospital connected with the Onondaga County Almshouse is a credit to the intelligent and liberal board of supervisors who provided it for the needy sick. It were well if all the other counties in the district could have a separate building.

In Lewis county there is ample hospital space available, which only requires to be properly equipped to solve the problem of the care of the sick. The large and commodious almshouse of the city of Oswego has also ample space for the care of its sick. The other almshouses throughout the district should each be equipped with separate buildings arranged according to modern ideas, and have for their sick a competent staff of nurses and medical attendants. Until this is done the general hospital facilities will be incomplete, for the almshouse is a shelter and home for the feeble and aged, and among this class there are always very many who have chronic ailments which require infirmary treatment.



communicate disease by carrying germs from place to place, it is expedient to shut out as many as possible, as well as other insects. This the screens on doors and windows will accomplish in large measure.

### TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS.

The custom of receiving tramps into the almshouses for temporary lodging and care still obtains in this district, but there is a strong sentiment against the use of almshouses for this purpose. The establishment of the Municipal Lodging House in Syracuse has relieved the Onondaga County Almshouse of the transient care of very many men who formerly were entertained over night. In the other counties some tramps are still received and lodged. Occasionally a justice of the peace or a county judge sentences inebriates or tramps to the care of the almshouse, which is a great mistake and an injustice to the ordinary inmates who are there through infirmities or misfortune. Work should be exacted from all vagabonds in return for food and shelter, and each almshouse be legally authorized to exact payment in work of some kind for the expenses incurred in the maintenance of tramps.

### FOOD.

There is seldom complaint among the inmates about the character of the food which is served, for it usually is of good quality and fairly well prepared. The gravest criticism upon it concerns the varieties allowed and the preparation in the kitchen. During the summer, when gardens are yielding vegetables in plentiful supply, the dietary is satisfactory, but after the growing season has passed there is great monotony in the meals. The lack of variety could be avoided if greater attention were paid to the raising of vegetables for winter use.

The preparation of food requires competent cooks, but all the almshouses do not have such. Occasionally an almshouse depends upon one or two of its inmates to prepare the meals, and when this is done there is always not only complaint from the inmates,

but a serious waste of food which would more than pay the wages of a competent cook.

IN GENERAL.

To sum up, it may be said that in the Fifth Judicial District there is a constant tendency toward betterment. In some counties the progressive movement is much more rapid than in others, but in all there is a gradual uplifting which in time will bring about such changes as are required to put the almshouses of the district upon as high a plane as that now occupied by the best institutions in the State of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

DENNIS McCARTHY,

*Commissioner, Fifth Judicial District.*

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# REPORT

OF

Visitations of Almshouses in the Sixth  
Judicial District.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The Sixth Judicial District comprises the counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins. All of these counties have almshouses for the maintenance and care of the dependent poor except Schuyler.

During the year these almshouses have been visited and inspected by the Inspectors of Almshouses, and some of them have been visited by the Commissioner for the district. In presenting a report upon the present condition of these institutions it is to be borne in mind that the population of the Sixth Judicial District is largely rural. Although there are many thriving cities and towns within the district, some of the most thriving agricultural communities in the State of New York are to be found within its borders.

The provision made for the dependent poor is influenced greatly by the general condition of the people, and therefore the almshouses of the district are usually located on farms which contribute towards defraying the cost of maintenance. It may be said in a general way that the several counties make fair provision for the needs of public dependents in the almshouses. Although many of the buildings are old, the poor find good quarters, are given wholesome food, medical care, and such other attention as their condition requires.

## SCHUYLER COUNTY.

As has been stated, the county of Schuyler has no almshouse. It sends its poor to private homes and in these, under contract, the dependents are maintained. It has been pointed out repeatedly that this contract system is not a desirable one. The



put that institution in fairly satisfactory condition. Fire-escapes are needed, and a system of shower baths, together with other equipments which may be provided for shortly.

#### CHEMUNG COUNTY.

In Chemung county the brick administration building and the one devoted to work and service are new. The chief deficiencies in this almshouse are in shower baths, a steam laundry, water, and protection against fire. In the matter of water the supervisors have provided for some increase in the storage capacity.

#### CHENANGO COUNTY.

The Chenango County Almshouse needs fire-escapes, extinguishers and shower baths. Recent improvements have equipped this institution satisfactorily except in these particulars.

#### CORTLAND COUNTY.

The Cortland County Almshouse has had no improvements recently, and many repairs are needed in the building. The most important need is in the line of fire protection. There should be a fast-working pump, and enlargement of the service pipes from the reservoir, that the institution may have an ample water supply for all contingencies. Standpipes and attached hose are needed in the residence buildings, and the almshouse should have a supply of good chemical fire extinguishers. Outside fire-escapes are also needed.

#### DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delaware County Almshouse continues to be maintained in a creditable manner. The buildings are kept in good order, and it is now proposed to add to the hygienic equipment a steam laundry.

#### MADISON COUNTY.

In Madison county the almshouse at Eaton has had some repairs during the year, but still there is need of a steam laundry, shower baths and fire-escapes. Otherwise it is in good condition.



to proper hygiene, and the older forms of equipment are neither as satisfactory nor as easy of operation.

### INMATES.

As was said in the report last year, there are many inmates in the almshouses of this district who belong to the defective classes. In Chemung County Almshouse, for example, there is a large number of the idiotic and feeble-minded class. It would be well for the counties if the State would enlarge its provisions for the care of the defective classes, increasing the capacity of the institutions at Rome and Syracuse, as well as making further provision for epileptics at Craig Colony. The counties are under a heavy expense for the maintenance of persons of the classes for whom the State has created institutions, but as these asylums are full, the counties are compelled to pay large sums to private institutions for their care, or else are compelled to retain them in the almshouses where their presence is a constant danger to others.

### TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS.

In this district tramps are sometimes taken into the almshouses as temporary inmates, except in the county of Chenango. The presence of vagabonds usually is followed by the discovery of vermin, and sometimes contagious disease. The custom of receiving inmates of this character is pernicious. Most of the tramps belong to the criminal class, and should be dealt with in workhouses and penitentiaries.

All inmates of an almshouse, to the extent of their ability, should labor. This rule, if enforced, would have a tendency to keep away hobos and tramps. It would serve a double purpose, adding somewhat to the income of the institution, and deterring the lazy and worthless from making application for relief.

### FOOD.

In the almshouses of the district the food is usually of good quality and served in liberal allowance. Sometimes the variety and the preparation could be improved. The supply of milk and

butter is inadequate in some of the institutions because they do not maintain a sufficient herd of cattle.

### DISCIPLINE.

In general the administration and discipline have been satisfactory throughout the year. In one county, however, Otsego, serious complaints have been made of one of the employes. His conduct is under investigation by the District Attorney. The employment of competent and satisfactory helpers is essential to the welfare of the inmates, for the aged, the infirm, and other inmates deserve, and should receive, kindly treatment. As a rule the attendants are kind and considerate, and as a consequence the inmates are contented.

Some changes have been made in the roster of employes, and doubtless the approaching general election will cause others in the administrative staffs, but as a rule the employes are of long service and experience.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH W. THOMAS,

*Commissioner, Sixth Judicial District.*

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# REPORT

OF

Visitation of Almshouses in the Seventh  
Judicial District.

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# REPORT.

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

The Commissioner from the Seventh Judicial District, which comprises the counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates, submits his annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, upon the condition of the almshouses of the district.

The several almshouses were duly visited and inspected by the officers of the Board, and as a result of such visitation and inspection the Commissioner takes pleasure in reporting that their general condition is satisfactory. A steady advance along the lines of more complete equipment and more satisfactory administration is going on. Various changes have been made in the institutions, but all indicate a purpose upon the part of supervisors, superintendents, and other officials, to make the almshouses as satisfactory as possible and to embody in them the suggestions of the State Board of Charities.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

In nearly all the almshouses of this district the buildings are old and require many alterations before they can be said to fully conform to the standard. In some of the counties defects in the buildings have been remedied, and important additions have been made in other counties, to the almshouse groups. The several boards of supervisors have made more or less liberal appropriations, and seem to recognize the duty imposed upon them to provide the best modern equipments for the almshouses. Enlightened public sentiment demands satisfactory provision for the dependents of the public and will tolerate nothing less. Hence in the district the improvements are of a substantial character and, as a rule, in the line of those things which have been proven most satisfactory.

The tendency in some of the counties has, in the past, been to unduly restrict expenditures for almshouse purposes, but this tendency is being overcome and a more liberal spirit prevails. In consequence Monroe county has a new building for hospital purposes, and Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, and Wayne counties have added to their equipment some things greatly needed heretofore. The necessity for better hospital facilities has been recognized, and it is anticipated these will be provided for each almshouse in the near future.

The addition of the hospital building in Monroe county permits a better classification of all the inmates of the almshouse, and enables proper care to be given to the large number of persons who need medical attention.

Throughout the district it is clearly recognized that the policy of associating sick inmates with those who are comparatively well is unwise. Aged inmates do not necessarily require hospital treatment, but when the aged and infirm are kept in constant association with those suffering from diseases of an acute nature in the ordinary dormitory, there is apt to be a lessening of the mental power to resist disease, and the entire dormitory may become a hospital ward. The infirmities of old age require cheerful, inspiring surroundings. The sick need quiet and isolation to a considerable degree. A properly appointed hospital is therefore a necessity in every almshouse group, and until such hospital is provided the group remains incomplete. As stated before, the need of such a hospital is being recognized, and in four counties of the district the supervisors have provided separated buildings.

### FIRE-ESCAPES.

Another improvement which is always necessary is protection against the dangers of fire. No matter how well guarded an almshouse may be, there is always a possibility of a fire breaking out, and because of the infirm character of the inmates the special provisions for their safety should be ample. The excitement incident to a fire is usually so great as to unfit inmates of these institutions to secure unaided their escape from the danger. Hence the provision of fire-escapes should be accessible,

and ample enough to give all inmates an opportunity for their use within a very short space of time. The ordinary ladder fire-escapes do not assure this measure of safety. Fortunately the recommendations of the Board in the matter of safe fire-escapes for the almshouses of this district are receiving attention.

### WATER.

Increased water supply has been frequently recommended, for the double purpose of use in case of fire and to promote hygiene. Seneca, Ontario, and Wayne counties have had the question of an increase of their water supplies under consideration. Fires in some of the buildings of the almshouses of Wayne and Ontario counties have emphasized the importance of this increase. It is hoped that the lessons taught by these fires will result in an ample provision of water for all emergencies. In several of the counties the supply was almost exhausted during the past year, and the health of the inmates as well as the sanitary condition of the institutions suffered.

### ABLE BODIED.

Many able-bodied persons apply for temporary relief to the county superintendents of the poor or local overseers. Some of these persons are deserving applicants who have been unfortunate and apply for assistance to reach home or friends. Others, however, belong to the class of professional vagabonds. They tramp from place to place, expecting to secure shelter and food, either by begging or application to the almshouse. Some even become permanently enrolled as inmates and then always prove a source of demoralization. In large cities, like Rochester, living is comparatively easy to such as choose to depend upon mendicancy. During the warm weather the streets furnish opportunities for "pan handling," and when winter comes the various almshouses give opportunity for shelter. A more rigid scrutiny of all applicants should be made.

A careful examination of the present population of the almshouses of this district would show the presence of many persons who should be able to earn their own living. The enactment of



under private control, where the expense of maintenance is heavy and the conditions not as good as in the special State charitable institutions for the feeble-minded.

The same thing is true of the epileptics. These are more dangerous in an almshouse than the idiotic. The progress of their disease frequently induces maniacal outbreaks, during which life is endangered. The ordinary equipment of an almshouse does not permit of such restraint as is absolutely necessary at such times. The growth of Craig Colony has provided place for very many persons of this class, but there are still a large number in the almshouses, who at an early period should be placed in the Colony. Besides these, many epileptics remain with relatives and friends, unable to secure admission to the Colony. Provision should be made for these also.

### DIET.

Most of the almshouses in this district are located in the country and have large farms upon which vegetables of all kinds are raised. The diet therefore is generally suitable and varied with the season. This is as it should be. Men and women in good health, engaged in an active life, provide for themselves such changes in diet as are necessary. The infirm, the sick, and the defectives in our institutions must depend upon the plans of others, but when they are given an abundance of seasonable vegetables with sufficient meats and other foods they have fairly satisfactory diet. Sometimes there is complaint, but it is generally upon the score of quantity rather than variety. Observation has shown that in the almshouses of this district the inmates are usually furnished more food than they can well dispose of, so that complaints are generally without foundation.

### COOKING AND TABLE SERVICE.

The cooking and service of food are not always satisfactory. In some institutions inmate cooks are still employed, and these as a rule are not competent to prepare the food properly. It is more economical to hire good, able-bodied, temperate cooks



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# REPORT

OF

Visitation of Almshouses in the Eighth  
Judicial District.

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# REPORT.

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

The usual inspections and visitations of the almshouses of the Eighth Judicial District were made during the year, and reports of such investigations were filed with the Board and copies later transmitted to the several boards of supervisors. These indicate that some important improvements have been undertaken since the last annual report, and that in all the counties there is a general progressive tendency. A brief review of each institution will show the manifestations of this tendency.

## ERIE COUNTY.

The almshouse of Erie county is the third largest in the State. It occupies an exceedingly important position as the State almshouse located at the western gate. Its needs have received attention during the year, at the hands of the Supervisors. They made provisions for repairs and betterments.

A large barn attached to the institution was burned in the early part of the year, and since its destruction a new structure has been erected. The wards and dormitories of the almshouse were all repaired and painted, and the several outbuildings cleaned and made as serviceable as possible.

The Erie County Hospital, which is an important annex of the almshouse, was also renovated, paint liberally applied throughout, and repairs made to floors, roof, windows, and other parts of the several buildings comprising the hospital group.

## GENESEE COUNTY.

In Genesee county the almshouse has been remodeled. The old buildings were repaired as far as possible, and changed so as to fit them into the modern almshouse group which the

county desired. In addition to this work, other buildings were erected, and Genesee county has now a well arranged and equipped almshouse. Outside iron fire-escapes should, however, be put on the men's and women's buildings.

#### ORLEANS COUNTY.

The Orleans County Almshouse has also been remodeled to some extent. The changes made in the principal building had in view the removal of the sick to a special hospital, and the opening of the quarters formerly occupied by the patients to other inmates, thus doing away with crowding. A new hospital building, well arranged, upon plans approved by the State Board of Charities, has been erected adjacent to the main building, and a good equipment installed. Hereafter the sick will have such quarters and attention as they need, but which they could not receive under former conditions.

#### WYOMING COUNTY.

The almshouse has had no additions made during the year, but repairs have kept it up to the standard of efficiency, and the general work has been conducted as heretofore.

Fire-escapes, during the past year, were put in the men's ward. Outside fire-escapes on the women's ward would be an additional factor of safety, and should be installed.

It appears to be the practice to keep one of the exit doors in the women's ward locked. If this is considered an essential point, a greater degree of safety would be insured if the key were hung up either inside or outside the building near the door in such a way that it would be accessible to an assistant but not to the inmates.

Two additional exits from the second floor of the assembly hall could easily be constructed and are recommended, as at the present time the assembly hall might easily become a fire-trap.

#### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Chautauqua County Almshouse has had several improvements made, all intended for the better accommodation of the sick.

This institution is the largest almshouse in the southwestern section of the State, and the Supervisors have felt a just pride in the way its affairs have been administered. They have made liberal appropriations for the improvements needed from time to time, and that it is in such good condition and so well equipped is due to their interest.

The only important improvement that could be suggested would be outside fire-escapes on each end of the hospital building.

#### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

The Cattaraugus County Almshouse has had some repairs and minor improvements made to it during the year. It is intended that such changes in the buildings as may be necessary for the better accommodation of the inmates and supervision of the work shall be made in the near future. In the meantime, conditions remain as heretofore, with no administrative changes since last report.

#### NIAGARA COUNTY.

The Niagara County Almshouse may be said to be at a standstill. It has had no additions during the year, and, except in the matter of minor repairs, is in the same condition as at the time of the last report.

The main buildings are substantial, but should be completely renovated. New floors should be put in, the walls and ceilings be replastered, and modern plumbing installed in all bathrooms and closets. These changes are considered imperatively necessary, and should be made without delay, as the physical conditions prevailing at present in this institution are far from satisfactory.

The hospital equipment in this institution is new and apparently adequate, but maintenance appears to be inadequate.

#### ALLEGANY COUNTY.

The Allegany County Almshouse retains its position as one of the best rural institutions of the almshouse type in the State of New York.



instances the deficiency in the water supply has resulted in the destruction of buildings by fire.

In some of the counties there is an abundant supply under high pressure. This gives protection, and as the water is of good quality, it assures satisfactory sanitation and consequently the general health of the inmates. In other counties, however, the water supply is dependent upon reservoirs and tanks, and in times of drought the available quantity is sometimes too small for needs and must be husbanded as a protection against fire. In consequence the personal hygiene is apt to be neglected. Both as a matter of health and safety, the water supply should not be permitted to fall below the standard.

### FIRE PROTECTION.

In all of the institutions good fire hose connected with standpipes under pressure, chemical fire extinguishers, and fire buckets should be maintained. Where pressure in standpipes is not possible under present conditions the fire bucket is absolutely necessary. Chemical fire extinguishers serve a most useful purpose and oftentimes put out fires under serious headway, but the fire bucket is instant in application, and if properly directed at the outset, will often put out a fire more effectually and quickly than the common form of chemical extinguishers.

The requirements of the statute in regard to State institutions is in part that there shall be a supply of filled fire buckets on every floor, as well as a number of chemical fire extinguishers. This requirement should be extended to the almshouses, as they are seldom otherwise as well provided for as State institutions. Any one can use a fire bucket, but many of the inmates of almshouses would be unable to use the extinguishers. For this reason it is regretted that all the almshouses of the district have not a supply of fire buckets kept filled and in readiness for emergencies.

### FIRE-ESCAPES.

Most of the almshouses of this district are now equipped with fire-escapes, although some rely upon ladders and porch roofs. It would be well if each institution having inmates upon floors



## TRAMPS.

This district touches two states and Canada, and has also direct communication by lake and railroad lines with other states. The consequence is that many tramps visit the several counties. Some of them find their way to the almshouses, others infest the roads and villages until driven out by constables or arrested and committed to the jails, or, in some instances, to almshouses. If the labor test could be applied to all apparently able-bodied persons asking for relief, it would be useful in the disposal of tramps and similar vagabonds. Many able-bodied persons are now admitted to almshouses, but if this test were applied they would be rejected as capable of self-support, or, if admitted, be compelled to earn their maintenance as a return for shelter.

Some years ago the enactment of a law requiring all arrested tramps to receive sentence to a workhouse and labor therein was advocated, but has not as yet become a law. It would be well if the Legislature could be induced to take up and solve the tramp problem in this or some other way.

## ADMINISTRATION.

As a general rule, the administration of the institutions has been satisfactory. Inspections have shown good order, cleanliness, and contentment among the inmates. Few changes have taken place during the year, the most important being of keeper in the Erie County Almshouse. In the other institutions the retention of experienced, earnest officials has had a happy effect upon the work.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. GRATWICK.

*Commissioner, Eighth Judicial District.*





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# **SCHEDULE**

**OF**

## **SALARIES AND WAGES**

**(INCLUDING ALLOWANCES FOR MAINTENANCE, VACATION AND LAUNDRY)  
IN THE STATE CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS  
WHICH REPORT TO THE FISCAL SUPERVISOR; ADOPTED BY THE  
COMPTROLLER AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF  
CHARITIES, SEPTEMBER 25, 1903, AND APPROVED BY THE GOV-  
ERNOR, SEPTEMBER 28, 1903, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIRE-  
MENTS OF CHAPTER 239 OF THE LAWS OF 1903; TO GO INTO  
EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1903.**

**Salary Classification Commission**  
**(Chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903)**

**ENOCH V. STODDARD, M. D.**

*President State Board of Charities, Chairman.*

**NATHAN L. MILLER**

*State Comptroller.*

*Secretary, ROBERT W. HEBBERD, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.*

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## STATE OF NEW YORK.

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WHEREAS, By chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903, which amends chapter 413 of the Laws of 1897, known as the State Finance Law, and became a law April 24, 1903, with the approval of the Governor, the State Comptroller and the President of the State Board of Charities are required, subject to the approval, in writing, of the Governor, to classify into grades the officers and employes of the various charitable and reformatory institutions required by law to report to the Fiscal Supervisor, and to fix the salaries and wages of such officers and employes. Now, therefore,

*Resolved*, That, in accordance with the provisions of the said statute, chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903, and by virtue of the authority thereby conferred, we Nathan L. Miller, State Comptroller, and Enoch V. Stoddard, President of the State Board of Charities, with the approval, in writing, of the Governor, duly had and obtained, do hereby classify into grades the officers and employes of the various charitable and reformatory institutions required by law to report to the Fiscal Supervisor, and fix the salaries and wages to be paid such officers and employes, in accordance with the following schedules this day adopted, to go into effect November 1, 1903.

NATHAN L. MILLER,

*State Comptroller.*

ENOCH V. STODDARD, M. D.,

*President of the State Board of Charities.*

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 25, 1903.

## STATE OF NEW YORK.

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### THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

The following schedules classifying into grades the officers and employes of the various charitable and reformatory institutions, required by law to report to the Fiscal Supervisor, and fixing the salaries and wages to be paid such officers and employes, which have been adopted by the State Comptroller and the President of the State Board of Charities, subject to the approval, in writing, of the Governor, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903, are hereby approved.

B. B. ODELL, JR.,

*Governor.*

Dated, Albany, N. Y., *September 28, 1903.*

**GENERAL RULES.**

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**I.**

**VACATIONS.**

The following vacations, with salaries or wages, shall be allowed, but no compensation shall be granted for any further leave of absence that may be taken by any officer or employe:

**A—4 weeks.**

**ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.**

Superintendents ..... 4 weeks (28 days)

**RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.**

Chaplains ..... 4 weeks (28 days)

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Pathologists ..... 4 weeks (28 days)

Physicians ..... 4 weeks (28 days)

**B—2 weeks.**

**ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.**

Assistant superintendents..... 2 weeks (14 days)  
Agents ..... 2 weeks (14 days)  
Captain of boat..... 2 weeks (14 days)  
Chief clerks..... 2 weeks (14 days)  
Clerks ..... 2 weeks (14 days)  
Junior clerks ..... 2 weeks (14 days)  
Marshals ..... 2 weeks (14 days)  
Organists ..... 2 weeks (14 days)  
Stenographers ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bookkeepers .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant bookkeepers .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Book and storekeepers.....	2 weeks (14 days)
Cashiers .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Clerks .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Junior clerks .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Quartermaster .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant quartermaster .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Stenographers .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Stewards .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Storekeepers .....	2 weeks (14 days)

SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT.

Attendants .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Chief guards .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Guards .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Inspectors .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Matrons .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant matrons.....	2 weeks (14 days)
Supervisors .....	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant supervisors .....	2 weeks (14 days)

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief engineers and electricians.....	2 weeks (14 days)
Assistant engineers and electricians.....	2 weeks (14 days)

EDUCATIONAL—SCHOLASTIC DEPARTMENT.

Superintendents, assistant superintendents, teachers, instructors, stereotyper:  
Those who are employed the entire year to  
receive ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

EDUCATIONAL—INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendents, instructors:  
Those who are employed the entire year to  
receive ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

## DISCIPLINE—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Instructors ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

## DISCIPLINE—NAUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instructors ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

## DISCIPLINE—PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instructors ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Matrons (hospital) ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

Assistant matrons (hospital)..... 2 weeks (14 days)

Chief nurses ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

Nurses ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

Pharmacists ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

Assistant physicians..... 2 weeks (14 days)

## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Housekeepers ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

## KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Chefs ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

Superintendent mess-hall and kitchen..... 2 weeks (14 days)

## BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

Master mechanic ..... 2 weeks (14 days)

C—1 week.

## ADMINISTRATION.

Coachmen ..... 1 week (7 days)

Messengers ..... 1 week (7 days)

Ushers ..... 1 week (7 days)

Watchman ..... 1 week (7 days)

## SUPERVISION.

Barber ..... 1 week (7 days)

**ENGINEERING.**

Firemen .....	1 week (7 days)
Electric-light lineman .....	1 week (7 days)
Engine oiler and tender .....	1 week (7 days)
Steamfitter .....	1 week (7 days)
Laborers .....	1 week (7 days)

**INDUSTRIAL.**

Dressmakers .....	1 week (7 days)
Cloakmakers .....	1 week (7 days)
.....	1 week (7 days)
.....	1 week (7 days)
.....	1 week (7 days)
Tailors .....	1 week (7 days)
Tailloresses .....	1 week (7 days)

**DOMESTIC.**

Domestics .....	1 week (7 days)
Waiters .....	1 week (7 days)

**KITCHEN.**

Cooks .....	1 week (7 days)
Assistant cooks .....	1 week (7 days)
Kitchen helpers .....	1 week (7 days)

**BAKERY.**

Bakers .....	1 week (7 days)
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**LAUNDRY.**

Head laundrymen .....	1 week (7 days)
Launderers and laundresses .....	1 week (7 days)

**BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.**

Blacksmiths .....	1 week (7 days)
Carpenters .....	1 week (7 days)
Mason and bricklayer .....	1 week (7 days)
Painters .....	1 week (7 days)
Plumbers .....	1 week (7 days)



## FARM AND GROUNDS.

Farmers .....	1 week (7 days)
Assistant farmer .....	1 week (7 days)
Florists .....	1 week (7 days)
Gardeners .....	1 week (7 days)
Laborers .....	1 week (7 days)
Sewerage tenders .....	1 week (7 days)
Teamsters .....	1 week (7 days)
Dairyman .....	1 week (7 days)
Butcher .....	1 week (7 days)

## 2.

## MAINTENANCE.

Where maintenance is provided in these schedules for any employe, and the institution is unable to furnish it, \$10 per month shall be allowed in lieu thereof, apportioned at the rate of \$2.50 per month for each meal, and \$2.50 per month for lodging.

## 3.

## LAUNDRY ALLOWANCE.

Employes residing at the institution shall be entitled to have a reasonable amount of laundry work done for them at the institution without charge.

## 4.

## SCHOLASTIC TERM.

Payments to scholastic teachers shall be based on a ten months term of service, constituting the school year.

## ADMINISTRATION.

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### SUPERINTENDENTS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$3,500 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$3,500 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$4,000 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Population under 200, \$1,200 a year and maintenance;\* population, 200 to 500, \$1,500 a year and maintenance; population over 500, \$1,800 a year and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$4,000 a year and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$2,500 a year and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$4,000 a year and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$4,000 a year and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—Population under 200, \$2,000 a year and maintenance; population, \$200 to 500, \$2,500 a year and maintenance; population over 500, \$3,000 a year and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$1,800 a year and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath (commandant)—\$3,500 a year, with maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford (superintendent and steward)—\$1,500 a year and maintenance.

### ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$2,500 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$1,500 a year and maintenance.

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\* Reduction in salary not to occur unless the population continues less than 200 for six consecutive months.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$1,800 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Population under 200, \$900 a year and maintenance;\* population, 200 to 500, \$1,000 a year and maintenance; population over 500, \$1,200 a year and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath (adjutant)—\$1,500 a year and dwelling, with fuel and light, on the home grounds; fodder, also, for horse.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$1,200 a year and maintenance.

#### AGENTS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (transfer agent)—\$100 a month and maintenance.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (Parole agent—New York Prison Association)—\$1,200 a year.

State Industrial School, Rochester (parole agent—Prot.)—\$1,200 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (parole agent—R. C.). See Catholic chaplain.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y. (parole agent, man)—\$1,200 a year and maintenance; (parole agent, woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (parole agent, woman)—\$720 a year and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath (Eastern agent)—\$200 a year.

#### CAPTAIN OF BOAT.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y. (Captain of ferry boat "Refuge.")—\$105 a month and dwelling on the institution grounds.

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\* Reduction in salary not to occur unless the population continues less than 200 for six consecutive months.

## CHIEF CLERKS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$1,000 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$900 a year and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$50 a month and maintenance.

## CLERKS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\*\$35 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (superintendent's clerk)—  
• †\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

## JUNIOR CLERKS.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$15 a month and maintenance.

## COACHMEN.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$35 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$35 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$35 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$35; second year, \$37.50; third year and thereafter, \$40.

Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Custodial Asylum, Newark—\$35 a month and maintenance.

#### MARSHALS.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson (woman)—\$60 a month and maintenance.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion (woman)—\$60 a month and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (woman)—\$60 a month and maintenance.

#### MESSENGERS.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.—\$15 a month and maintenance.

#### ORGANISTS.

State Industrial School, Rochester (organist and usher—Prot.)—\$41.67 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (organist—R. C.)—\$20.83 a month and maintenance.

#### PHOTOGRAPHER.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$50 a month and maintenance.

#### STENOGRAPHERS.

State Industrial School, Rochester (woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y. (woman)—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$40 a month and maintenance.

### TREASURERS.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$100 a month, as provided by chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896.

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## SUPERVISION.

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### ATTENDANTS.

State Industrial School, Rochester, women—\*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island, women—\*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse; State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark; Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—Men, night, \$25 a month; men, day, \*\$20 to \$25 a month; women, night, †\$16 to \$20 a month; women, day, †\$14 to \$18 a month with maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—Men, night, \$25 a month; men, day, \*\$20 to \$25 a month; women, night, †\$16 to \$20 a month; women, day, †\$14 to \$18 a month with maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—†\$14 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

### BARBER.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$15 a month and board. Members of the Home who have pensions pay for his services to them.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum, as follows: First year, \$20 per month; second year, \$22 per month; third year and thereafter, \$25 per month.

†Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$2 a month per annum.

## CHIEF GUARDS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$75 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$60 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$60 a month and maintenance.

## GUARDS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\*\$50 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$45 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—\$45 a month, without maintenance.

Western House of Refuge, Albion—\$45 a month, without maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$45 a month, without maintenance.

## INSPECTOR.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$100 a month and dwelling, with fuel and lights, on the home grounds.

## MATRONS.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$1,200 a year and maintenance; (girl's department), \$1,000 a year and maintenance; (fourth division), \$1,000 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$1,200 a year and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Prison population under 200, \$60 a month; 200 to 500, \$70 a month and maintenance. Cottage—\$40 a month; population over 30, \$41.66 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum at a rate of \$5 a month per annum.





**SUPERVISORS.**

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (head of boys' department)—\$45 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\*\$30 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\*\$30 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

**ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS.**

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (men)—†\$25 to \$30 per month and maintenance.

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**ENGINEERING.**

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**ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICIANS.**

Must be licensed engineers, or must have satisfactorily passed certain practical tests instituted by the State Civil Service Commission, and be qualified to attend to and manage electric plant. New York State Reformatory, Elmira—\$100 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$83.33 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$100 a month and maintenance. Engineer of boat "Refuge," \$70 a month, without maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—‡\$60 to \$75 a month and maintenance, or \$10 a month extra in lieu thereof.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$75 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$30; second year, \$32; third year and thereafter, \$35.

†Increase from minimum to maximum, as follows: First year, \$25; second year, \$27; third year and thereafter, \$30.

‡Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.



- Craig Colony, Saratoga—\$44 to \$54 a month and maintenance.
- New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.
- Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.
- New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$50 to \$60 a month and maintenance.
- New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

### FIREMEN.

To be paid a uniform rate of \$35 a month and maintenance, or \$10 a month in lieu thereof, for twelve-hour shifts. For amount paid at each institution see following:

- Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- State Industrial School, Rochester—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$35 a month and maintenance.
- New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$35 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per year.



Craig Colony, Sonyea—\*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\*\$40 to \*\$50 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\*\$50 to \$60 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

### FIREMEN.

To be paid a uniform rate of \$35 a month and maintenance, or \$10 a month in lieu thereof, for twelve-hour shifts. For amount paid at each institution see following:

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$35 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$35 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$35 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$35 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$35 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per year.



**TEACHERS—Music.**

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$60 a month without maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\*\$50 to \$60 a month and such meals as may be necessary.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—†\$30 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\*\$30 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—Head teacher, \$900 per annum and maintenance; teachers, \$400 to \$600 a year and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\*\$35 to \$45 a month and maintenance.

**TEACHERS—Reading.**

State Industrial School, Rochester—\*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

**TEACHERS—Science.**

State Industrial School, Rochester—\*\$40 to \$60 a month and board.

**TEACHERS—Stenography.**

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$75 a month and maintenance.

**TEACHERS—Tuning.**

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$900 per annum and board.

**STEREOTYPER.**

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$50 a month and maintenance.

\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$30; second year, \$32; third year and thereafter, \$35.





**INSTRUCTORS—Painting.**

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

**INSTRUCTORS—Pattern-making.**

State Industrial School, Rochester—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

**INSTRUCTORS—Plumbing.**

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

**INSTRUCTORS—Printing.**

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

**INSTRUCTORS—Sewing.**

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum, Newark (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum (woman)—\$30 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (teaches the Blind)—\$50 a month and maintenance for the school term.

**INSTRUCTORS—Shoemaking.**

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\*\$65 to \$75 a month and board.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum; when lodging is given to those entitled to board only, \$2.50 per month is to be deducted from the wages.



## INDUSTRIAL.

## DRESSMAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse  
—\$16 a month and maintenance.

## CLOAKMAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse  
—\$16 a month and maintenance.

## HOSEMAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse  
—\$16 a month and maintenance.

## SEAMSTRESSES.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse  
—\*\$12 to \$16 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—  
\*\$12 to \$16 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\*\$12 to \$16 a month and  
maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\*\$12 to \$16 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\*\$12 to \$16 a month and maintenance.

## SHOEMAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse  
—\$42.50 a month and dinner.

## TAILORS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$60 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

## TAILORESS.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse  
—†\$20 to \$30 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$2 per month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.



## M E D I C A L.

### DENTISTS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—Not to exceed \$40 a month without maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—Not to exceed \$40 a month, without maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—Not to exceed \$40 a month, without maintenance.

### HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

### MATRONS OF HOSPITAL.

Must be graduates of a training school.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$50 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—Population under 200, \$50 a month; 200 to 500, \$60 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$60 a month and maintenance.

### ASSISTANT MATRON OF HOSPITAL.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

### CHIEF NURSES.

Must be graduates of a training school.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$40 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$40 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum to be as follows: First year, \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.



## HOUSEKEEPERS.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$30 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$25 a month and maintenance; if the housekeeper in the prison also acts as cook, \$35 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—†\$25 to \$30 a month and maintenance; farmhouse, city, \$15 a month and maintenance; farmhouse, Fairmount, \$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—\$25 a month and maintenance.

## WAITERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (head)—\$360 a year and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (waitresses)—\*\$14 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (waitresses)—\*\$15 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (waitress)—\*\$14 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (waitress)—\*\$14 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (chambermaid and waitress)—\$14 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$1 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$25; second year, \$27; third year and thereafter, \$30.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath (chambermaid and waitress)—\$15 a month and maintenance.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$15 a month and maintenance.

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## KITCHEN.

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### CHEFS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$75 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$75 a month and maintenance.

### COOKS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira (man, head)—\$50 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester (man, head)—\$50 a month and maintenance; (woman, head) \$35 a month and maintenance; other cooks, \$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (two women, head)—\$35 a month and maintenance; other cooks, \$25 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (woman, head)—\$35 a month and maintenance; other cooks, \*\$15 to \$20 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\*\$15 to \$20 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (woman, head)—\$35 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$15; second year, \$17; third year and thereafter, \$20.



**Craig Colony, Sonoma, Mendocino County—**\$20 a month and maintenance; other rooms in cottages, first grade, \$25 to \$22 a month and maintenance; second grade, \$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

**New York State School for the Blind, Batavia woman—**\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

**Thomas Asylum, Iroquois woman—**\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

**New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home, Bath man, work hall—**\$35 a month and maintenance; man, hospital, \$30 a month and board; day work hospital, \$15 a month and maintenance.

**New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—**\$25 to \$35 a month and maintenance.

**New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—**\$20 a month and maintenance.

#### ASSISTANT COOKS.

**House of Refuge, Randall's Island—**\$20 a month and maintenance.

**Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (woman)—**†\$12 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

**State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark** †\$12 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

**Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—**‡\$15 to \$20 a month and maintenance.

**Craig Colony, Sonoma—**†\$12 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

**New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—**†\$12 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

**Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—**†\$12 to \$15 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$25; second year, \$30; third year and thereafter, \$35.

†Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$1 a month per annum.

‡Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$15; second year, \$17; third year and thereafter, \$20.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath (hospital)—  
\$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—†\$12 to  
\$15 a month and maintenance.

### KITCHEN HELPERS.

State Industrial School, Rochester (man)—‡\$15 to \$20 a month  
and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—‡\$15 to \$20 a month and  
maintenance.

### SUPERINTENDENT MESS HALL AND KITCHEN.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$65 a month  
and maintenance.

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## BAKERY.

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### BAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse  
—\*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—  
\*\$30 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\*\$30 to \$40 a month and  
maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\*\$40 to \$50 a month and cottage, with  
fuel and light, on the colony grounds.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\*\$30 to \$40 a  
month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\*\$40 to \$50  
a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$18; second year, \$20; third year and thereafter, \$22.

‡Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.

## L A U N D R Y .

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### HEAD LAUNDRYMEN AND LAUNDRESSES.

State Industrial School, Rochester (woman)—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (woman)—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$40 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on colony grounds.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$25 a month and maintenance.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford (woman)—\$25 a month and maintenance.

### LAUNDERERS AND LAUNDRESSES.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (laundresses)—\*\$14 to \$20 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark (laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance; (launderer) †\$15 to \$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—(laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$2 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$15; second year, \$17; third year and thereafter, \$20.



Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$45 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on colony grounds.

#### PLUMBER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and maintenance.

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### FARM AND GROUNDS.

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#### FARMERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$50 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\*\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on colony grounds.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\*\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\*\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$50 a month and dwelling, with fuel and light, on the home grounds.

#### ASSISTANT FARMER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

#### FLORISTS.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$60 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$50 a month and board.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$50 a month and board.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$35; second year, \$37; third year and thereafter, \$40.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath (hospital)—  
\$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—†\$12 to  
\$15 a month and maintenance.

### KITCHEN HELPERS.

State Industrial School, Rochester (man)—‡\$15 to \$20 a month  
and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—‡\$15 to \$20 a month and  
maintenance.

### SUPERINTENDENT MESS HALL AND KITCHEN.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$65 a month  
and maintenance.

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## BAKERY.

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### BAKER.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse  
—\*\$40 to \$50 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—  
\*\$30 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\*\$30 to \$40 a month and  
maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\*\$40 to \$50 a month and cottage, with  
fuel and light, on the colony grounds.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\*\$30 to \$40 a  
month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\*\$40 to \$50  
a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$5 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$18; second year, \$20; third year and thereafter, \$22.

‡Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.

## L A U N D R Y .

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### HEAD LAUNDRYMEN AND LAUNDRESSES.

State Industrial School, Rochester (woman)—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse (woman)—\$25 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$40 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on colony grounds.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\$25 a month and maintenance.

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown—\$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford (woman)—\$25 a month and maintenance.

### LAUNDERERS AND LAUNDRESSES.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island (laundresses)—\*\$14 to \$20 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark (laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome (laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea (laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance; (launderer) †\$15 to \$20 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia (laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford—(laundresses)—\*\$12 to \$18 a month and maintenance.

\*Increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$2 a month per annum.

†Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$15; second year, \$17; third year and thereafter, \$20.

## BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

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### BLACKSMITHS.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$35 a month and maintenance.

### CARPENTERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$50 a month, with maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and cottage.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$50 a month, without maintenance.

### MASON AND BRICKLAYER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and maintenance.

### MASTER MECHANIC.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$100 a month, without maintenance.

### PAINTERS.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$35 a month and maintenance.



Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$35 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$45 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on colony grounds.

#### PLUMBER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and maintenance.

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### FARM AND GROUNDS.

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#### FARMERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$50 a month and maintenance.

State Industrial School, Rochester—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\*\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$50 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$50 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on colony grounds.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\*\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

Thomas Asylum, Iroquois—\*\$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$50 a month and dwelling, with fuel and light, on the home grounds.

#### ASSISTANT FARMER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

#### FLORISTS.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$60 a month and maintenance.

New York State School for the Blind, Batavia—\$50 a month and board.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$50 a month and board.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum as follows: First year, \$35; second year, \$37; third year and thereafter, \$40.

## GARDENERS.

Elmira Reformatory, Elmira—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$40 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse—\$40 a month and maintenance.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome—\$40 a month and maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$40 a month and maintenance.

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath—\$40 a month and maintenance.

## LABORERS.

At all institutions—\*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

## SEWERAGE TENDERS.

Western House of Refuge for women, Albion—\$35 a month, without maintenance.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on the colony grounds.

## TEAMSTERS.

At all institutions, except Randall's Island—\*\$20 to \$25 a month and maintenance.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island—\$30 a month and maintenance.

## DAIRYMAN.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$45 a month and cottage, with fuel and light, on the colony grounds.

## BUTCHER.

Craig Colony, Sonyea—\$35 a month and maintenance.

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\*Increase from minimum to maximum being as follows: First year, \$20; second year, \$22; third year and thereafter, \$25.

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**\* REPORT**

**OF**

**Select Senate Committee to Visit Charitable and  
Penal Institutions.**

**1 8 5 7 .**

**\*Reprinted because of its historic interest and value.**

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# STATE OF NEW YORK

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No. 8.

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## IN SENATE,

JANUARY 9, 1857.

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### REPORT.

OF SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO VISIT CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED BY THE STATE, AND CITY AND COUNTY POOR AND WORK HOUSES AND JAILS.

To the Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN, *President of the Senate*:

SIR:—The Select Committee of the Senate, appointed under the annexed resolution, passed February 7, 1856, herewith report to the Senate the result of their labors.

Very respectfully yours,

MARK SPENCER,  
GEORGE BRADFORD,  
M. LINDLEY LEE,

*Committee.*

**STATE OF NEW-YORK,  
IN SENATE, FEB. 7, 1856.**

***Resolved***, That a committee of three from the Senate, be appointed by the President, to visit, after the adjournment of the Legislature, all charitable institutions supported or assisted by the State, and of all city and county poor and work houses and jails; and said committee shall have power to examine into the condition of the said establishments, their receipts and expenditures, their methods of instruction and the government, treatment and management of the inmates, the conduct of the trustees, directors, or other officers of the same, and all other matters whatever pertaining to their usefulness and good government; and that for the purposes of the investigation, the committee shall have free access to all books and papers relating to the said establishments; and all persons in any manner connected therewith, shall give all such information as the committee may request; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony: Provided that said committee shall receive no compensation for their services, other than the actual expenses incurred in making said examination, and that the committee report to the next Legislature.

By order of the Senate,

S. P. ALLEN, *Clerk*.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. }  
IN SENATE, *March* 24, 1856. }

The President appointed Senators Spencer, Bradford and Lee, a select committee under the foregoing resolution.

A copy from the minutes.

S. P. ALLEN, *Clerk*.

# REPORT.

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[The Senate having ordered the printing of an additional number of copies of this report, an opportunity is afforded the committee of saying what was omitted when it was submitted to the Senate, that all their visits were necessarily made during the summer and autumn, when it will be seen that the average number in the poor houses is twenty-five per cent. less than in the winter. It is apparent, therefore, that they were seen under the most favorable circumstances, and that they did not witness the suffering that might be seen at this season, when the sleeping rooms are crowded, the want of fuel, clothing and bedding most felt, the destitute condition of the children more pitiable, and more general suffering prevailing, and they feel called upon to make this explanation, as many of these houses have been recently visited by those long accustomed to such duties, and who represent them in a much worse condition than they are reported by the committee.]

Mr. Spencer from the select committee appointed by the Senate, under a resolution passed February 7, 1856, "to visit, after the adjournment of the Legislature, all charitable institutions supported or assisted by the State, and all city and county poor and work houses and jails," and "to examine into the condition of the said establishments, their receipts and expenditures, their methods of instruction, and the government, treatment, and management of the inmates, the conduct of the trustees, directors, and other officers of the same, and all other matters whatever pertaining to their usefulness and good government,"

## REPORTS:

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, they have, for five months, with some intermissions, been engaged in the investigations required by the resolution of the Senate. They have diligently examined into the existing condition of the poor houses, work houses, hospitals, jails, orphan and lunatic asylums, and other charitable and reformatory institutions, supported or assisted by the State; and have committed to writing the evidence









but it may be proper to say that the severity and inhumanity of their treatment were probably owing to the apprehensions and ignorance of the keepers, rather than to any intentional harshness or any unkindness of disposition.

In some poor houses, the committee found lunatics, both male and female, in cells, in a state of nudity. The cells were intolerably, offensive, littered with the long accumulated filth of the occupants, and with straw reduced to chaff by long use as bedding, portions of which, mingled with the filth, adhered to the persons of the inmates and formed the only covering they had.

A great evil of the poor houses is idleness. Its effects are most visible in the winter season, when the houses are crowded, when there is little out door work to be done, and when the inmates are in the most vigorous state to do full work. In all the large counties, at least, work houses should be established, either in connection with the poor houses or as distinct establishments; and suitable legal power should be given to the proper officers to consign able bodied paupers to the work house instead of the poor house proper. Such work houses would tend to diminish pauperism; at all events, to diminish the burthen of it. Under suitable regulations, and with little public aid, the committee are satisfied that work houses, if generally established, would become most useful and economical auxiliaries in the support of paupers, and in restoring them to positions of independence and respectability. (Note C.)

A still more efficient and economical auxiliary in supporting the poor, and in the prevention of absolute pauperism, consists, in the opinion of the committee, in the proper and systematic distribution of *out door* relief. Worthy indigent persons should, if possible, be kept from the degradation of the poor house, by reasonable supplies of provisions, bedding, and other absolute necessities, at their own homes. Half the sum requisite for their maintenance in the poor house would often save them from destitution, and enable them to work in their households and their vicinity, sufficiently to earn the remainder of their support during



age and infirmities. In one county, they met with a soldier who had served under Washington in the wars of the revolution, still of sound mind, and in good health; but who was until lately ignorant that he was entitled to a pension that would suffice to make the residue of his life comfortable outside of a poor house. He is now about to obtain it, as he doubtless deserves it. Poor houses, if properly conducted, might be what they were originally designed to be, comfortable asylums for worthy indigence. To suffer them to become unsuitable refuges for the virtuous poor, and mainly places of confinement for the degraded, is to pervert their main purpose; and the present management of them is such that decent poverty is virtually excluded until the last extremity of pauperism is reached, when the necessity of supporting mere existence compels it reluctantly to seek the scanty comforts of a poor house rather than to suffer the horrors of starvation outside.

The most important point in the whole subject confided to the committee, is that which concerns the care and education of the children of paupers. There are at least thirteen hundred of these now inmates of the various poor houses, exclusive of those in New-York and Kings county; enough, in these nurseries, if not properly cared for, to fill some day all the houses of refuge and prisons in the State. As receptacles for adult paupers, the committee do not hesitate to record their deliberate opinion that the great mass of the poor houses which they have inspected, are most disgraceful memorials of the public charity. Common domestic animals are usually more humanely provided for than the paupers in some of these institutions; where the misfortune of poverty is visited with greater deprivations of comfortable food, lodging, clothing, warmth and ventilation than constitute the usual penalty of crime. The evidence taken by the committee exhibits such a record of filth, nakedness, licentiousness, general bad morals, and disregard of religion and the most common religious observances, as well as of gross neglect of the most ordinary comforts and decencies of life, as if published in detail would disgrace the State and shock humanity. The committee hesitates



tation for vice and degradation, so low has it fallen from its original purpose.

If adequate provisions cannot be made in the various existing orphan asylums, and such as may be hereafter founded, for the support and education of these unfortunate children of poverty, as a consideration for increased benefactions from the State or from the counties, then the committee most earnestly recommend the establishment of special institutions for the purpose of maintaining and educating them by themselves, apart from the contaminations which now surround and vitiate them. It would, in the end, prove a most useful and economical public charity, and one which the present state of the almshouses seems to demand very urgently, if the welfare of succeeding generations is worthy of the care of the present one. (Note E.)

Attempts have been made, in some of the counties, to establish separate asylums for *insane* paupers. As a saving of expense to the county in the maintenance of these appears to be a principal object, it is obvious to the committee, considering all the circumstances requisite to be observed, that such efforts must terminate either in sacrificing the lunatic or the purpose of economy sought to be achieved. A lunatic asylum for every county, properly constructed, on suitable grounds, and with due regard to warmth, ventilation, bathing, and all the peculiar necessities of the insane, including suitable medical and other attendance, must necessarily involve not only an original outlay, but a constant annual expenditure, far exceeding, in comparative amount, that which would be incurred for the support and care of the same number of inmates in four or five larger institutions properly distributed throughout the State. So many different asylums could not employ, without extravagance, the necessary medical aid and experience; and they could not be so constructed and arranged, without great expense, as to allow of a proper and essential classification of the patients whether for health, improvement, or cure. They would doubtless serve to ameliorate somewhat the condition of those who are now unfortunately confined to the ordinary





great interest in human suffering whenever it is brought to their notice, never visit them, and are entirely uninformed, that in a county house almost at their own doors, may be found the lunatic suffering for years in a dark and suffocating cell, in summer, and almost freezing in the winter,—where a score of children are poorly fed, poorly clothed, and quite untaught,—where the poor idiot is half starved and beaten with rods because he is too dull to do his master's bidding,—where the aged mother is lying in perhaps her last sickness, unattended by a physician, and with no one to minister to her wants,—where the lunatic, and that lunatic too, a *woman*, is made to feel the lash in the hands of a brutal under-keeper—yet these are all to be found—*they all exist in our State*. And the committee are quite convinced that to this apparent indifference on the part of the citizens, may be attributed in a great degree, the miserable state to which these houses have fallen; and they would urge upon the benevolent in all parts of the State to look into their condition, and thus assist to make them comfortable abodes for the indigent and the unfortunate.

## II. ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

It is agreeable to turn from the consideration of the poor houses and their mismanagement, to the examination of the Orphan Asylums to which the benefactions of the State are contributed. The committee visited them all. Whether it be that the principal charge of these is confided to females, or whatever be the cause, it is certain that with less comparative expenditure of the public moneys an incomparably greater amount of comfort, cleanliness, kind treatment, health, and good education is secured to the inmates, than happens to be the lot of the paupers in our poor houses.

To a cordial expression of praise respecting the general management and good condition of the Orphan Asylums, the committee most cheerfully add a recommendation of them to the liberal support of the State government; and especially if additional benefactions can be made the means of relieving the poor



## III. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

For statistical and other details respecting the lunatic asylums endowed or assisted by the State, the committee refer to the appendix to this report. They are as well and efficiently managed as is possible with the means and conveniences at the command of the superintendents and managers, and in conformity to the existing provisions of law. A particular examination of these has forced the committee to a conclusion which seems to have been generally adopted by the superintendents and managers of such asylums, both in this country and abroad; that the common practice of transferring insane *convicts*, or convicts assumed to be so, from the prisons to the lunatic asylums is impolitic, injurious and unjust. Lunacy has no necessary association with crime; nor should lunatics be enforced to an association with criminals. It is an association every way detrimental to the lunatic, and no way beneficial to the criminal. While lunacy may be wisely deemed a sufficient cause for absolving a convict from punishment, it is not a sufficient one for letting him loose on the community at large, and much less upon that afflicted portion of it, for whose protection and care asylums are founded and maintained. A decent respect for their infirmity demands that they should not be legally associated with those outcasts of society, who, in the possession of their faculties, have degraded themselves by crime.

The original act establishing the State Lunatic Asylum made no provision for *insane convicts*; and experience shows that it was wisely framed in that particular. Of fifty convicts discharged from incarceration for crime, and transferred to the State Lunatic asylum, fourteen eloped soon after the transfer. Only one or two of these were really insane. The others feigned insanity. They were mostly burglars or robbers, who preferred the chances of escape from an ill-protected asylum, to the certainty of detention in a well guarded prison; and who therefore simulated insanity as the shortest way to impunity and freedom.



ent looseness in that respect, produces great evil. If it be proper, as it has always been customary, to require that no person shall be deprived of the control of his person or property without an inquisition by a jury, on due legal proof; as to his capacity to control himself and his affairs; or if it be proper that a person indicted for a crime, who offers a plea of insanity for his defence, should have the question of his sanity tried by a jury; it certainly seems to be much more important, that *after a due conviction* on the verdict of a jury, under the instructions of a court, it should not lie in the mere discretion of the medical and other officers of a prison, to subvert the course of criminal justice, and to dismiss a convict from the rigid constraints of a prison to the comparative ease of an asylum, and the consequent facility of an escape to renew his offences. Whenever the question of insanity arises in respect to crime and its penalties, it should be judged according to the usual forms of the law; and more strictly so *after* a conviction than *before* it. A conviction is the legal stamp of guilt, after all the evidence of both parties is heard: an indictment is merely the formal suggestion of it, after hearing the evidence of the accuser only. The opinion of the medical officer of the prison, (especially if he be an expert in insanity,) respecting the sanity of a convict, might suffice for some emergency, or for a temporary purpose, but it should not suffice to discharge him from punishment, nor be tantamount to an overruling of the judgments of courts and juries and the sentence of the law. An allegation of insanity, pending imprisonment, should be tested as formally, and by the same judicial modes as a plea of insanity pending a trial. The same reasons apply to both circumstances, and with more force after a conviction. Medical advisers are important in their place; but it is not their particular vocation to be the substitutes for courts and juries, or to have a substantial appellate power, enabling them as the statutes now do, to overrule in the most informal and summary way, both courts and juries, as well as to exercise a kind of executive power by virtually remitting or modifying the punishment of crimes.

The committee do not by any means intend to intimate that the discretion of the officers of the prisons in this State, in regard to insane convicts, has been abused or misdirected. They state the case upon general principles. The insanity of convicts, like the insanity of other men, should be ascertained by the usual legal modes. The inquisition of a jury may not be absolutely the surest way of reaching the truth; but it is the usual way, conformable to the common law, and to the feelings and customs of the country. If such an inquisition be properly required by law to test a plea of insanity interposed to an indictment before a conviction, it seems to be more requisite after a conviction when the effect of it may be to discharge the convict from a penalty to which a jury on suitable evidence, had adjudged him to be legally amenable, and to which the court had given its sanction by pronouncing a sentence according to the degree of the offence.

The whole number of convicts who become really insane is not so great as to demand extensive accommodation for their especial use; and those who simulate insanity deserve as little accommodation as consists with security. A small appropriation for a building to be erected on the capacious grounds enclosed within the outer wall of the Auburn prison, would enable the State to make a fair experiment of a separate establishment for insane convicts; an experiment which is demanded by humane considerations towards lunatics not under conviction for crime, as well as for the protection of the community against those who are.

The grounds of the Auburn prison have been suggested by the committee as a site, because of the centrality and healthfulness of the position, the magnitude of the area now safely inclosed (about four acres) and the economy with which the proposed experiment may be made. Should the Legislature see fit to found such an asylum, it should be placed under the general charge of the Inspectors of Prisons. But there should also be a board of visitors, having the same general powers and duties as the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, and to be appointed in the same manner. A majority of them should be of the vicinage to facilitate the performance of their duties.

The asylum being a part of the hospital department of the prison, the physician of the prison should be its ordinary physician and superintendent. But he should be at liberty to consult with the superintendents of such lunatic asylums as are within the control of the State authority, and it would be made their duty, by law, to give him their advice whenever required.

The discipline of such an asylum should not, of course, be the ordinary discipline of prisons; but provision should be made for the employment of its inmates in such modes of labor as may conduce to their support, with due regard to their health, and to their physical and mental improvement. Their insanity having been duly ascertained by the inquisition of a jury before their removal from the prison proper, they should be legally presumed to be insane, and retained in the asylum, until another inquisition shall establish their sanity, and they should then be recommitted to prison to pay the prescribed penalty for their crimes. The prison physician should therefore be required in all cases, whether of feigned insanity or of presumed restoration to reason, to apply to the proper tribunal for an inquisition to establish the fact, and the verdict of the jury should determine the question of confinement whether in the prison or in the asylum.

#### IV. ASYLUMS FOR IDIOTS, DEAF-MUTES AND THE BLIND.

##### STATE IDIOT ASYLUM.

The asylum for idiots was established, and commenced receiving pupils in 1851. It was first opened and placed under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the State, a few miles north of the city of Albany, where it continued till August, 1855. The success of the undertaking being established, larger accommodations were required, and it was determined to erect suitable buildings in a more favorable location.

The citizens of Syracuse having offered to contribute a sum nearly sufficient, to purchase suitable grounds near that city, eighteen acres of productive land were bought for the site of the





ness of existence as a moral and intellectual being; and it was truly gratifying to find that these unfortunate ones are susceptible of a high degree of improvement. This however can only be accomplished by a skillful, enthusiastic, patient superintendent; assisted by teachers possessing similar qualifications, and it was noticed by the committee that those chosen for this difficult task, were all females, whose gentleness and patience commended them to his choice. The condition of most of those received here can hardly be known except to those who have visited the asylum. Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of a neighboring state to visit this institution, said of them: many are pitiable objects, often unable to walk or speak, uttering the peculiar moan of the idiot, frequently malicious, violent, destructive and filthy in their habits; it would seem that they were beyond the reach of human aid—monuments of God's anger—but this is not the view the superintendent and the teachers take of them. Past experience has convinced them, that these beclouded intellects into which the first ray of reason has not yet shone may be enlightened, that these brutal natures may yet offer from humble and loving hearts their petitions for pardon, and their orisons of praise to our COMMON FATHER.

The State of New-York was the first to erect a State Idiot Asylum, and has now the satisfaction of having successfully demonstrated that those usually called idiots may be so trained and instructed as to render them useful to themselves and fitted at least to learn some of the ordinary trades, or to engage in agriculture, and her citizens as they pass her great western thoroughfares may now point to this elevated building, as evidence of the wisdom of the undertaking, and completing the circle of our State's charities, now embracing every class whose infirmities call for public aid.

The committee visited and examined the institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the asylum for the blind, and refer to the appendix for particulars respecting their condition and progress.

## V. HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND INFIRMARIES.

With respect to these institutions the committee refer for particulars to the account given of them in the appendix. They are under good management, and deserve the commendation of the committee, as well as continued encouragement and benefactions.

## VI. HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The State of New-York claims to have been first in the United States in establishing houses of reformation for juvenile delinquents.

The New-York house of refuge is now in the extent of its operations, the greatest reform school in the world. Established in 1824, it has served as a model to the various houses since established elsewhere. In 1848 the State purchased a small farm near Rochester, and erected a house of refuge, and placed it under the care of a board of managers.

These houses of refuge are under similar regulations; the institution in New-York receiving both boys and girls from all parts of the State, the one in Rochester receiving boys only, both being schools of reformation—receiving such children only, as are committed by judges or police magistrates, and retaining the control of them until they are of age. Strictly parental in their government, the managers take the place of the parent who has forfeited his natural claim to guardianship, and educate and discipline the child for the period the parent would discharge the same duty; and they receive them in full confidence that though stained with crime, the stains may be washed away, and past deficiencies be remedied by instruction and discipline. Here the State provides a home for the neglected erring child, and in many cases a more comfortable and happy home than they have ever known before; where they are properly provided for—receive instruction in the ordinary branches of a common school education; are trained to habits of industry, and have instilled into their minds those principles of moral and religious truth, which will fit them for a life of virtue, happiness and usefulness. After remaining in the





In the three penitentiaries of this State there are 1212 inmates, as stated in table C annexed to this report, showing that the whole number in penitentiaries, jails, houses of refuge and work houses, is 3863.

The committee cannot close their remarks on the jails of our State, without alluding to one other point in connection with this subject. Observation has led us to the conclusion that one at least of the objects of imprisonment of those guilty of crimes and misdemeanors is lost sight of. The community at large, officers of justice, jailors and keepers of penitentiaries, seem to think that violators of good and wholesome laws, should not only suffer the penalty attached to the violated laws, but the association of wrong doing and criminality with the criminals, leads many to feel that the wrong doer has by his wickedness cast himself beyond the reach of human sympathy. Hence he is too often treated as an outcast, and is not only incarcerated within the walls of a prison, but when there, often treated inhumanely.

The facts stated above show most conclusively that in a very large majority of our jails, prisoners cannot be confined long, without serious injury to their health; cold, damp, many of the cells below the surface of the surrounding grounds; with no means of ventilation, the inmates breath the same foul atmosphere day after day, and are supplied, too, often, with coarse and insufficient food, straw for a bed, no employment to help them pass their dreary hours, the old and hardened criminal associated with the juvenile offender instructing him in all the tricks and devices of the most depraved. What wonder is it that he comes out of prison, not only a more hardened villain, but mad with all the world! He may feel he has done wrong in the commission of the crime for which he was imprisoned, but he still feels he is a human being and entitled to humane treatment. Instead of receiving this, his bodily sufferings have been such as to make him look upon every man he meets as his enemy, and he goes forth to commit further depredations upon society.

We believe that offenders against our laws, should be subject to the penalty of the violated laws.



There are various associations in the State, and particularly in the cities and larger towns, for charity, reform and education, which not receiving aid from the State, do not fall within the terms of the resolution of the Senate under which the committee have pursued their investigations. Many of them, however, have been visited by the committee for purposes of information and of comparison with other institutions of a kindred character which were the legitimate subjects of visitation. They are generally supported by private endowments and contributions, with occasional aid, perhaps, from the local authorities. Homes for the friendless, and industrial and other schools are of this class; charities devoted to the maintenance or training of vagrant and destitute children, to the care and protection of young females out of employment or in reduced circumstances, as well as of aged or decrepid women. They deserve to be favorably regarded when the Legislature is considering any general and economical plan of charity or reform. Those, more particularly, which have for their object the support and training of destitute children, and their salvation from the evils of vagrancy, idle habits, and vicious examples, are worthy of attention and encouragement. The management of such charitable enterprises happens fortunately to be confided mainly to benevolent women, whose thrift, economy of expenditure, skill in management, and tenderness of feeling, enables them to produce greater results with less means than is the usual fortune of the other sex. The public bounty bestowed on such institutions, under such management, goes farther and is more certain of producing a suitable return, than the usual application of it. It gives the committee great pleasure to commend such charities to approval and support, as no insignificant part of the great scheme of benevolence and reformation which it is the duty of every good government to maintain.

The general result of the examinations made by the committee, is a conviction of the necessity of providing by law:

1st. For a more efficient and constant supervision of all the charitable and reformatory institutions which participate in the





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# APPENDIX.

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## I. POOR HOUSES.

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### ALBANY CITY AND COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

This establishment located at the city of Albany, embraces four buildings constructed of brick, two stories in height above the basements, one in size 40 x 70 feet and two others 32 x 90 feet, connected with a farm of 216 acres, yielding an annual revenue estimated at \$6,000.00. The basements of one building are used for domestic purposes, the others are unoccupied. In the poor house *proper* are 10 rooms, warmed by furnaces and stoves, but with very little ventilation. This building was erected 34 years ago. From six to forty paupers are placed in a single room.

The number of inmates was 319, 120 males and 299 females. Of these three-fourths are foreign born, and eighty are under six years of age. The sexes are kept separate, only meeting at their meals, which are eaten in the same mess-room.

The average number of inmates is 350, and the keeper reports that the number is declining, and states as causes of such decline, a reduction in the amount of emigration, and the improved system adopted by the Commissioners of Emigration in forwarding emigrants to their destinations. They are supported at an average weekly cost of ninety cents, exclusive of the products of the farm. As is common, the paupers who are able are employed on the farm and about the house. Once during the past year the supervisors have visited and inspected the house, in a body. It is supplied with Bibles, and the city missionary preaches once or twice each Sabbath. A teacher is employed in the house during the whole year, who teaches the common English branches to an average number of about fifty children. On arriving at proper age they are bound out to various trades and employments, by the overseer of the poor of the city. The common council of Albany,

impose rules and regulations for the government of the house, and under their direction supplies are furnished. The fare of the paupers is plain and wholesome. To attend the paupers, a physician is employed at an annual salary of \$800. He is assisted by two resident medical students, who are boarded for their services. The physician visits once each day and the students twice. For bathing, two bath-rooms are furnished in the insane asylum and two in the fever hospital. During the past year, have occurred in the house thirty-two births and seventy-one deaths. The keeper thinks twenty-five of these births were illegitimate offspring. During the same time the inmates have suffered from small pox, typhoid fever and dysentery. They have a good pest or fever house, constructed of brick twenty-four by one hundred feet, and two stories high above the basements. It is heated by furnaces, and is quite well ventilated by numerous openings into a hollow wall. It embraces four wards, with capacity for one hundred beds. There are now in hospital thirty-two sick; only two cases of fever, the residue chronic cases.

Of the inmates seventy-three are lunatics, thirty-two males and forty-one females; seventy are paupers, the remaining three cases pay from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per week. There is provided an insane asylum in connection with the alms house, built of brick, forty by ninety feet, two stories in height, containing thirty-eight rooms above and eight in the basement, with convenient halls and yards. Thirty-nine lunatics have been admitted during the past year. They are under the care of the house physician, who is required to devote to them particular attention, and four attendants, two male and two female. Two are confined in cells or small rooms, which is the only kind of restraint used. When out of the building they are confined in commodious yards. Seven during the year have been dismissed as cured, and two improved. It is judged that two-thirds of the whole number of insane may be safely pronounced improved. One lunatic escaped on the 5th of January last and froze to death. Frequent application has been made for admission to the State institution, and refused.

Four of the paupers are idiots, three males and one female, two are under sixteen years of age. There is one deaf and dumb, fourteen years old, and three blind.

No corporal punishment is administered in the house.

One-half, at least, of the paupers are reduced to their present position by reason of intemperate habits.

#### ALLEGANY COUNTY HOUSE.

This house is located two miles from Angelica. It is of good size, two stories in height, and built mainly of stone; connected with it is a farm of 180 acres, yielding a revenue of \$1,000. The basements are not occupied by the paupers. There are seventeen rooms or wards warmed by stoves, but without ventilation. The number of inmates is seventy, the sexes being about equally divided. Of these two-thirds are of foreign birth, and eight under sixteen years of age. The sexes are separate at night. They are under two keepers, both male. The average number of inmates is fifty-seven, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.03, exclusive of the products of the farm. The paupers are employed on the farm and about the house. The supervisors have once during the past year visited the house. There is no religious instruction furnished, nor is the house supplied with Bibles. The children attend the district school. The superintendents furnish to the paupers a plain and wholesome fare. A physician is employed at a salary of \$80, who visits the house once each week, and oftener when called. No provision is made for bathing. During the year there have been five births and eight deaths. Of the inmates four are lunatics, two males and two females; all are paupers. One, a female, is constantly confined in a cell. The insane are generally confined in this way, sometimes by the ball and chain. None within the last year are reported improved or cured. They have no attendance of any kind. Their cells are of the most filthy and loathsome description. They sleep only on straw, and make their evacuations in their rooms, which are seldom if ever cleaned. They are treated barbarously. The lunatics frequently escape; one last spring, of whom no trace was



The weekly cost of the inmates is \$1.08 each, aside from the products of the farm, estimated to be worth \$800 annually. One-third of the inmates come here consequent upon habits of inebriation.

Twenty-one of the paupers are lunatics; eight males and thirteen females, not one of whom has been cured or improved during the year, nor do they receive any special attention as insane, more than the other paupers. All are locked in cells at night, only one constantly in confinement, no other restraints are employed. The most of the insane are mild and inoffensive, some of them verging upon idiocy.

To the twenty-one lunatics out of the thirty-seven in the house, eleven are to be set down as idiots, three males and eight females, several of whom are promising subjects for Dr. Wilbur of the State Idiotic Asylum.

The buildings are insufficient to meet the varied wants of such a family, but have the appearance of being well kept.

#### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY HOUSE,

Is built of wood, thirty-six by thirty-eight feet long. Connected is a farm of 200 acres, yielding a revenue of \$1,000. There are no basements. There are nine rooms or wards warmed by stoves and without ventilation. The number of inmates is thirty, one-half males. Twenty-three are of native and seven of foreign birth. Four are under sixteen years of age. There is a complete separation of the sexes; they are under the care of a single keeper. The average number of inmates is thirty-five, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.40 each. The paupers are employed on the farm and in domestic avocations. The house has not been inspected by the supervisors during the year. The house is partially supplied with Bibles, and there is a church near, where the paupers attend if they choose. The children attend the district school. The superintendents furnish supplies and regulate the government of the house, and prescribe the system of diet. The fare is plain and wholesome. A physician is employed by the year at a salary of \$65, who attends when called.

During the year have occurred three births and two deaths. No contagious disease has prevailed. Of the inmates three are lunatics, all males, and all paupers. For the accommodation of the insane are two small houses: one an old and dilapidated one, very cold in the winter from its loose construction and much decay, and at all times particularly offensive from the accumulation of filth; the other is a new structure, though an inferior one, and illy planned. This, for some reason, is very little used. In these cells the insane sleep on straw, with very little clothing, the straw becoming filled with filth before being changed. Two are confined in these cells. The insane are attended by a male pauper. None during the year are improved or cured; they receive only the same medical attendance as the remaining paupers. No application has been made for admission to the State asylum. In the house is one idiot and one blind person. Intemperance is the cause of one-half of pauperism here. The house is a poor one, and the poor, especially the insane, are illy cared for.

#### CAYUGA COUNTY HOUSE,

Is located about three miles from the city of Auburn. The structure is a long wooden building of two stories, quite ancient and dilapidated, being for the most part occupied as a farm house prior to its purchase by the county, and conversion to its present uses. There is a farm attached of ninety acres all in a state of cultivation. The house contains about thirty rooms, wards and cells, almost all of which are small, confined, and destitute of all means of ventilation. The building is warmed by stoves. The number of inmates was seventy; forty males, thirty females; fifteen of them are under sixteen years of age. They are bound as apprentices by the superintendents of the poor on reaching this age, or as soon as suitable opportunities present. About one hundred is the average number of inmates, and three-fourths of these are of foreign birth. During the day the sexes mingle promiscuously, but at night there is an attempt at separation. The males who are able labor on the farm. Their fare is plain and wholesome, furnished by the superintendent at a weekly cost



of seventy cents each. For four months during the past year a school has been kept in the house for the instruction of children, and others disposed to attend. Of religious instruction there is none save occasional preaching during the summer months. The house is supplied with Bibles. Six deaths have occurred since last December, at which time the present keeper took charge of the house. There was but a single birth. A physician is employed by the year and visits the house once a week and oftener if called. Connected with the house are no facilities for bathing and the appearance of the paupers would indicate an entire ignorance of the bath and its uses.

Nine lunatics were found here; five males, four females; all paupers. Three of them have been at the State Lunatic Asylum, and returned to the county. They are attended by the keeper of the house but receive no special attention. Those disposed to violence are often placed in small dark cells, but as we are informed, only for a single day or night. As a means of restraint the ball and chain is frequently used. In the winter they are often placed in cells, without means of warmth, and their limbs frequently become frozen. It is *rumored*, that some even have died from this exposure. They receive no medical attendance unless physically ill, when the house physician prescribes. Three have been admitted since last December. The construction of the house allows of no classification, and except where furious, the insane mingle with the other paupers. Nine have been improved or cured since entering the house. Three of the paupers are idiots; all females.

During the year no contagious disease has visited the house. As a precautionary measure a small but neat "pest house" has been erected a short distance from the main buildings. This is not yet finished and furnished, otherwise it might well be used to relieve the main building of some of its too crowded inmates.

From its age and original faulty construction, the main structure is now utterly unfit for the purpose for which it is used. At all seasons of the year it is impossible properly to ventilate the rooms and to a person in health the sensation produced on

entering them is nauseous and sickening. The ill and the maimed, the filthy and the diseased are crowded in the same rooms, and in many cases lie on the floor together, wrapped in wretched blankets, more like beasts than human beings. As many as ten is the usual number so placed together in one room.

The basement is low—this part of the building is quite open and so illy supplied with stoves as to be seldom sufficiently warm in winter. Some rooms or cells are never warmed, and in these, when the building is crowded, the paupers are made to sleep without other covering than their wearing apparel. During last winter a number of emigrants, sick with ship fever, were sent to the house. These men, women and children were placed in these basement cells, in size about eight by ten feet, fourteen in each cell, with no stoves or other means of warmth, with no covering for their protection at night and nothing but some straw litter to keep them from the damp floor. At this time the mercury was twenty degrees below zero. Of course numbers were frozen. The house is a disgrace to the county, and in no way fit for the reception of paupers.

#### CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY HOUSE,

Is an old and dilapidated building of wood and brick, erected in 1832, in size thirty-two by ninety-six, with a wing, twenty-four by sixty feet, aside from these is a small building for the insane; attached is a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, yielding a revenue of \$2,000. There are no basements. The rooms are warmed by stoves, but are without means of ventilation. The number of inmates was fifty-six; forty males, sixteen females. Of these forty-six are native born, ten foreign, and seven under sixteen years of age. The sexes are separated only at night; they are under two keepers, male and female. In one room as many as thirty-two persons were placed.

The average number of inmates is one hundred and thirty, supported at a weekly cost of forty-four cents. The paupers are employed on the farm and about the house. The house has not been visited during the year by the supervisors. It is supplied

with Bibles; though no provision is made for religious instruction, they often have service on the Sabbath. A common school is taught in the house during six or eight months of the year. The fare of the paupers is plain and wholesome, and supplied by the keeper. For medical attendance a physician is called when needed and paid per visit. During the year there have occurred six births and seventeen deaths. They have no pest house.

Of the inmates twelve are lunatics; six males, six females; all are paupers, and six of them have been treated at the State asylum. They have no particular medical attendance. A small wooden building, size twenty-six by forty feet, has recently been erected for their accommodation, though hardly fitted for its designed purpose. The cells are small, illy ventilated and constructed of rough hemlock boards and plank, in which the lunatics are confined with no bedding but straw, and an insufficient supply of clothing. The building is so open that it is impossible properly to warm it in winter. Four are confined in cells. They are also sometimes restrained by the "mittens." The construction of the house is such as to allow classification; the power of discharge is exercised by the superintendents. Application has been made during the year, for admission to the Utica asylum in six cases, and as often refused. The lunatics sometimes escape and are never again heard from. Ten of the paupers are idiotic, all males. There is one blind. Two-thirds are brought here through intemperance.

#### CHEMUNG COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is located at Horseheads. The main building is sixty by forty feet with an out building, forty by twenty feet, furnishing eleven rooms and five cells, with no means of ventilation and no provision for bathing, it is heated by stoves. Connected with the house is a farm of 180 acres, yielding an annual revenue of about \$1,000. The number of paupers were fifty-two, one-half males and one-half females, thirty-five of whom were foreign, and seventeen native born, embracing thirteen children under sixteen years of



ther stated that the board of supervisors for the last few years had discontinued their visits to the house. These buildings have twenty-nine apartments appropriated to the use of the paupers, but with no special provision for ventilation, and in which from one to twenty are placed. Nor is there any provision for bathing. It is warmed by stoves. Connected with the house is a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, yielding an annual revenue of \$800. The number of inmates was eighty; thirty-five male and forty-five female; seventy-three native and seven foreign born, including twenty-five children. The paupers commingle freely throughout the day, but at night the males and females are placed in separate departments. All are under the care of one keeper and his wife, assisted by the paupers.

The superintendent of the poor purchases the supplies for the house, and imposes rules regulating the diet of the inmates. The food furnished is plain, substantial fare. The weekly cost of the support of the paupers is fifty-six cents each. Religious services are held once in two weeks. The house is but partially supplied with Bibles. A school has been taught in the house six months the past year. A physician is employed, who charges for his services by the visit. There have been nine births during the year, (six of them illegitimate,) and ten deaths. The average number of the inmates is about ninety. Of the inmates, eight are lunatics, three males and five females, and all paupers. Three have been received during the past year. The lunatics have no special attendants, and receive no special medical attention. One has recovered, and four are kept constantly confined in *dark filthy* cells. The modes of restraining adopted are the straight jacket, handcuff, and confinement in cells. The house does not admit of the classification of the insane. The "fool house," as it was called, was disgusting in the extreme. Will not some humane member of the board of supervisors espouse and plead the cause of the poor lunatics? Seven of the paupers are idiots, and two of them are under twenty years of age.

Three-fourths of the recipients of public charity in this county became so consequent upon habits of inebriation.



pure, as to immediately sicken a healthy person entering them. From the present appearance of the house, improved as the keeper reports it is, the committee find no difficulty in giving credence to the foregoing statements. The water is obtained from springs located at the foot of a slope, which is the focus of drains from the barnyards and privies of the establishment; as a consequence the water is extremely impure and unfit for use. A physician is employed at a salary of \$75 per annum, who attends whenever called. During the year have occurred three births and six deaths. No pestilential disease has raged. No pest house is provided.

Of the inmates six are lunatics, one male, five females, and all paupers. Two have been admitted within the year. They have no medical or other special attendance. Two are confined the whole time in cells, chained to the floor, with straw for a bed. Two others are confined, but only at night. As a mechanical restraint the ball and chain are used. The cells are without ventilation and exceedingly filthy. One lunatic has escaped since March last, and no intelligence has since been received regarding him. The construction of the house is not such as to allow of classification. The superintendent alone exercises the power of discharge. Ten of the inmates are idiots—eight males, two females. But *one* is under twenty years of age. There is *one blind*. As a means of punishment, paupers are shut in dark cells, and a *raichide* is sometimes used.

Intemperance is here reported as the direct cause of one-half the pauperism.

The house is a very poor one, indifferently kept, and a disgrace to the county in which it is located.

#### COLUMBLA COUNTY HOUSE.

This establishment consists of a number of wooden buildings of various sizes and forms, all two stories in height; connected is a farm of 204 acres, yielding a revenue of \$1,400. The basements are occupied as kitchens, &c., &c. In the buildings are eighteen rooms, or wards, occupied by the paupers and warmed by stoves,





## CORTLAND COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is located about two miles from the village of Homer. It is an old two story wooden building, thirty by sixty feet, with a wing, twenty-two by sixty, one and a half story, also an asylum, twenty-two by fifty feet, one story, to which is attached a farm consisting of 118 acres, and yielding a revenue of \$600. The number of rooms appropriated to the use of the paupers is twenty-five, including ten cells for the insane. It is warmed by means of stoves and fire places. The rooms have low ceilings, and no ventilation.

Fifty-two inmates were found in the house which is about the average number, of these twenty-four were males and twenty-eight females, of whom two were foreign and fifty native born, in charge of one keeper and his wife, who has also as is usual the oversight and management of the poor house farm. The sexes are separated at night and also during the day, except as they come in contact in the discharge of duties about the house.

There were nine children under sixteen years of age, all of whom of suitable age attended the district school.

The inmates are distributed through the house in groups, from one to six in a room. A physician is employed by the year, at a salary of \$40, and is required to respond at all times when called upon, and although there are two penstocks discharging pure clear water in the yard, the year round the house is destitute of a bath; an omission under the circumstances that seems singular when viewed as a question of economy or health.

The paupers are supplied by or under the direction of the superintendent of the poor, with plain wholesome food, consisting of meat, vegetables, milk and butter, at an average weekly cost of 65 cents each, the paupers assisting according to their several abilities in the performance of the work upon the farm and about the house. The house is supplied with Bibles, and preaching is enjoyed at 5 P. M. every Sabbath, the services being performed by neighboring clergymen in rotation and without compensation. When the children attain suitable age they are bound out by the superintendent.



The superintendent procures supplies for the house, and prescribes rules and regulations concerning government and system of diet. He also binds out the children and exercises the power of discharging lunatics. A physician is employed by the year, who visits the house when called. There are no arrangements for bathing and no water for the house except what is drawn from the river. They have a well, which is now (August 16,) dry. During the year have occurred seven deaths.

Of the inmates, thirteen are lunatics; three males, ten females, all except one are paupers. For the reception of lunatics is erected another and separate building, in size twenty-five by thirty feet. In this are fourteen cells, close and without means of light or ventilation, except by a small diamond hole in the door. The inmates sleep on straw changed once a week. Two are confined in these cells the whole time and all at night. They have no special medical or other attendance. Sometimes they are restrained by handcuffs. The keeper reports two as improved and three cured during the year; but the committee fails to discover how improvement or cures can be effected with the facilities here offered. Eight of the paupers are idiots; five males, three females. There is one deaf and dumb.

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY HOUSE,

Is constructed of wood, connected is a farm of one hundred and seven acres, yielding an annual revenue of \$1,631.00. The basements are occupied both for cells and lodging rooms. There are twenty-five rooms or wards, warmed by stoves but destitute of ventilation. The number of inmates was two hundred and forty; one hundred males and one hundred and forty females. Of these two-thirds are foreigners, one-third are native born, and sixty-one under sixteen years of age. The sexes are kept separate. They are under a single keeper. On an average about eight paupers are placed in a single room, in the largest thirty to forty. The average number of inmates is two hundred and twenty, supported at a weekly cost of ninety-five cents each. The paupers who are able are employed on the farm and about the house. The



The average number of inmates is 300, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.00 each. The paupers who are able are employed on the farm and about the house. The house has been inspected twice during the past year by the supervisors. It is supplied with Bibles, but no provision is made for religious instruction. For the instruction of the young a teacher is employed the whole year. The school averages forty-five children. On arriving at the age of sixteen years they are bound out by the superintendents of the poor. There are now at the house, below that age, seventy-five children. The superintendents prescribe rules regulating their government and system of diet, and furnish supplies which consist of plain, wholesome food. For medical attendance a physician is employed at a salary of \$400, who visits the house twice each week. A student remains at the house and is in constant attendance. No arrangements are had for bathing. During the year there have occurred in the house thirty-four births and eighty-three deaths. No contagious diseases have prevailed. There is a pest-house connected with the establishment. Of the inmates seventy-one are lunatics, twenty-six males and forty-five females. All but four of these are paupers. Twelve of these lunatics have been treated at the Utica Asylum. Forty have been admitted within the year.

Apart from the main building has been erected one of limestone, sixty by thirty feet, two stories in height, devoted to the insane. Attached are ample yards for their use, and special attendants are provided. In the asylum are seventy-two cells opening on four halls. The structure seems well fitted for its designed purpose. Of the lunatics five only are of native birth. But *one* is constantly confined; the rest spend the day in the halls and yards, and at night are placed in separate cells. As a means of restraint they are often confined in a chair, and sometimes shackles and hand-cuffs are used. Six within the year have been improved and five recovered. They receive only such medical attendance as is provided for the other paupers. They receive their discharge from the superintendents, who are guided by the advice of the physician. This asylum is commodious, cleanly



ance, a physician is employed at a salary of \$50 per annum, who visits the house once each week and oftener when called. For bathing, a shower bath is provided. During the year have occurred three births and six deaths.

During this time the house has not been inspected by the supervisors.

Of the inmates twelve are lunatics, six male and six female, all are paupers. None are confined, and they have no medical or other special attendance. They are placed in cells at night, but are subject to no mechanical restraint. Three have been cured during the last year, and during that time three admitted. The construction of the house is not such as to allow of their classification. The superintendents alone possess the power of discharge. Application has been made to the State asylum for admission of a pauper and refused.

Three paupers are idiots, all females and all over twenty years of age. There are two blind. There is here no resort to corporal punishment. They have no pest house.

Seven-eighths of the papers are reduced to their present condition through intemperance.

This house though an old one and unfit for its present use, is kept extremely well and with great neatness and order. The paupers are cleanly and well dressed, and appear happy and satisfied with their lot. For the facilities furnished, the committee pronounce it one of the best kept houses in the State. Much credit is due the keepers.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY HOUSE,

Is located about two miles from the village of Malone. The building is of wood, poorly constructed, and illy fitted for its present use. It was originally a farm house, and in size 80x24 feet, two stories high.

There is attached a farm of 110 acres, yielding a revenue of \$1,500.

The basements of the building are occupied for domestic purposes only. In the house are eighteen rooms or wards, well





*There is also a girl of twenty years a complete idiot, the offspring of a father and daughter. The unnatural parents were committed to prison, and the child sent to this house.*

The hospital department of the house is wretched, and the nursing and medical attendance inadequate. The *general* appearance of the establishment however is good, and the rooms are particularly neat and clean.

### FULTON COUNTY HOUSE.

This is a wooden building thirty by one hundred feet, two stories high, recently constructed and adjoining an old dwelling house formerly used for this purpose. Connected is a farm of ninety-four acres, yielding a revenue of \$200.

The building furnishing eleven rooms and wards for the use of paupers, is warmed by stoves, but destitute of all means of ventilation. Sometimes ten persons are placed in a single room. The present number of inmates is thirty; twenty males, ten females. Of these, five are foreign born, twenty-five native born. Four are children under sixteen years of age. The sexes are separated only at night. They are under the care of a single keeper and his wife. The usual system of registration is kept. The average number of inmates is fifty. They are supported by contract at an expense to the county of \$1.25 each per week, beside the avails of the farm. *The keeper who has this contract is also one of the superintendents of the poor*, and beside the contract price is allowed such labor as he can obtain from the paupers on the farm. Under this system they receive a diet of potatoes, meal, rice, beef, pork, &c.

The house has been inspected by the supervisors once during the year. It is supplied with Bibles, and occasional preaching is afforded. Children are sent to the common school of the district, in which the house is located. A physician is employed by the year. During the year there has been in the house three births and six deaths. The scarlet fever has prevailed among them.

Of the inmates five are lunatics; all females and all paupers. These are not confined or in any way restrained. In one case



sician is employed by the year. During the past year there have been two births and seventeen deaths. A shower bath and tub is provided for bathing. There is no pest house. Of the inmates twenty are lunatics, seven males and thirteen females. Five of these are received from other counties. Fifteen are paupers. Five lunatics have been admitted during the year. They are under the care of the keeper assisted by two attendants, and receive medical assistance only from the house physician. But a single one is confined and he by a chain in his room. The rest are restrained in separate rooms at night, though mostly at liberty during the day. Two have been cured during the past year, and one-fourth are considered improved. The construction of the house is such as to permit their classification. The power of discharge is exercised only by the superintendent. The lunatic asylum has been erected about ten years. Since its erection the condition of the insane is materially improved. Classification is allowed, ventilation is in a measure, though not sufficiently, introduced, and the rooms are well warmed.

The accommodations are so ample that the superintendents receive and provide for the insane poor of adjoining counties, at a charge to those counties of the actual expense of their support. It is believed by the management, that of the new cases committed here as many are cured as at other asylums. Of the paupers about ten are idiotic, four males and six females. One blind. About one-third of the paupers are reduced to their present condition through intemperance.

#### GREENE COUNTY HOUSE.

The building is of wood, in size equal to two hundred feet in length. Connected is a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, yielding a revenue of \$800 to \$900. In the building are twenty rooms or wards, warmed by stoves, but destitute of ventilation.

The number of inmates was eighty-eight; forty-four males and forty-four females. Of these, forty are foreign and forty-eight native born. Nineteen are under sixteen years of age. The sexes are separated at night. The keeper has no assistants.



## HERKIMER COUNTY HOUSE.

This establishment consists of two stone buildings, thirty by forty-six feet each, two stories in height, and an asylum building including a school house, built of wood, in size sixty-eight by twenty-four feet, and two stories in height, connected is a farm of sixty-five acres, yielding a net revenue, the past year of \$739. The basements are occupied for culinary purposes, except one which is mostly above ground and occupied by old and decrepit persons. In the house are seventeen rooms and twenty cells warmed by stoves, but with no means of ventilation; the ceilings however are quite high. The number of inmates was seventy-six, fifty males and twenty-six females. Of these one half are foreign born and eleven under sixteen years of age. The sexes are entirely separated at night and partially during the day. They are under charge of a keeper who employs three assistants, two males and one female.

The average number of inmates is 130, supported at an average weekly expense of \$1.10 each, including the products of the farm. The paupers are employed on the farm and about the house, according to their ability. An inspector appointed by the board of supervisors, visits the house once a month. It is supplied with Bibles, but no other provision is made for religious instruction. For six or seven months a common school is taught in the house. The keeper is superintendent of the poor and exercises his own discretion in the government of the house and in furnishing of supplies. A physician is employed at an annual salary of from \$200 to \$250, who visits the house three times per week, and oftener if called. During the year four births and seven deaths have occurred in the house. No contagious disease has prevailed.

Of the inmates seventeen are lunatics, twelve males and five females, all are paupers. They have two attendants but no particular medical care. Three or four have been admitted within the year, three are confined in cells and others placed in rooms and allowed to exercise in a yard. During the year one person has recovered. The construction of the house allows a partial classification of the insane.



keeper provides medical attendance as the wants of the paupers demand. No facilities exist for bathing, except in the apartment designed especially for lunatics. During the last year there have been ten births, and thirteen deaths.

Of the inmates, thirty-one are lunatics; thirteen males, eighteen females. Twenty-nine of these are paupers; the remaining two pay \$1.50 and \$2.00 per week respectively. One is from St. Lawrence county and is supported by that county. For the accommodation of lunatics the county has recently erected an asylum in connection with the county house. The building is eighty by twenty-eight feet, two stories besides basements, and these are mostly above ground. There are twenty-one sleeping apartments in the two upper stories opening into large halls or parlors, where the patients remain usually during the day. Basements are occupied for domestic purposes, except four cells or sleeping apartments for the more violent insane. There is in the building a good bath room for the use of patients, and a plentiful supply of water. Patients are received from adjoining counties at a charge of \$2.00 per week. During the past year two have been discharged as cured. All are confined in separate rooms at night. But one is subject to constant confinement. The insane have one attendant, a female, besides assistance from the paupers. The more violent are restrained by confinement and sometimes the straight jacket is used. Ten have been admitted during the past year. *They receive particular medical attendance from the house physician*, who has the general charge of the asylum. Its construction is such as to allow classification of the insane. The superintendent, keeper and physician jointly exercise the power of discharge. No application has been made to the State asylum to receive patients during the last year, the county, with its present accommodations, preferring to assume themselves the care of their poor insane.

Much credit is due Mr. Ely, of Watertown, for his efficiency in securing this valuable and commodious erection for the insane poor of his county. Their improved condition and healthful appearance testify to its beneficial results.





The supervision and management of the alms house is under the care of one keeper, aided by three male and four female assistants. A complete separation of the sexes is preserved at all times.

The food furnished appeared to be of good quality, and in sufficient variety and quantity, consisting of meats, fish, milk, and the various vegetable products of the farm. The average number of inmates during the year is 1,800. The number being much the largest during the cold season. All who are able are required to labor about the house or on the farm. Children upon reaching twelve years of age are bound out by the superintendent.

The establishment has been visited once during the year by the board of supervisors. By the kindness and efforts of benevolent individuals, preaching is enjoyed every Sabbath, both in the almshouse and in the lunatic asylum, also a Sabbath school is maintained. The house is supplied with Bibles. A few cases of yellow fever, small pox and scarlatina have been received and placed securely in the pest house during the year; but these diseases have in no case extended to the resident inmates.

The number of deaths during the year is 342. The number of births 142.

A physician is employed at a salary of \$200 to prescribe for and treat those in the almshouse building. The hospital is in charge of a resident physician, aided by four assistants.

There is also a resident physician in the lunatic asylum.

Of the inmates five aged ones are blind.

The only form of punishment practiced is solitary confinement. It is estimated that two-thirds of all the inmates are reduced to the necessity of receiving public charity consequent upon habits of inebriation. A school is maintained in the nursery department through the year, with an average attendance of two hundred scholars, all under the care and instruction of a single teacher, who, of course can do little more than exercise a supervisory control.

There are a number of other wards in the same building in which the smaller children are gathered and classified according

to their respective ages, and in charge of attendants whose mission it is to minister to the constant and varied wants of these little ones, and it was gratifying to your committee to observe the care and interest that were in various ways manifested in their behalf. In the nursery hospital there were twenty-five cases mostly ophthalmia, under the care of the hospital physician.

The hospital building possesses ample accommodations, judiciously arranged to meet the wants of the inmates of such an establishment. Though sadly deficient in ventilation, this defect is partially atoned for by spacious corridors that surround the building at each story, arranged so as to be closed or opened according to circumstances.

The lunatic asylum is a fine edifice, very conveniently arranged in its construction, and better ventilated than either of the other buildings, and is capable of properly accommodating 150 patients, but containing 205 at the time of the committee's visit. During the year, 145 new cases have been admitted (one eight and one four years of age). Ninety-three patients have been cured and discharged, and sixteen more have been materially improved, which result is the best eulogium that the physician and managers can receive, county asylum though it be.

The building contains ten halls, five appropriated to the use of the males and five for the females. The patients are classified according to the nature and stage of their respective maladies, and are constantly under the watchful eye of attendants of whom there are twenty—ten males and ten females. Of the lunatics, seventy-nine are males, and 126 females.

No mechanical restraints have been imposed upon any of the patients for the last year, during which time it has been under the control of the present physician, and only one is confined in his room. The lunatics freely mingle together in the halls or in the yards provided for them, in which to take air and exercise. The committee were informed that one year previous, under a different administration, from forty to fifty of the inmates were constantly confined to their rooms, and twenty more subjected to mechanical restraints of different kinds, of which number five





A teacher is employed in the house nine or ten months of the year, to instruct the children in the common English branches. The keeper purchases supplies and furnishes the house, himself imposing rules regulating the government and system of diet. The superintendents bind out the children on their arrival at suitable ages. The fare of paupers consists of plain wholesome food. A physician is employed by the year who visits the house whenever called. He is paid a salary of eighty dollars per annum. No facilities exist for bathing. During the past year there have occurred four births and seventeen deaths. The keeper reports that heretofore illicit intercourse between the sexes has to some extent existed.

There is no pest house, but during the past year the paupers have suffered from no pestilential or contagious diseases. Fourteen of the inmates are lunatics, five males and nine females. Of these all are paupers. Five have been admitted within the year. The males are under the general care of the keeper, the females have an especial female attendant. A single one is confined in a cell. This is the only means of restraint in use, except in extreme cases, when resort is had to handcuffs. Three during the year have been considerably improved. The insane receive no particular medical attendance, nor is the house so constructed as to allow a proper classification of the patients. The power of discharge is exercised alone by the superintendents. Four of those, now inmates of this house, have spent some time at the State Asylum, and have been discharged as cases of hopeless lunacy.

Three of the paupers are idiots, two males and one female, one under ten years. There is one deaf and dumb and two blind. Lunatics sometimes escape but have always been recovered. The keeper reports three-quarters of the paupers as brought here by intemperate habits.

The house has been constructed six years, and is much better than an average of the buildings used for this purpose. The rooms are built around and open upon ranges or galleries, passing round an open court or hall, which aids materially in the ventilation of the building.

## MADISON COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Consists of three stone buildings, each two stories in height, the first used for sane and healthy paupers, one hundred and fifteen by forty feet, the second is used as an hospital, thirty-eight by thirty-two feet, the third as a lunatic asylum, thirty-eight by thirty-two. In the poor house are nineteen, in the hospital eleven, in the asylum seventeen. Attached is a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, thirty acres wood land, yielding an annual revenue estimated at \$1,500.00. The basements are used for domestic purposes. The buildings are warmed by stoves and about *one-third of the rooms are ventilated*. The number of inmates was one hundred and eight, seventy-two males and thirty-six females, of these three-fourths are of foreign birth. Among the paupers are thirty children. The sexes are separated at night, but mingle during the day, they are cared for by the keeper and his wife. Those in a single room range from one to thirty-five. The average number of inmates is one hundred and thirty, supported at a weekly cost of fifty-six cents each, exclusive of the products of the farm. The males so far as able labor on the farm and the women in domestic avocations. The house has been inspected by the supervisors once during the year. It is supplied with Bibles, but no religious instruction is furnished. A teacher is hired and school taught during the whole year; the average number of scholars is seventeen. The superintendents of the poor furnish the house with supplies and impose rules for government and regulate the system of diet. They bind out children on their arrival at proper ages and exercise the power to discharge lunatics. The present keeper is a superintendent. The fare of the paupers consists of beef, pork, bread, &c., plain wholesome food. A physician is employed by the year at a salary of \$100, who visits the house whenever called. There are no arrangements for bathing, but usually a plentiful supply of water furnished. During the year one birth and five deaths have occurred. Of the inmates fourteen are lunatics, five males and nine females, all but one are paupers. Three have been admitted

within the year. They are under the care of a single attendant, and receive no medical attendance. Nine are confined in cells, and three of these are so violent that the attendants are unable to keep them clothed, they are frequently tied or chained to the floor. During the past year *none* have been either improved or cured. The construction of the house allows classification to a fair extent.

Seven of the paupers are idiots, four males and three females, four of these are under fifteen years of age.

The house can be kept comfortably warmed in winter. Intemperance brings to this house three-fourths of its inmates. This establishment in the ampleness of its accommodations and in the cleanly and orderly manner in which it is kept, ranks among the best poor houses in the State.

#### MONROE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

These buildings located near Rochester are of large size, four stories in height, and three in number; two are of brick, one of wood, connected with a farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres yielding an annual revenue of \$3,500. There are two basements, occupied for cells for the insane, and for sitting and sleeping rooms. The buildings have no ventilation and are heated principally by stoves. The number of inmates was two hundred and eighty, the sexes being equally divided; of these but forty are native born. Seventy-five are children under sixteen years of age. There is a complete separation of the sexes. They are under one keeper who employs but a single assistant, who in turn is also assisted by the able paupers. On an average seven or eight paupers are placed in one room, though sometimes as many as one hundred are placed in a single apartment. The average number of inmates is three hundred and sixty, supported at a weekly cost of sixty-eight cents. The males who are able are employed on the farm and the women in domestic affairs. The house has been visited once during the year by the supervisors, and the superintendents of poor visit the house each week. The house is supplied with Bibles and there is preaching each Sabbath conducted by the students of Rochester University. Sabbath school





**MONTGOMERY COUNTY POOR HOUSE,**

Is an old dilapidated two-story structure, in a rectangular form, 90 x 30 feet, on a side enclosing an open space, in the centre of which a fountain of water in ample quantity is constantly playing, and the idea of a bath is foreign to the establishment. The house is attempted to be warmed by stoves, but cannot be made comfortable in cold weather. Connected with the house is a farm of 150 acres, yielding an annual revenue of \$1,000. For two years preceding the present the paupers were supported by contract, the contractor receiving the use of the house and farm, and 62 cents for permanent and 65 cents for transient paupers per week, and all moneys receivable from the Commissioners of Emigration, and it was stated, as a little singular, as well as a fact that the contractor was much more successful in realizing money for supporting emigrant poor than the superintendents of the county have been. The present keeper has been in charge but a few months; he represented that the house was in an exceedingly filthy condition when he entered upon the duties of his office, and that he had already used some forty bushels of lime in whitewashing, and otherwise, in order to make the house what it then was.

The house affords sixteen rooms and twelve cells for the use of paupers. The present number of inmates is seventy-six, and as many as eighteen are sometimes placed in one room. Of the whole number three-fourths are males and one-fourth females. Of these three-fourths are foreign and one-fourth native born, including eleven children. The keeper is assisted by his wife and the paupers in working the farm and providing for the family.

The sexes are not separated by day and not entirely at night. There is no provision for religious instruction, nor is the house supplied with Bibles. A school is taught six months in the year for the children. The house has been inspected twice during the year by the board of supervisors. The fare of the paupers consists of good, plain, wholesome food. The supplies are purchased by the superintendent, or by his orders. He also, jointly with a committee, of the board of supervisors, prescribes rules regu-



during the summer. A teacher is employed most of the time to instruct the children, who also exercises a general and constant supervision and control over them, as to cleanliness, behavior, &c. The superintendents of the poor, through the keeper, procures the supplies, prescribes rules regulating the diet, binds out the children, and exercises the power of discharging lunatics. The fare of the paupers consists of plain, wholesome food. A physician is employed to visit the house three times a week, at a salary of \$250. Another physician is also employed, who gives special attention to lunatics. During the last year there have been five births and thirteen deaths.

The measles has prevailed among the children, three or four of whom died. This establishment is one of the few that has a pest house. Of the inmates nineteen are lunatics—six male and thirteen female—and all but three are paupers; of those three one is a man worth from \$6,000 to \$7,000, placed here by his friends because they were denied admission into the State Asylum; another, a lady worth still more, placed here by her friends, and a third, a girl, placed here by her father. Thirty lunatics have been admitted during the year. They are under the care of a young physician, assisted by a female attendant. *None* are confined unless at night, and only one restrained (a negro) by shackles to keep him from running away; he is constantly employed on the farm, and is an efficient hand, and seemed happy. During the year five have been *cured* and discharged, and two much improved. It will be observed that in this house, as in all others where any proper attention is bestowed upon the insane, happy results follow. Four of the inmates are idiots, all males, two boys 12, and two 16 years of age; two are blind.

The house is well kept, and by the results proves, that as a question of economy merely, it is less expensive to maintain a good poor house than it is a poor one. The only form of punishment employed is the shower bath. The keeper says, “I *know* intemperance brings one-third of the inmates here, and I should think more than two-thirds.”

## ONEIDA COUNTY HOUSE,

Is located near the village of Rome. The building has been occupied as a poor house since 1829. Connected is a farm of 115 acres, of which about seventy are under cultivation. The house is heated by a furnace.

The present number of inmates is 150—males and females being about equally divided. The average number for the past year is 222. Thirty-seven deaths have occurred. At least three-fourths of all received are foreigners. During all seasons the able-bodied men among the paupers are employed upon the farm. The sexes are kept separate. A physician is employed by the year to attend the sick, and frequently visits the house. It is supplied with Bibles, and the inmates have the benefit of religious instruction. For the children an instructor is employed by the year. There is on the ground a pest-house, located about 100 rods from the main building. No contagious disease has visited the house during the present year.

The inmates sleep in dormitories, the largest room accommodates forty-four persons.

There are here four blind, two male and two female, and three idiots. Thirty-one of the inmates are lunatics, twenty males and eleven females. For their accommodation has been erected an asylum building, in which the sexes are separately confined with separate yards attached. A large share of these lunatics have heretofore been inmates of the State Institution, and returned as incurable. The keeper reports that one of these cases, a colored woman, has recovered her reason and been discharged from the house. They are confined in rooms, and restrained by chains when boisterous. The son of the keeper has charge of the insane, assisted by a female who is herself occasionally deranged.

The house is inspected each year by a committee appointed from the board of supervisors of the county.

Exclusive of farm products the cost of support of paupers has been for the last year about \$1.00 per capita.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is located on Onondaga Hill, some four miles from Syracuse. It is an establishment quite extensive, being made up of additions from time to time as the exigencies of the case have demanded. The main building is constructed of stone, three stories high. Connected with the house is a farm of thirty-four acres, the revenues of which were not ascertained, the keeper being absent from home. The house is warmed by furnaces and stoves. The rooms are not ventilated and some of them poorly lighted, nor was there any provision for bathing. The air in many of the apartments was oppressive, imparting that peculiar odor, that is experienced in a close, *vitiating* atmosphere, not peculiar perhaps to poor houses, but not unfrequently found there, nor, could it be specially commended for its cleanliness.

The number of inmates was one hundred and fifty, seventy-five males and seventy-five females, one hundred and fifteen of whom were foreign and thirty-five native born, including sixty children. The sexes are kept separate; in small rooms two persons are placed, in larger ones four, six, twelve and even twenty. The house is in charge of two keepers, both males, who are assisted by the paupers both in the house and upon the farm.

The superintendent of the poor purchases supplies for the house, prescribes rules regulating the diet and government of the paupers, binds out the children and dismisses lunatics when discharged. The average number of inmates is two hundred, the weekly cost of their support was not obtained on account of the absence of the keeper. A school is kept for instructing the children. The house is supplied with Bibles and religious services are held once in two weeks.

This house is visited once annually by the supervisors and by the superintendent of the poor every week. The food furnished was plain but appeared wholesome and good.

A physician is employed by the year, who visits the house every day. During the year there had been four births and eight deaths, from January to June. The number of lunatics was sixteen, eight males and eight females and all paupers.









mostly for domestic purposes. It is warmed by stoves. The number of inmates was forty; twenty males and twenty females, of whom sixteen were foreign and twenty-four native born, including eight children. Twenty-six rooms are appropriated to the use of the paupers in which as many as eight are sometimes placed in a single room. This house is under the care of a keeper, aided by an assistant. The keeper is also superintendent of the poor, who purchases supplies for the house, prescribes rules regulating the diet, which are submitted to and have received the sanction of the county court. During the past year he has bound out sixteen children, leaving only one of suitable age to be bound out in the house. The paupers labor in the house and on the farm to the extent of their ability. The average number supported is fifty-nine, at a weekly cost of \$1.15 each. The house is supplied with Bibles, and religious services are maintained every Sabbath. The children of suitable age are sent to the district school. The supervisors have visited the house once this year.

A physician is employed by the year at a salary of \$100. There have been five births and three deaths the past year. Of the inmates seven are lunatics; two male and five female, and all paupers. Two have been received, and one recovered and has been discharged. Three of the lunatics are confined in a hall opening into a yard; one is restrained by wearing mittens and one muffs. They are looked after by a pauper attendant, but receive no special medical attention. There are two idiots, both females; and one deaf and dumb.

Four-fifths of the whole number come to want consequent upon habits of inebriation.

#### OSWEGO COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is located in the town of Mexico. It is an old structure, the main building, twenty-five by sixty feet, of wood, two stories high, with a brick addition twenty-five by twenty feet, with a farm of sixty acres attached; yielding an annual net revenue of \$300. The basement of the building is used for domestic purposes. There



There are no baths provided.

Eight of the inmates are lunatics—five males and three females, and all paupers; three have been admitted during the year, two have recovered, one improved and one escaped. They have no special attendants nor special medical attention.

Of the above number, two are *constantly* confined in cells, and one restrained by a straight jacket—hand-cuffs are sometimes employed.

There is no yard or retreat provided for the insane, and although the keeper thought the house admitted of their classification, your committee can hardly comprehend how such a result could be attained.

Lunatics are discharged by the superintendent only, or by his directions. No lunatics have been sent to the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, nor has any application been made for their reception during the year.

Four of the inmates are idiots, three males and one female, all over twenty years of age. The house is heated by stoves, and can be made comfortable at all seasons. It has no ventilation, and the ceilings of the apartments are low. Seven-eighths brought to this house come consequent upon habits of inebriation.

This house is wholly inadequate, in any just sense, to meet, in proper measure, the varied wants and necessities of so large a family. Here are gathered the aged and the young, the sick, halt and lame, the vicious, perhaps, and the unfortunate, the *idiot*, the LUNATIC, seventy-five in all, as an average, to be accommodated in nine apartments, and all to be cared for by one man and his pauper assistants. From these nine rooms take the dining hall, the sick room, the two rooms in which lunatics are constantly confined, and five remain for occupancy by the remainder of the inmates of both sexes. Whether this is to remain as the gauge and standard of the philanthropy and christian civilization of the citizens of Oswego county is a question for them to answer. When the facts are fully understood by them your committee cannot, for a moment, doubt what their answer will be.

## OTSEGO COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is located near Cooperstown, and consists of several buildings of stone, one 24 x 60 feet, one 24 x 90 feet, &c., furnishing twenty-four cells or rooms for the insane, and fifteen for the other paupers. The insane departments are ventilated, the others are not, but without any provision for bathing. The farm connected consists of 153 acres, and yields an annual revenue of \$1,400. The number of inmates was eighty-six, forty-four males and forty-two females, of whom seventy-nine were native and seven foreign born, including sixteen children. The insane each occupy a small cell, the residue are placed from one to twelve in a single room. The sexes are partially separated by day, completely at night, and are all under the care of one keeper and his wife, who have charge of the family and the farm, assisted by the paupers. The keeper also purchases the supplies for the house. The superintendent provides and imposes rules regulating the diet, binds out the children when suitable places are found, and discharges the lunatics when cured. The house is supplied with Bibles, and religious services are held every Sabbath. The children are sent to the district school. A physician is employed, who attends when called upon, and receives one dollar for each visit. One birth the last year (illegitimate) and fifteen deaths. The average number supported in this house is ninety, fifty-four of whom have been brought here directly, and twenty-nine indirectly, from habits of inebriation.

Fifteen of the inmates are lunatics, five males and ten females and all paupers; three have been received during the past year.

Four of the lunatics have been much improved; they have their liberty during the day, but are locked up at night. The only form of restraint is by locking in cells. The majority of the insane have been in this house from five to sixteen years. The construction of the house admits of the classification of the insane. They have no special attendants, and receive no special medical attention. Five of the inmates are idiots, two males, and three females. The generally clean appearance of the house, and the

order manifested everywhere, speak well for the sagacity of the superintendents in selecting a keeper.

#### PUTNAM COUNTY HOUSE,

Is a wooden building of two stories, in size eighty by thirty feet, connected is a farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres, yielding a revenue of about \$600. The basements of the house are unoccupied. There are fourteen rooms or wards, occupied by the paupers and warmed by stoves and not at all ventilated. In some rooms are placed twenty persons, less in the smaller.

The number of inmates was thirty-seven, \*eighteen males and \*seventeen females, of these, three are foreign and thirty-four native born, thirteen are under sixteen years of age. The sexes are kept separate, they are under a single keeper who has charge of the house. The average number of inmates is fifty-two, supported at a weekly cost of forty-three cents each, all who are able work on the farm or about the house. The house has been visited by the supervisors, once during the past year. It is supplied with Bibles and there are occasional religious services on the Sabbath. For the instruction of the young a school is taught in the house during the whole year. The superintendents of the poor regulate the government of the house, furnish supplies, bind out the children and exercise the power of discharging lunatics. The fare of the paupers is the common one of meat, bread and vegetables. A physician is called when his services are needed. There are no facilities for bathing. Seven deaths have occurred during the year, no contagious disease has prevailed. This establishment has a pest house.

Of the inmates three are lunatics, one male and two females, all are paupers. They receive no special medical or other attendance. One has been chained in his cell for about three years, he is comparatively a young man and must prove a confirmed lunatic unless there be a speedy change in his treatment, he lies on dirty straw in a miserable dungeon, and his condition is worse than that of many beasts. The others are confined in cells. None

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\*So in the original.



nor are the children sent to the district school although one is located near this house.

#### RENSSELAER COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

Is situated a short distance south-easterly from the city of Troy, and consists of a building 50 feet by 200, built of brick, two stories high. A farm of 152 acres is connected with the house, upon which the male paupers are employed, so far as they are able, and which yields a revenue of \$2,000 a year.

The house affords twenty-one large and fifteen small rooms for the use of paupers, which are heated by stoves, but entirely destitute of any means for ventilation. There is a small bathing establishment which, from appearance, seemed to have gone into disrepute. One hundred and thirty-three inmates were found in the house, sixty-seven males and sixty-six females, seven-eighths of whom are foreign and one-eighth native born, including fifty children under sixteen years of age.

The paupers in this county are let by contract. The contractor, Justin E. Gregory, who is also county superintendent, enjoys the free use of the county buildings and farm, and in addition thereto receives one dollar a week for each inmate, whether old or young, together with such services as they may be able to render on the farm or in the house.

Mr. Maxon, the present keeper, placed there by the contractor, and who entered upon his duties within the present year, stated to your committee that when he took charge of the establishment he found three lunatic women in cells, who, he was informed, had been confined six months without having been let out. He further stated that, during the cold season, while thus confined, lying upon straw as their only bed, saturated with fluids, the litter of straw froze upon their limbs, and was removed only by thawing it off. As a result of this inhuman neglect two of them had been rendered cripples for life. He described the cells in which they were confined as being in a loathsome condition, and furnishing abundant evidence of the multiplied discomforts to which the unhappy inmates must, from the nature of the case,

have been subjected. These cells are four and a half feet wide, seven feet deep and seven feet high, without ventilation, with a small hole cut in the top of the door to admit air and light,—to this should be added a poor quality and a small quantity of food. Mr. Maxon stated further, that when he entered upon the discharge of his duties he found a large quantity of provisions unfit for use, such that he refused to feed it to the paupers; and that, accordingly, he threw away three or four loads of spoiled meat and fish—the same in kind as the paupers had been fed upon for seven months previous. He further stated, that during this period the house was kept by a son of the contractor, who supplied the house with provisions, and that during his own time of service provisions had been sent to him for the use of the paupers, so utterly unfit and unwholesome that he had felt obliged to refuse them, and has sent them back.

A pauper by the name of Denis was called upon by Mr. Maxon the present keeper, who was instructed to answer such questions as might be propounded by the committee. Who in reply to questions put by the committee, stated: That the paupers had suffered very much from cold during the winter, owing to a deficiency in the supply of fuel, and for lack of clothing. They had suffered also for want of a sufficient supply of food and complained that it had not only been scanty in amount but unwholesome in quality, consisting of dry coarse brown bread and beef shanks, boiled and cold. The truth of which the committee could not doubt, if the fare then used, was an improvement upon what it had been before. For the bread and the meat exhibited to the committee as the fare of the paupers, answered Denis' description so accurately that the committee, if they had not been informed to the contrary, would have supposed the paupers were being kept on the old bill of fare. It is only just to add that potatoes are said to be added to the present fare twice a day. In further confirmation of the above statements your committee saw at the Marshall Infirmary, a man who was brought from this poor house last winter, concerning whom the physician of the infirmary said, that on his reception "he was so reduced for want



of food that it was some time before he was able to move about." The man himself stated that he could not eat the food at the poor house it was so offensive. The committee received information from other sources, all tending to establish the facts above set forth, in relation to the diet of the paupers and in relation to the treatment of them.

It is *claimed* that there is a complete separation of the sexes—from twenty to twenty-five are sometimes placed in a room or ward. The average number of inmates is 190.

A school is maintained during the year, and is under the direction of the board of education. Religious services are performed every Sabbath, and a Sabbath school is maintained, and the house is supplied with Bibles. The children, upon reaching a suitable age, are bound out by the superintendent. A physician is employed by the year. From April to 1st September there had been eight deaths. The small pox prevailed during the last winter, and the measles were prevailing at the time of the committee's visit. There is a pest house on the premises, but is unfit to be used, and is therefore unoccupied.

The keeper stated that the house was visited every month by a committee from the board of supervisors, and that the diet of the paupers consisted of salt beef, vegetables, soup, milk, coffee, and tea. Among the inmates there were thirty lunatics—four male and twenty-six females, and all paupers. Application had been made at the State institution for admission, which was refused for want of room, and three who were then at Utica were required to be taken away. One lunatic had escaped from the house, and no attempts had been made to secure her or bring her back. Three cures were thought to have occurred during the last five months, and were discharged, and during the same time fifteen new cases had been received. They receive no special medical attention, but are waited upon by pauper attendants. No restraints employed except confinement in cells, and only one in confinement, and this one being in one of the cells already described, your committee could gain but little information how



tures, as you approach it is entirely in harmony with its name. The basement is occupied for domestic purposes, and by two cells for the insane. The farm in connection with it, consists of 100 acres, and yields an annual revenue of \$3,000. Seventeen rooms are appropriated to the use of the paupers, and sometimes from sixteen to eighteen are kept and lodged in a room twenty feet square, without any facilities for ventilation. It is heated by stoves. Fifty-five inmates are found in it—twenty-five males and thirty females, three-fourths of whom were foreign and one-fourth native born. The sexes are placed in separate departments at night, but require watching to preserve the separation. The house is under the care of one keeper and his wife, assisted by the paupers, and supported at a weekly cost of \$1.00 for each pauper.

The superintendent of the poor purchases the supplies for the house, and provides and prescribes rules for the regulation of the diet, binds out the children and discharges the lunatics when dismissed from the house. The average number of inmates is eighty. The house is supplied with Bibles—no other means for religious instruction is enjoyed. A school has been taught for eight months the last year. The board of supervisors have visited the house once within the year.

A physician is employed to answer all calls, at a salary of \$100 a year. There have been three births, (illegitimate,) and seven deaths. Of the inmates five are lunatics, one male, and four females, and all paupers, none of whom have been improved or cured. Two of them are constantly confined in cells, one of them in a building remote in the field, to whom food was said to be carried three times a day. These lunatics have no special attendants, and receive no particular medical attention. One lunatic has been sent to the Bloomingdale lunatic asylum. The modes practised to restrain is to lock up in cells, and apply ball and chain. One pauper an idiot. Seven-eighths of the inmates are reduced to their present position, consequent upon habits of inebriation.

The whole aspect of the house indicated negligence on the part of all whose business and whose duty it is to make it a comfortable asylum for the indigent and the unfortunate; instead of which it is a cheerless, comfortless abode, and fallen far below what the county of Richmond should supply and support.

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY HOUSE.

The buildings of this establishment are of wood, one thirty-six by forty feet, one twenty-four by sixteen feet, and the other thirty six feet square. Connected is a farm of forty-seven acres, yielding an annual revenue of \$700.

The basements of the building are not occupied. There are for the occupation of paupers twenty-three rooms or wards, warmed by stoves, but not all ventilated. The number of inmates was seventy, thirty-five males, thirty-five females. Of these four-fifths were foreign born, and thirty under sixteen years of age. The sexes are kept separate; they are under the care of a single keeper. Generally from one to three are placed in a single room. The average number of inmates is one hundred, supported at a weekly expense of seventy-five cents each; all who are able work upon the farm or about the house. During the year the supervisors have inspected the house once; they impose rules for the government of the house and regulation of the system of diet. The supplies are purchased by the keeper as needed, and the fare is plain and wholesome. The house is supplied with Bibles, but no provision is made for religious instruction. A teacher is employed in the house to instruct the children during the entire year. A physician is employed who visits the house once each week and oftener if called. There are no arrangements for bathing. During the last year ten deaths have occurred. There is no pest house.

Of the inmates six are lunatics, two males and four females; three are paupers, the others pay for their support. But one has been admitted during the year. They have no more attendance than other paupers. Two are confined in cells and one is restrained in a straight jacket. None during the past year have

been cured or improved. Eight of the inmates are idiots, five males, three females. There is one deaf and dumb.

Five-sixths of the paupers are reduced to their present condition through intemperance.

This house is in good order and condition throughout; the paupers are well cared for and well fed and kept. The rooms, too, are clean and comfortable.

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is located near Canton, and consists of wooden edifices, two stories joined together, each twenty-two by thirty feet on the ground. The farm consists of one hundred and thirty acres, yielding an annual revenue of \$1,000. The basements are occupied by paupers. It has no ventilation and no provision for bathing. Twenty rooms are appropriated to the use of the inmates, in which rooms from one to seven are placed. One hundred and twenty paupers were found in the house, forty males and eighty females, of whom sixty were foreign and sixty native born, including forty children. The sexes are not kept separate either by day or night. They are in charge of one keeper who assisted by his wife and aided by the paupers, work the farm and provide for the wants of the family. The supplies for the house are furnished by *contract*. The supervisors have visited the house once during the year. The average number supported in the house is one hundred and fifty, at an average cost of eighty-three cents each per week. The house is not supplied with Bibles, but a Sabbath school is maintained, and a day school during the whole time at a cost of \$1.00 per week. A physician is employed who will do the business at the smallest price, the present incumbent receives a salary of \$90 per year. During the year there have been ten births and twelve deaths. There is one blind, one deaf and dumb, and twelve lunatics, five males and seven females and all paupers. They have no special attendants nor receive any special medical attention. None have been cured or improved the past year. Some are confined in cells constantly. The



persons. Of 137 paupers sixty-three were brought here through intemperate habits.

This house is an old one and badly dilapidated. The rooms are low, sadly out of repair; and the air in the sleeping rooms is most foul and noisome. It is very well attended, however, by the present keeper, and is kept in as good order as possible. Corporal punishment is administered to *men, women and children*.

#### SCHENECTADY COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is built of brick, fifty by thirty feet, and two stories in height. Connected is a farm of 116 acres yielding an annual income of \$1,200. The basements are not occupied by paupers. In the house are twenty-eight rooms, warmed by stoves but not at all ventilated. These rooms are small and the ceilings not more than seven and a half feet high. Never more than four paupers are placed in one room. The number of inmates was fifty-six, thirty-one males, and twenty-five females. Of these one-half are foreign born, and twenty under sixteen years of age. The sexes are kept separate. There is but one keeper. The average number of inmates is seventy-five, supported at a weekly cost of eighty-four cents each. Able paupers are employed on the farm and about the house. During the year the supervisors have inspected the house once. It is supplied with Bibles, and on the Sabbath religious services are held. From eight to nine months of the year a school is taught in the house. The superintendents of the poor regulate the government of the house and its system of diet, furnish the supplies and discharge the insane. A physician to attend the paupers is employed by the year. There are no arrangements for bathing. During the year have occurred one birth and three deaths. No contagious disease has prevailed. For such an event a pest-house is provided.

Of the inmates three are lunatics, one male and two females, all are paupers. Two are confined in cells, which is the only means of restraint in use. None are reported improved or cured. They receive no different attendance, medical or other, from the





Of the inmates two were lunatics, both females and paupers. None have been admitted during the year, nor any improved or cured. They are occasionally restrained by placing them in cells in the *basement*. They receive no special medical attention. The county is supporting six lunatics in the State Asylum.

Ten of the inmates are idiots, eight males and two females. Full two-thirds of all who receive support in this house are brought there consequent upon habits of inebriation.

The general appearance of the establishment indicated a disposition on the part of the keeper to discharge his duty, impaired a little, perhaps, by an effort to show, on a comparison with his predecessor, that he was supporting the paupers at a cheaper rate than he. Seventy-five cents per week was given as the cost of their support.

#### SCHUYLER COUNTY.

This county having been recently organized, has not as yet built a county poor house. The method adopted and practiced is for each town to support its own poor within its own limits, and to send such cases as are charitable to the county to the poor houses of the several counties from which the several towns were originally taken.

#### SENECA COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is located about four miles from the village of Waterloo, and is a three-story stone building, ninety by sixty feet, connected with which is a farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres. The basements are occupied for domestic purposes. It is warmed by furnaces and partially ventilated, but no provision exists for bathing. Twenty-four rooms are appropriated to the use of paupers. Forty-four inmates were found in the house, twenty-one males and twenty-three females of whom nineteen were foreign and twenty-five native born, including six children. Four of the paupers are chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration. The sexes are kept separate. There is one keeper who, with his wife aided by the paupers, takes care of the family and farm. The keeper purchases needful supplies for the house under the



ment of the farm, purchases supplies for the house, regulates the diet, and sometimes exercises the right to discharge lunatics. The paupers assist to labor in the house and on the farm, and are supported at a weekly cost of \$1.01 each, and seem to be well fed on good, plain, wholesome food, and in sufficient quantity. The children are not instructed, either in or out of the house, but when suitable places are found are bound out, irrespective of their age. There is no religious instruction in the house, and it is but partially supplied with Bibles.

The paupers receive the attention of a physician twice a week and oftener if necessary, who for his services receives a salary of \$100 a year. There have been five births during the year, (three illegitimate) and four deaths. The board of supervisors visit this house once a year. The average number receiving support is seventy-five.

Of the inmates \*thirty-seven are lunatics; \*fifteen males and \*twenty females, all paupers. Four have been received during the year, of these two have recovered and been discharged. They receive no special medical attention. Four of the number are kept constantly in cells which are dark and unpleasant, and without any special attendants. The only method of restraining the insane is by locking them in cells. The house does not admit of the classification of the insane. There is one idiot, a male.

Mostly all who require and receive support at this house are rendered dependent upon public charity, consequent upon habits of inebriation. The accommodations here are more ample than are often found, and the cells of the insane are ventilated by an escape passage for bad air, in each cell. The paupers seemed contented and well cared for.

#### SULLIVAN COUNTY HOUSE.

Is a wooden building fifty feet square, and two stories in height. Attached is a farm of 100 acres, yielding a revenue of about \$400.

The basements of the building are not occupied. Seven rooms or wards are occupied by the paupers, which are warmed by

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\*So in the original.



straw for beds, no bedding. *Whipping* is resorted to in the house, in the case of children, *adults* and *even idiots*. The son of the former keeper was seen to use the lash upon an idiot boy who failed to make a fire in a manner to suit the young man.

The present keeper is a better man, and does all he can in such a place and with such facilities.

#### TIOGA COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is located near Owego, and is constructed of stone, thirty-six by seventy-five feet, affording fifteen rooms for the accommodation of paupers, but is without ventilation and without baths. It is heated by stoves, in connection with it is a farm of sixty-two and a half acres, yielding a revenue of \$600.

The number of inmates was sixty-one, thirty males and thirty-one females, fifteen foreign and forty-six native born and thirteen of these are children under sixteen years of age. The average number is about seventy-five, under the care of one keeper and his wife, who provide for the wants of the family and work the farm, assisted by the paupers, so far as they are able to work. There is no attempt to separate the sexes during the day and no special pains taken to separate them at night. The paupers are supported upon the products of the farm and purchases made by the keeper, to whom is committed also the adoption of rules regulating their diet. The food seemed of good quality and sufficient in amount. The power of discharging lunatics is also sometimes exercised by the keeper. The house is supplied with Bibles; no religious instruction is imparted, nor are the children taught either in or out of the house. When suitable places can be found the children are bound out by the superintendent. Provision is made for calling a physician, who charges for his services by the visit. During the year there have been six births and four deaths.

The supervisors have not visited the house the past year.

Of the inmates six are lunatics, and all females and all paupers, none of whom have been improved or cured, and receive no special attention medically or otherwise. The apartments devoted to the use of the insane were found in very bad condition. One



The board of supervisors visit this house regularly once a year. Of the inmates seven are lunatics, two males and five females, are all paupers. One has been admitted during the year. None have been cured or improved. They are confined in cells, without any special attendants or medical attention. One is placed in shackles to prevent his injuring his associates. The house does not admit of a classification of the insane. The right to discharge them is exercised by the keeper. Two of the paupers are idiots, one male and one female.

The house was visited in the absence of the keeper; and was found in bad repair, the walls crumbling and falling in most of the apartments, but seemed to be kept in as good order as could reasonably be expected in so dilapidated a structure.

#### ULSTER COUNTY HOUSE,

Is constructed of wood, twenty-two by one hundred and twenty feet, two stories in height, connected with a farm of one hundred and forty acres, yielding an annual revenue of \$500. The basements are only occupied for domestic purposes. In the house are eight rooms or wards, warmed by stoves, but not at all ventilated. In the largest of these rooms forty-five paupers are placed in the winter, and twenty in the summer. This room is mostly filled with invalids, is in size about twenty by thirty feet, with low ceilings, the air confined and altogether most unhealthy. The number of inmates was one hundred and twenty—seventy males and fifty females; of these forty are foreign and eighty native born; forty-five are under 16 years of age. The sexes are kept separate. They are under the care of a single keeper, by whom is kept the usual system of registration. The average number of inmates is one hundred and seventy-five, supported at an average weekly cost of \$1.25, aside from the products of the farm. As far as able the paupers labor on the farm and about the house. No authorities have inspected or visited the house during the year. It is supplied with Bibles, and preaching is enjoyed on Sundays. For six months of the year a school is taught in the house. The superintendents of the poor furnish rules to govern





rules regulating the diet, binds out the children on arriving at a suitable age, and exercises the power of discharging lunatics when they are dismissed from the house.

The house is annually visited by the board of supervisors, and is supplied with Bibles, but enjoys no other means of religious instruction. The children either attend the district school, or are taught in the house. A physician is employed, who visits the house once a week, at a salary of \$75 a year.

There have been two births and eight deaths, two are blind, occasioned by disease, one twelve years old. Of the inmates three are lunatics, two males and one female, and all are paupers; three have been admitted during the year. They have no special attendant, or special medical attention. One has improved during the year. Confinement in cells is the only form of restraint practiced. There is one idiot, a boy fourteen years old.

Two-thirds of the inmates come to receive public charity consequent upon habits of inebriation.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Is located in the town of Argyle, and is constructed of brick, two stories, 100 x 30 feet on the ground; connected with which is a farm of 170 acres, yielding an annual revenue of \$1,500. The location of this house is well suited to promote its designs, and the general appearance of the house, farm and fixtures, indicate system, order and thrift. The house has no special provision for ventilation; yet the keeper gave evidence that he understood and appreciated the difference between pure and foul air. Neither is there any provision for bathing. It is heated by stoves. Thirty-one rooms are appropriated to the use of the paupers, in which from one to ten are placed in a room. The number of inmates was 112, fifty males and sixty-two females. Of these fifty-six were foreign and fifty-six native born, including forty children, about twenty of whom have been placed out on trial with farmers and others, preliminary to binding them out. The separation of the sexes in this house is complete, day and night, except that they meet in the dining hall while eating.



of the paupers—sixty of whom we found in the house; forty males and twenty females; of these, forty were foreign and twenty native born, including fifteen children. From four to five are usually placed in a room, but when crowded from fifteen to sixteen. At night there is a complete separation of the sexes, which is preserved but partially during the day. The establishment is in charge of one keeper and his wife, who are assisted by the paupers according to their ability to labor. The average number supported in this house is sixty-seven, at a weekly expense of \$1.55 each. The fare furnished is good, plain, substantial food, and in sufficient quantity. Religious services are maintained in the house every Sabbath. It is also supplied with Bibles and a school taught in the house the whole time. The superintendent of the poor exercises the power to discharge lunatics. The supplies for the house are purchased by the keeper, who also prescribes rules regulating the diet of the inmates. The board of supervisors visit the house once a year. The superintendents of the poor visit it once a month. A physician is employed, who visits the house whenever called, charging fifty cents a visit, and ten cents additional for each patient. There have been ten deaths during the year.

Of the inmates seven are lunatics; five males and two females, all paupers; two have been received during the year. There have been recoveries but none during the present year. The lunatics have no special attendants, or special medical attention. The mode of restraining them is by confinement in cells.

Four of the paupers are idiots; two males and two females, all of whom are fit subjects for the State Idiot Asylum. There is one blind. No corporal punishment is employed.

Eight-tenths of all who are received into this house are brought here consequent upon habits of inebriation. This house seems to be well kept; order, cleanliness, and contentment were everywhere apparent. But the buildings are insufficient to properly answer the necessary wants of so large a family.



have been cured and two improved, three have escaped and not been found. There is an asylum provided for these unfortunates, apart from all other inmates. A good yard is attached for each sex. Their apartments allow of their classification.

In the room used for the paupers as a hospital, there is a large number of sick and sickly, it is very much crowded, the ceilings are very low and there is no ventilation, as a consequence the air is most impure. A stream is running within a few rods of the house, but there is no bathing by the paupers.

Eleven of the inmates are idiots, five males and six females. There are two deaf and dumb and three blind. Intemperance reduced three-fourths of the inmates to their present condition.

#### WYOMING COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

Consists of an old wooden farm house, with wings 28 x 20, 60 x 24, 18 x 30 feet. Connected with the house is a farm of ninety-seven acres, yielding an annual revenue of \$300.

There are twenty-two rooms, with low ceilings, without ventilation and without any accommodations for bathing. From two to seven are usually placed in a room. Sixty-five inmates were found in this house, twenty-six males and thirty-nine females; of these, fifteen were foreign and fifty native born, including eleven children. The sexes are separated during the night. They are in charge of one keeper, assisted by his wife and the paupers, in the management of the family and the farm.

The superintendent of the poor purchases the supplies for the house, prescribes rules regulating the diet, binds out the children of suitable age, and exercises the power of discharging lunatics when they are dismissed. A physician is employed by the year at a salary of \$100. There have been two deaths since last December. The house is not supplied with Bibles. Religious instruction is imparted every Sabbath. A school has been taught two months. The food is plain, good, substantial fare. The supervisors have visited the house once the present year. The average number supported is seventy-three, at a weekly cost of



rate at night, but not during the day. The house is in charge of one keeper and his wife, who have the management of both house and farm, assisted by the paupers. The superintendent of the poor purchases the needful supplies for the house, provides and imposes rules regulating the diet, and binds out the children when places can be procured, and discharges lunatics when cured.

The average number supported is eighty-six, at a weekly cost of \$1.40 each. The house is supplied with Bibles, and preaching is enjoyed once in four weeks. The children have been taught eight months in the house, and were at the time attending the district school.

The supervisors have visited the house twice during the last year. A physician is employed to visit the house twice a week. There has been one birth and four deaths during the year. Five of the inmates are *lunatics*—two males and three females, none of whom have ever been sent to the State Lunatic Asylum. They have no special attendants, nor do they receive any special medical attention, and none have been cured or improved. One is kept constantly in a cell.

The modes of restraining are by the “use of irons” and locking in cells, *where one lunatic was frozen*. It is stated as a common occurrence that water is frozen all night in the lodging rooms in the main building. The number of idiots is seven—three males and four females, and four who are blind. During the winter usually about twenty emigrants are provided for here, and two-thirds of the whole number who receive aid here are forced to seek and receive it consequent upon habits of inebriation.

The poor house building is quite unsuited and insufficient, *humanely* to meet the wants of the poor.

## II. ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

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### ALBANY ORPHAN ASYLUM, ALBANY.

This asylum was established and incorporated in 1830, and has since been supported by private donations, by interest on a small vested fund, by appropriations from the State, and sums received for support of alms-house children. The present number of inmates is one hundred; they are received between the ages of three and twelve years, and disposed of by indenture at such ages as good opportunities present. While in the asylum the children are instructed in those English branches taught in common schools. The school is not inspected by school officers, neither do they share in the Common School Fund. The children enjoy the privileges of a Sabbath school, and occasionally other religious teaching. The institution can accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates. The house is very well built and commodious, and surrounded by fine gardens and yards.

### AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, NEW-YORK.

This institution, located in the city of New-York, was established twenty-two years since. Its general design is to shelter temporarily houseless wanderers, both old and young, and furnish them situations where they can readily support themselves, and relieve society of a burthen. The present number of inmates is seventy, but the average is one hundred and ten.

Of the children, boys are received in the house between the ages of two and ten years, girls at all ages, and infants of both sexes. While inmates of the House all of suitable age are instructed in the common branches of an English education, and whenever a suitable home offers, they are dismissed and placed



in families, some by indenture, but the greatest proportion by adoption. No difficulty is experienced in finding homes for healthy children. The managers generally trace the after progress of the children, and in most cases witness their success. Nine-tenths of these are of foreign birth, and a large majority Catholics, committed by them to the house. Connected with the institution is a ragged school, with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty children, five days in the week. Their dinners are furnished them, and they provided with places where they may earn their sustenance.

Last year three hundred and seventy children were placed in homes through this agency. Wandering, houseless females are sheltered and fed during a night, or longer if need be, and furnished with situations by the house, they are also sometimes clothed. When full the young are preferred. Four hundred and seventy-seven girls and women were found places *free of charge* during the past year.

The house publishes semi-monthly a paper having a circulation of 25,000 copies, devoted to the interest of the cause in which they are engaged. This sheet pays the expense of its publication and yields a profit. The institution is supported solely by private charity; it has received two donations from the city. They also participate in the Common School Fund. They receive aid in contributions of clothing from most of the free States. The property occupied by this society cost \$26,000, and has been paid for by private donations. It has been mortgaged for \$15,000 to erect a new building, in order to extend the sphere of the society's operations; this will be completed on the first of May.

Five-eighths of those relieved are brought to the house in consequence of intemperance.

#### BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

This institution located in the city of Brooklyn and founded in 1828, has under its care one hundred and three orphans. These children are received between the ages of two and one-half and eleven years, and dismissed whenever suitable opportunities pre-



These are received at ages ranging from two to twelve years, and are usually dismissed on arriving at the latter age, or as soon thereafter as a suitable situation can be obtained for them. A school is attached where they receive instruction in the common branches of an English education, aside from religious instruction imparted by the matron. The children on leaving the asylum are bound out as apprentices, and are received in the families of those taking them as their own children. As far as advised the managers report favorable accounts of the orphans so bound out. At least two-thirds of these children are of American parentage. Each year the institution is inspected by the supervisors of the county. The asylum is well conducted but the accommodations are limited, and a new structure built with direct reference to this object is very much needed. The building at present occupied was formerly a dwelling house, and is not adapted to its present uses. •

#### COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, NEW YORK.

This asylum, established in 1836 for the benefit of colored orphans of both sexes, has under its care two hundred and thirty-five children, and is under the direction of a board of lady managers. It received last year from the State \$2,780; from the city of New-York \$5,631; from the board of education \$2,179; and for board of half orphans \$1,102.

Children are received at two years of age and bound out at twelve, by indenture, being usually removed to the country. As a condition of indenture \$100 in yearly installments is received from the person to whom they are bound, which sums are placed in the savings bank at interest, which, with the principal, is paid to them on reaching the age of twenty-one years.

They are well instructed in the branches taught in common schools. The asylum building is favorably located, is a healthy residence, and furnishes ample accommodation for all the inmates. Religious instruction is carefully imparted by Sabbath schools and daily worship. Some of the orphans have become teachers,

and good accounts are generally received of most who have been bound out by the managers.

#### HUDSON ORPHAN ASYLUM, HUDSON.

This asylum, located at the city of Hudson, has been established for twelve years, and now has under its care *forty* orphans. Heretofore the number under their care, at one time, has reached sixty. The institution is supported by private donations, by the State appropriation, and receives \$1,000 from the county. The last sum received from the State was \$625.

The orphans are received at all ages, and are dismissed as good places for their reception may offer. They are not bound by indenture, but the managers endeavor to place them in good families. They are taught at the asylum in the common English branches. Two-thirds of the children are of foreign parentage. The building is a good substantial one, of brick, capable of accommodating from sixty to seventy children. A good school room is attached, where is taught a school during most of the year. The whole is under the direction and control of a board of lady directresses. The committee urged upon them the propriety of enlarging the number of inmates, by taking girls from the county poor house, at a small charge to the county, and thus bringing them under better influence.

#### NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

This institution established only four years ago, has received three thousand six hundred and fifty-eight children, committed to its care under the act of the Legislature, passed June 30, 1851. Of this number one thousand four hundred and sixty-four have been discharged by the committing magistrates, seven hundred and forty-nine have been indentured; three have died during the past year, and there are now remaining in the asylum three hundred and thirty-six. The remainder have either been discharged by committee or transferred to more suitable institutions.

This institution receives boys principally but a considerable number of girls are committed to its care. Five-sevenths are by

careful computation found to be children of foreign parents. In binding out children, great care is taken to place them far out of the city, and agencies have been established in several Western States to find suitable situations, and what is of equal importance, to look after them when separated from the asylum, to remove them in case they are improperly treated. The committee saw a class of between twenty and thirty prepared to start for Illinois where homes have been provided.

The managers have recently erected a building on the highest and most healthy part of the island, capable of accommodating seven hundred children, where instruction is given in all the branches taught in the common schools of the city.

The inmates, it is to be observed, are all committed for improper conduct, and in this respect this asylum differs from any other, and the managers are doing a work of the greatest importance to the public in reclaiming and instructing these unfortunate and neglected children.

It is found from careful observation that *five-sixths* of all received into the asylum are children of intemperate parents.

The managers receive from the city Corporation at the rate of sixty dollars a year for each child in the asylum, amounting last year to \$30,524.00, and from the board of education \$3,677.00. The balance of expense incurred is supplied by private donations.

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY ORPHAN ASYLUM, SYRACUSE.

This asylum, established in 1845, is located at Syracuse. The institution occupies a large brick building of four stories, formerly used as an academy. There are now in the asylum seventy-nine orphans. These children are received at ages differing from three to ten years, and are dismissed on arriving at the latter age. On dismissal many are adopted in families, and others are bound out, but all on condition of education in habits of total abstinence. As far as informed, the children have progressed and succeeded satisfactorily since leaving the asylum. Two-thirds of these orphans are of foreign parentage, and a large majority, in the estimation of the managers, at least seven-eighths, are reduced to their



**"THE ORPHANS' HOME OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW-YORK,"**

Has been established five years, and received last year from the State appropriation five hundred and seven dollars, and this with donations, supports the asylum. There are now under its care fifty-seven children principally half orphans, and two-thirds of these are children of foreign parents. Two deaths have occurred the past year and both by scarlet fever. Boys and girls are received from four to nine years of age; taught the common branches, and bound out at fourteen. The building is an inconvenient one, quite without ventilation and the sleeping rooms much crowded, though the inmates have a healthy and cleanly appearance.

**THE OSWEGO ORPHAN ASYLUM,**

Is situated in the city of Oswego, and consists of a large two story house, new, built of brick, and located on an elevated piece of ground, commanding a fine view both of the city and lake. This asylum, though designed for orphans, has but three or four of that class of children among the forty-four now provided for in the institution. It is now properly an asylum for *destitute and abandoned* children, a class, if possible, more to be pitied and cared for. Children are admitted at any age from early infancy up to eight years of age, and placed out in respectable families by the managers, when opportunities offer. All of suitable age are taught the elementary branches of a common English education—attend church in the city in the forenoon on the Sabbath, and a Sabbath school at the asylum in the afternoon. The institution was founded in 1853, and has had but limited opportunities to ascertain the measure of success as indicated by the character of the children after leaving the asylum. Nine-tenths of the inmates are children of foreign parentage.

The institution is supported by private charity, and by appropriations from the State.





the same for each that is now paid for their support at the county poor house. This will not only be highly beneficial to the children, but will greatly assist the society, and increase its usefulness. Though unable to occupy their building, which greatly retards their operations, the managers are engaged in providing places for homeless children, seeking aid to complete their building, and amidst many discouraging circumstances manifesting that perserving energy that will ultimately ensure success.

From previous appropriations by the Legislature the society has received six hundred dollars, and have expended in the erection of their building, and otherwise, over eight thousand; and there are now more than fifty children waiting for admission, and will be taken under their care when the house is ready to receive them. It is represented to the committee that this is the only organized charitable society in the county of Dutchess, and it is believed it will be sustained by the citizens, and prove a blessing to the destitute.

#### ROCHESTER ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This asylum established in 1842 chartered in 1845, is located in the city of Rochester. It is supported by donations and assistance from the State. The appropriation from the State for the last year was \$875.00, besides their pro rata share of the School Fund. Only female children are received, and they are between the ages of four and eight years. The inmates at this time number sixty-five. They are instructed in the common elements of an English education, in needle work and in trades, as millinery and tailoring, and in the truth of the Roman faith. At proper ages the children are usually received in families by adoption, or are placed out at service. Their success after leaving the asylum, so far as known, has been quite satisfactory. The Sisters of Charity who have charge of the asylum, also teach a free school at which about one hundred and fifty of the children of the city are instructed. Among the orphans is one dumb child. No deaths have occurred among them during the past year and only little sickness. The asylum is considered a healthy one. Two-thirds of the orphans are of foreign parentage.



they are taught in the elementary branches of an English education. As to the success of the children after leaving the asylum the matron states, that accounts from and of the girls are usually satisfactory, but not so favorable of the boys. Two hundred and ninety-seven are of foreign, only three of American parentage. During the last year occurred two deaths. Connected with the asylum is a day school, where are taught seven hundred girls and one hundred and fifty boys.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM—NEW-YORK.

This asylum, located in Prince street, was opened in 1825, and has now two hundred and seventy-five girls under its care, taught by fourteen ladies. It is supported by private donations together with assistance derived from the State. Children are received at three years of age and dismissed at twelve or thirteen, when they are bound out or placed in the families of their friends. The usual branches of common school education are taught, and the schools are inspected by the school officers. Two deaths have occurred the past year. All the orphans are children of foreign parents. Connected with this institution is an asylum for boys, located on the Fifth avenue, under the charge of six ladies, and having under its care three hundred and seventy-four boys. This branch participates in the State appropriation of \$4,500, paid to the Prince street asylum, and both receive aid from the board of education. The boys are indentured as suitable places are found, and are all of foreign parentage.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM—BUFFALO.

This institution, located at Buffalo, was established in 1850 and is designed particularly for the accommodation of male orphans. It is supported by charitable contributions, appropriations from the State and aid from the Common School Fund. From the State was received last year the sum of \$1,024. Children are received at the age of five years and dismissed at twelve or fourteen. They are instructed in a common school education, and the school is inspected by school officers. On dismissal they



State, which in 1855 was \$1,179. The present number of inmates is ninety-seven, and they are admitted at ages ranging from one to seven or eight. They are dismissed at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, when they are usually put out at wages. They are not bound as apprentices. While at the asylum the orphans are taught in the common branches of an English education, and in domestic duties. Their success after dismissal from the asylum has been usually satisfactory. Two-thirds of the children are of foreign parentage.

#### ST. VINCENT'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM—BUFFALO.

This institution was established in 1848, and is designed only as a home for female orphans. It is supported by charity; by the proceeds of a day school, and by aid from the State. Last year there was received from the State \$733.37. Children are received at the age of two years and dismissed at ten or twelve. Sometimes they are kept until sixteen. They are instructed in the common English branches. The children are usually disposed of by adoption in families, under the direction of the institution, though sometimes bound out as apprentices. They are reclaimed if ill-treated. Most of them are of foreign parentage. The number at present in the asylum is sixty-four.

#### SYRACUSE HOME ASSOCIATION, SYRACUSE.

This institution, located at Syracuse, was established in 1851, and chartered in 1854; it is designed mainly as a house for poor and indigent females, and as a temporary residence for those without shelter and desiring employment. In this manner it is used as an intelligence office for the benefit equally of those desiring to obtain servants and those wishing situations; children also are received, being under the age of three years and over ten between which ages they are cared for at the orphan asylum. No rule is adopted as to the time of their dismissal, but they are placed out whenever suitable opportunities present, being usually adopted in families, though sometimes bound out. In all these cases con-



acter of orphan asylums, and not less interesting in their benevolent objects; it is believed that they are equally entitled to the fostering care of the State.

#### ALBANY INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This institution is located in the city of Albany, and was established eleven years since; it is supported entirely by private charity. The managers state its object to be to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and to serve as an intelligence office, furnishing good places of employment to the needy and destitute. Twenty-five aged females, from sixty-five to one hundred years of age, are here supported during the short remainder of their lives. Six of those are of foreign and nineteen of native birth.

#### TROY ORPHAN ASYLUM, TROY.

This asylum was founded twenty-two years since and has now in charge ninety-three orphans. It is supported by donations and by the State appropriations. No assistance is received from the Common School Fund. The last appropriation was of about \$1,210.

The children are received between the ages of three and nine years, and are dismissed at ten if an opportunity offers. They are at this latter age bound out to farmers until they reach the age of seventeen years. Their course after leaving has been eminently satisfactory. Over five hundred have been dismissed by the present matron during the past twenty-two years, and the managers have never known one to be imprisoned, or intemperate, and with few exceptions have been all that could be desired. While in the asylum they are instructed in all ordinary branches taught in common schools, and the school is regularly inspected by a committee of citizens appointed by the trustees.

On the fourth of July last the asylum was visited by eight former pupils; one was about to enter the ministry; another was a physician; and all were prepared to enter life with great credit and promise of future usefulness.

**SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN  
OF SEAMEN.**

This institution is located on Staten Island, and was first established in 1846, on the grounds of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, and near that institution. As its name indicates, it is designed for the relief and support of destitute children of seamen. Its support is derived from charitable contributions and appropriations from the State. The last sum received was \$1,875.75. The inmates at present number one hundred and twelve, and are received at ages varying from three to eight years. While in the asylum they are well taught in the usual branches of a common school education, and in various domestic employments. On arriving at suitable ages they are bound out to such pursuits as offer, and this year several have been sent to homes in Wisconsin. Five-sixths of the children are of foreign birth. The location is a healthy one; there are none in hospitals; and but two deaths have occurred since the establishment of the institution. The grounds comprise five acres and the play-grounds are ample.



### III. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

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#### STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT UTICA.

This institution, established by the State, was opened for the reception of patients in January, 1843.

The farm, of which there are 135 acres of valuable and productive land, and buildings with the necessary stock, furniture, &c., cost the State to 1850, \$386,100. The building is a substantial stone edifice, capable of accommodating 450 patients, though a larger number is oftener received; the average number since the last report has been 453; the whole number of admissions during the same time, 220, and the number of deaths twenty-eight. The whole number received into the asylum since its opening in January, 1843, to October 31st, 1856, is 4,808, of whom 2,002 have recovered; 740 were discharged improved; 571 have died; 1,009 discharged unimproved; not insane twenty-three; remaining October 31st, 1856. 461. During the past year 167 have been refused admission.

It was unfortunate for the State that in a building where it was so much required, so little attention was paid in its construction to warming and ventilation. The importance of this is now too well understood to require any argument from the committee. The managers more than three years ago found it necessary to commence a plan which has been described in detail in reports to the Legislature for warming and ventilating the buildings; and the committee are satisfied the plan was judicious, and that it was required by a due regard to the health and comfort of the patients; and a reference to the recent reports of the superintendent it is believed will fully justify the course of the managers in the improvements they have undertaken.

The committee visited every part of the asylum, and saw all the inmates, their employments, amusements, &c., and witnessed the



An examination of the improvements in progress and accounts of expenditures connected with them, satisfied the committee that the managers are entitled to credit for great faithfulness in the discharge of all their duties; that the money of the State has been judiciously expended, and that full confidence may be placed in their guardianship of the asylum, and in their protection of the interests of the State as connected with an institution which, under their care has become one of the first in the country, and has proved a blessing to many who have sought alleviation from the appalling and increasing disease which is desolating so many homes, and calling so loudly for sympathy and relief.

It is true that large sums have been expended in the purchase of the site and erection of the buildings for this asylum, but a comparison of the cost of similar institutions in other States, in reference to the number which each will accommodate, will show that there has been no improper expenditure in the erection of this.

From the books of the treasurer, and from estimates of the managers, the committee have obtained the following statement:

#### UTICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The total expenditures in the purchase of the site, construction of buildings, stocking, furnishing, heating, &c., from 1836 to 1850 is \$386,100; from October 1st, 1842 to 1st October, 1847, the annual appropriation for payment of salaries was \$5,500 and for five years 27,500 dollars: of this sum was drawn \$22,219.22, leaving a balance not drawn of \$7,280.78. From 1847 to 1st October, 1856, \$47,750 was appropriated for salaries, of which \$46,499.70 was drawn, leaving a balance undrawn of \$1,250.30; excess of appropriations above the amount actually drawn for salaries \$8,531.08.

The receipts of the institution for the support of paupers from the counties, and for the support of private patients have been sufficient for all the ordinary expenses, and have enabled the managers in the last ten years, ending 1st October, 1856, to pay



The asylum is situated in one of the most healthful and beautiful spots on the island and has annexed about forty acres of land, a portion of which is laid out in walks and gardens. The main building is particularly adapted to the residence and recovery of convalescent patients and those of a quiet disposition and orderly habits, being entirely devoted to these classes. Separate buildings are provided for the more violent. Since the 1st of January last, thirty-nine have been discharged as cured; twenty-four improved; eleven not improved and fourteen have died: total discharged *ninety*. One hundred and thirty-eight are paying patients, and four pay nothing. The average monthly expense of the institution is \$3,152.41. But one physician is attached to the asylum; there are nine male and eleven female attendants. Religious services conducted by the chaplain are attended in the chapel each Sabbath.

The amount received from patients since the first of January last is \$33,720, and \$10,000 is annually appropriated by the State for its support. A library of several hundred volumes and a large list of magazines and newspapers afford opportunities for reading, and many other means of amusement and employment are provided.

A committee of the governors of the hospital visit and examine into the condition of the inmates with great regularity every week. Nothing appears to be neglected by the governors or the resident physician, which can add to the comfort of the patients, and the whole establishment was found by the committee in the most satisfactory condition.

It is found that fifty per cent of all received into the asylum are cured. Harsh treatment is avoided and even confinement in rooms is seldom resorted to. Only two were under restraint when the house was visited by the committee.

## IV. THE INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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### THE INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Is prominent among those public charities which derive an annual support from the treasury of the State, and have been regarded with favor by the people. The committee deemed it to be within the proper scope of their duties to visit, and examine into the condition of this establishment. The period was an inopportune one for a full examination of the classes, as the school was in the midst of preparations for removal to the new buildings at Fanwood.

Public examinations and exhibitions of this school have been so frequently held before the Legislature that it will scarcely be necessary to enter into any detailed report of the mode of teaching or the result attained. It is sufficiently well known that no similar school has ever reached so high a place in the public estimation as for years past has been enjoyed by the one under notice. Pupils of destitute parents are received, under a selection by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the age of twelve years or upwards, and are educated and supported for the term of five years at the cost to the State of \$150 annually.

At the close of the first term of five years, on the recommendation of the directors for good conduct and capacity, the Superintendent is at liberty to continue pupils for two years longer. A high class was established some years since, into which pupils of superior acquisitions and great promise of usefulness, can be retained for instruction in the higher branches of knowledge for an additional term of two years. This class has, in its operation been found very successful, and some of the graduates have evinced capacity and accomplishments that would compare favorably with scholars endowed with all their faculties.

The committee, with the President and Professors, attended an examination of a portion of the classes, in the course of which the most satisfactory evidence was given of a thorough acquaintance on the part of the pupils, with the construction and meaning of language, the elements and principles of the several branches of knowledge usually taught in schools, and perfect readiness and capacity to converse by signs, and by the aid of written language. The progress made by classes of one and two years continuance was quite remarkable and full of interest, while the perfection of the system was fully established in the case of those who had been benefited by a longer course of instruction.

In making the last annual report to the Legislature, a particular account was given of the sale of the property heretofore occupied by this Institution, showing that a net profit was realized of \$185,000. It was also shown that thirty-seven and a half acres of land had been purchased at Fanwood, about nine miles from the City Hall, for \$115,000, upon which the directors had paid \$35,000, and that it was mortgaged for the balance, \$80,000. The balance of the \$185,000 has been expended in the erection of buildings and improving the property at Fanwood. These buildings, now in an unfinished state, are substantial structures, capable of accommodating four hundred and fifty pupils when completed, besides affording sufficient room for teachers and their families.

Having expended all their funds in the erection of buildings, and incurred a considerable debt, the directors have not the means of completing them, and now propose to convey the property in fee to the State, should the Legislature see fit to appropriate the sum required for that purpose. In making this proposition, the directors submit the following statement:

The amount required to complete the buildings is....	\$60,000
There is now due on account of buildings.....	118,850
Due on mortgage.....	80,000
	<hr/>
Am't required to complete buildings and pay mortgage,	\$258,850
	<hr/> <hr/>





directors, should in no case have a voice in their deliberations, or be in any degree accountable for the acts of those upon whom is supposed to rest the responsibility of conducting the financial affairs and business of a large institution, but that on the contrary they should be allowed to devote their undivided attention to the instruction of those over whom they are placed, and for whose improvement they are held accountable.

## V. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

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### NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

This institution, established about twenty-five years ago, has now large and convenient buildings, in a healthy part of the city and has under its care one hundred and seventy blind children. One hundred and forty of these are State pupils. The average number for the year has been one hundred and seventy, and but a single death has occurred. Sixteen teachers are employed, ten of whom are blind. The annual expense of the establishment is represented to be \$30,000. One attending and three consulting physicians are attached to the institution. One-half of the inmates are children of foreigners. The boys are taught such trades as the blind are able to pursue and the girls instructed in needle work. The system of teaching in the school appears well adapted to blind children and to be well conducted. The State pays \$180.00 for each child and the same is charged all paying pupils.

## VI. HOSPITALS.

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### ALBANY CITY HOSPITAL.

This hospital is pleasantly and healthfully located on the corner of Howard and Eagle streets.

It is supported by donations from individuals, by appropriations from the State, by interest from a vested fund of about \$20,000, and from pay patients. It has received from the State in all, to 1855, \$10,817.

The institution has been established for five years, and in that time has treated 705 patients. Of these 412 were paupers. To pay patients there is a charge, in general ward, of \$3.50; in private room \$5. Of patients treated 545 were foreigners, and 160 Americans. Of the foreigners 425 were from Ireland.

Of the whole number 474 were males, and 231 females. Sixty-four deaths have occurred. No persons laboring under contagious diseases are admitted. In 1855 were 222 patients. The average weekly expense for patients is \$5.14. Average time patients remained in hospital during the year 1855 was five weeks and nineteen hours.

The present number of patients is twelve, of which number ten are foreigners.

The average number in the hospital is twenty-five.

In connection or attached to the hospital is the Albany dispensary, to support which the State has appropriated \$500 per year for the past three years. Here medicines and advice are administered gratuitously to the poor on application. The dispensary fronts on Howard street.

The hospital building is well and substantially built with modern improvements. It is well warmed and ventilated, and



arrangements are good, well lighted and well ventilated, and does credit to all concerned in establishing and conducting it.

### BUFFALO HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This hospital was incorporated February 3d, 1849. It is located in a high, healthy part of the city, with very good arrangements for ventilation. The corporation owns three lots of ground which gives them the control of the surrounding space, and which will insure the hospital against encroachments from other buildings. This building is of brick, 170 feet front, 49½ feet deep, three stories high, with a basement which is occupied as a kitchen, work-room, bakery, cellar and for other domestic purposes. The number of patients at the time of our visit was seventy.

They have four attending surgeons and four attending physicians, who attend alternately during the year, all of whose services are rendered gratuitously. The amount of such services thus annually rendered by the medical profession of Buffalo, at the ordinary charges for such labor in private practice, would not be less than \$6,000. A very liberal and noble offering from the medical gentlemen of Buffalo for the relief of the poor and needy.

Of the patients received in this hospital during the year 1855, there were of foreign birth 986, American 205.

The number of patients with the current receipts for the year ending January 1, 1856, are as follows:

#### Received from Commissioners of Emigration

for attendance on emigrant patients.....	246	\$5,796 98
Do do for marine patients.....	116	1,482 21
Deposits made by patients.....	281	1,498 78
do Erie county .....	106	761 07
do City of Buffalo.....	82	798 78
do Charity patients .....	330	.....
do Private patients .....	30	719 88
do from the State.....		10,648 98
	<hr/> 1,191	<hr/> \$21,706 68



STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

931

Am't cash collected by Rt. Rev. Dr. Timon.....	\$3,100 00
State appropriation.....	9,000 00
donation from Rt. Rev. Dr. Timon.....	2,600 00
from patients .....	2,666 00
	<hr/>
	\$19,652 00
	<hr/>

(In 1848 and 1849.)

By first purchase of lots.....	\$3,700 00
Other lots .....	3,375 00
First repairs .....	1,300 00
First addition .....	1,700 00
Second addition .....	5,400 00
Building dead house.....	200 00
Provisions, beds, furniture and medicines.....	9,192 00
Window blinds .....	350 00
Servants' wages for two years.....	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,817 00
	19,652 00
	<hr/>
Balance .....	\$6,165 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

(1849 to Dec. 1, 1850.)

Am't cash proceeds of fair.....	\$1,400 00
Commissioners of Emigration, N. Y.....	1,491 00
Patients .....	1,944 72
Medical students .....	365 31
Board of house student.....	134 00
Donations from sundry persons.....	175 00
Jenny Lind's concert.....	200 00
County supervisors .....	500 44
Commissioners of Emigration, N. Y.....	340 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,550 52
	<hr/>

By balance from last year.....	\$6,165 00
Medicines .....	655 23
Provisions .....	3,675 13
Wood and coal.....	400 00
Clothing of nine sisters.....	450 00
Furniture and beds.....	595 70
Repairs of building.....	380 72
Servants' wages .....	302 00
Insurance .....	50 00
Additional lots .....	1,132 74
	<hr/>
	\$13,828 02
	6,550 52
	<hr/>
Balance .....	\$7,277 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

(1852.)

Am't cash State appropriation .....	\$14,480 11
Commissioners of Emigration.....	3,646 75
Patients .....	1,700 34
County supervisors .....	805 34
Custom house for marines.....	307 95
Medical students .....	445 93
Donation from Rt. Rev. Dr. Timon.....	1,823 00
Donations from sundry persons.....	2,488 50
	<hr/>
	\$25,697 92
	<hr/>
By balance from last year.....	\$7,277 50
Provisions and flour.....	3,539 84
Beds, bedding and dry goods.....	534 28
Medicines, articles for the use of apothecary....	1,728 28
Repairs and painting.....	321 62
Clothing of twelve sisters and some poor.....	766 57
Servants' wages .....	750 21



**STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.**

**933**

By Wood and coal.....	\$695 82
Funeral expenses .....	148 75
Local taxes .....	53 64
Additional lots .....	8,995 00
Different items.....	300 00
Building .....	1,941 00
Small expense, repairing fences, &c.....	374 00
	<hr/>
	\$34,757 01
	25,697 92
	<hr/>
Balance .....	\$9,059 09
	<hr/> <hr/>

(1853 and 1854.)

Am't cash State appropriation .....	\$11,711 18
Commissioners of Emigration.....	2,671 29
Patients .....	1,977 93
Custom house for marines.....	534 50
Medical students .....	261 40
Donations from sundry persons.....	2,179 10
	<hr/>
	\$19,335 40
	<hr/>
By balance from last year.....	\$9,059 09
Provisions and flour.....	3,966 27
Beds, bedding and dry goods.....	913 31
Repairs and improvements.....	613 72
Local and lamp taxes.....	238 45
Wood and coal.....	639 00
Horse, wagon, &c.....	506 00
Furnace and fixings.....	841 52
Medicines, &c.....	646 40
Clothing of thirteen sisters.....	650 00
Insurance, \$50; bedsteads, &c., \$300.....	350 00

By Cottage lots .....	\$2,000 00
Additional lots .....	1,657 00
Water-works .....	44 45
Four cows and sundry expenses.....	623 00
Servants' wages .....	391 30
Funeral expenses .....	256 38
Furniture, delft and glasswares.....	1,393 00
	<hr/>
	\$27,568 89
	19,335 40
	<hr/>
Balance .....	\$8,233 49
	<hr/> <hr/>

(From Jan. 1, to Sept. 1, 1855.)

To cash State appropriation.....	\$10,648 98
Commissioners of Emigration, N. Y.....	3,446 33
Patients .....	1,752 20
County supervisors .....	473 04
Custom house for marines.....	1,317 17
Medical students .....	82 00
Donations from sundry persons.....	2,424 85
	<hr/>
	\$20,144 57
	<hr/>
By balance from last year.....	\$8,233 49
Provisions and flour.....	6,716 88
Repairs, painting, &c.....	1,172 01
Furniture, dry goods, &c.....	1,213 84
Clothing of thirteen sisters.....	650 00
Servants' wages .....	525 25
Coal, partly from last year.....	1,290 29
Wood .....	359 06
Taxes and insurance.....	149 65
Lots .....	2,332 45
Large cooking stoves, &c.....	331 00

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

935

By Funeral expenses .....	\$200 00
Medicines, &c.....	500 00
Carpenter-work, white-washing, &c.....	300 58
	<hr/>
	\$23,974 49
	20,144 57
	<hr/>
Balance .....	\$3,829 92
	<hr/> <hr/>

(Sept. 1, 1855, to Sept. 1, 1856.)

To am't cash State appropriation.....	\$10,069 00
Commissioners of Emigration.....	3,706 62
Patients .....	1,400 00
Custom house for marines.....	1,250 99
County supervisors.....	2,106 41
Donations from sundry persons.....	694 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,622 02
	<hr/>

By amount for lots to enlarge the grounds for con- valescent patients .....	\$2,535 85
Building .....	2,600 00
Taxes .....	58 63
Hydrant water .....	63 61
Coal bill last year, paid in Sept.....	638 29
Do of this year.....	705 00
Insurance .....	77 50
Fencing, repairs, painting, &c.....	531 11
Advertisements .....	20 50
Wood .....	506 13
Medicines and articles for apothecary.....	745 38
Beds, bedding and dry goods.....	980 07
Clothing for the sisters .....	650 00
Repairing furnaces, hardware, &c.....	687 18
Servants' wages .....	643 96
Delftware .....	53 04













lieved within its walls every day, through the silent, unostentatious labors of a few men. Men, too, of the highest character, learning, and ability, the country can boast of. All this done, too, without fee or reward, except the heart-felt gratification of having relieved human suffering from pain and disease, and enabling them to go forth and enjoy the blessings of health and cheerfulness.

Since the last annual report, 2,203 patients have been admitted to the hospital, which, added to the number then on hand, (226) making in all 2,429 received since the 1st of January, 1856. The largest number treated at one time is 308. Of the 2,203 admitted since January, 733 were cases of casualties, received in and about the city. Of the whole number (2,429) under treatment since January, 226 have died; on 72 of which the coroner held inquests. The cost of support for each patient is \$4.32 per week. The charge to those able to pay is \$3.00 per week. The only resources possessed by the governors, other than pay from patients, is \$472.36 annually.

The indebtedness of the governors for the construction of the new building is \$60,000. When we reflect upon the fact that over 83,000 human beings have been cured or materially relieved, through the gratuitous labors of the officers and governors of this institution, since its establishment, it should call forth our grateful thanks.

#### NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

This institution was incorporated by an act of the Legislature April 21, 1852, and commenced the reception of patients May 25, 1852. The buildings occupied for hospital purposes are located on Stuyvesant street, near 3d Avenue. Since its opening in 1852, the attending physicians and surgeons have assiduously pursued the best system of treatment for the great variety of cases that have presented themselves for their counsel. The result has been very satisfactory, not only to the patients themselves, but also to the patrons and officers of the institution, and the public. The officers are deserving much credit for their faith-



States Government, agreeably to the cession made by the State of New-York, in the year 1800. Complete jurisdiction of the grounds, however, is accorded to the State officers, so far as relates to any rights or questions affecting quarantine and the public health.

The visit of your committee to this institution was made immediately after the prevalence of the yellow fever, and before the wards devoted to the sick with that disease were closed for the season.

At the time of our visit, cases of Asiatic cholera were being received from German emigrant vessels, and we observed that the physician-in-chief required that these as well as other classes of patients affected with pestilential maladies should be kept isolated from each other, as well as from the convalescent and those sick with milder diseases.

This, he informed us, seemed to be essential to the safety of the several classes of patients.

We observed that in the wards devoted to yellow fever, typhus and small pox, ample provision was made for perfect ventilation and scrupulous attention paid to cleanliness. And for these important conditions, the temporary and cheaper edifices are preferred to the larger and more costly structures, which were erected many years ago, and are deficient in every requisite for sanitary purposes.

Happily adapted to sanitary purposes as are the grounds of the Marine hospital, we observed that the only supply of water for the establishment is by wells and cisterns, and that there could be, of course, no sewerage. This must certainly be regarded as a great disadvantage to the institution, and one which should be remedied if the present quarantine station is retained.

At the date of our visit, there were about one hundred and fifty patients in the hospital. The institution is kept in readiness for the reception of one thousand persons at any time, and a much larger number can be temporarily accommodated. During the months of May and June of the past year there were at times upwards of fifteen hundred persons at once under care and obser-







he firmly established his mode of operation on a sure foundation. After repeated disappointments and failures—after more than twenty operations on one individual, and repeatedly on others, though discouraged, yet not disheartened—with an untiring energy and zeal, his genius, his perserving industry and unconquerable enthusiasm finally surmounted all difficulties, and he now stands the honored discoverer of one of the most noble and useful operations that has blessed our race.

These severe trials and often failures, the anxiety attendant on his arduous labors, mental as well as physical, so impaired his health that he was obliged to seek a more northern latitude, as a field for his future labors. On taking up his abode in the city of New-York, he was cordially welcomed by the leading medical gentlemen of that city, many of whom have given their influence and pecuniary assistance in aid of his great project. Thus with the benevolence and zeal of Dr. Sims, and the arduous and benevolent labors of a few ladies, was laid the foundation of the woman's hospital of the city of New-York. The result of the first year's labors has been such as to greatly encourage its patrons and friends, assuring them that still greater good may be accomplished with enlarged means and better accommodations.

All the resources for the support of the establishment since its opening, have been derived from private donations, with the exception of the sum of \$2,500 donated by the city authorities, and \$288.18 from pay patients; a very large majority of the patients are too poor to pay anything. The whole amount of expense incurred during the year was \$5,989.23. Income from all sources \$4,512.33, leaving a deficiency of \$1,476.90. Sixty-one patients have been admitted to treatment. Of these twenty-one have been discharged perfectly cured, and all that remain on hand with one exception are curable, and in that one case, her sufferings have been greatly alleviated. In addition to this many out-door patients have been cured, or greatly relieved. When we reflect that all these were wholly incurable until the formation of the woman's hospital, we may begin to realize how great a boon it confers on suffering humanity.





## VII. DISPENSARIES.

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The committee have visited all the dispensaries which have been assisted by the State, except one in the city of Buffalo, which was closed during the summer to be opened again when its aid is required as the winter approaches. A particular description of each is attached to this report, and will be found in the appendix of all, except that in Buffalo and one in Albany, which is mentioned in connection with the Albany hospital, to which it is attached.

These institutions are principally established in large towns and cities, where they are needed, to afford that gratuitous aid which the poor always require. There are nine in the State, all formed upon the same general plan, and having for their object the same benevolent work. They render important service to those whose health is their only capital, and by affording timely assistance to those whose poverty prevents them from obtaining that immediate medical aid which their condition might require; and which, by neglect, would render them permanently unable to support those who are dependent upon them. Accessible at all times to the poor man, quiet and unpretending in their work, they attract little attention from the public. So administering their charities as to deprive poverty of the sting of humiliation, they are hardly known, except of those who partake of their benefits, and to those who participate in their management.

It will be seen that each institution is provided with a numerous board of physicians and surgeons, many of whom serve without compensation, and that not only medicine is dispensed when required, but that medical advice is also given, physicians being always in attendance to prescribe for those who apply, and to visit at their houses those who are unable to come to the dispensary; and also that physicians are sent to the public schools to

offer vaccination to all who will receive it. It will also be seen that these institutions annually prescribe for and assist more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand persons, and of these twenty thousand six hundred and twenty-nine were visited at their dwellings, and that the appropriations of the State towards their support has never, in any one year, exceeded seven thousand seven hundred dollars. Inconsiderable as these appropriations have been, when compared with the beneficial results of this wide spread charity, they are most important in sustaining these institutions, and large individual donations in addition are annually required to enable them, with all their economy, to afford that relief to the destitute which is not provided elsewhere.

The committee obtained from five dispensaries accurate statements of their operations for one year, which show that out of one hundred and two thousand nine hundred and eighty-four patients assisted in 1855, thirty-two thousand four hundred and ninety-three were of American birth and seventy thousand four hundred and ninety-one of foreign origin, and that the average cost of medicine and attendance for each patient was sixteen and a half cents, and no more; and when the amount of means at the disposal of these institutions is considered in reference to the benefits conferred, it is believed that the charity of the State, or the donations of individuals, could not have been better bestowed.

#### BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.

This dispensary last year assisted five thousand four hundred and five persons, (including four hundred and thirty vaccinations,) of whom three thousand seven hundred and sixty-one were foreigners; and for the month of August this year five hundred and thirty-four, of which number three hundred and fifty-nine were foreigners.

Its annual expenses are \$1,687.02, of which sum \$1,000 was received from the State, and the balance from private subscription. The institution owed nothing on the first of January last. There are six physicians attached to the dispensary, who serve without compensation.

## WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY,

Was established in 1851. Since its last report, first of February last, it has assisted three thousand and ninety-eight patients, two-thirds of whom were natives of foreign countries. Seven physicians are attached to the dispensary, and all serving without compensation. An apothecary is the only officer receiving a salary. The expenses last year were \$1,099.84. Some assistance has been received from the corporation, and the last appropriation by the State was \$700. On the first of February the cash on hand was \$1,134.56—\$1,099.84 of which was on interest in the savings bank. The building does not afford the room required for receiving and treating the applicants for medical advice, and assistance. The private subscriptions for the support of the dispensary in 1855 were \$87.

## NEW-YORK DISPENSARY, WHITE, CORNER OF CENTRE STREET.

This dispensary, established in the year 1790, was the first institution of the kind in the city. It is now annually relieving and assisting about forty thousand patients, and has vaccinated since its last report three thousand—expenses for medicines alone \$1,500 every year, and is now assisting four thousand every month; employs six visiting physicians, who are paid a small salary; two houses and ten consulting physicians, who serve without compensation.

The institution has generally received \$1,000 yearly from the State, and the balance required for its support is derived from private donations. Its location renders it accessible to the poor of all classes—to emigrants and others requiring dispensary aid. Its expenses are larger, and its operations more extended, than those of any other similar institution in the city. Out of thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-four patients last year, only ten thousand and ninety, were born in the United States.



given his services for more than twenty-eight years. This dispensary is supported by private donations and by interest (\$420) on an investment, \$1,000 from the State and the same sum from the corporation of the city, but last year was compelled to borrow \$800. The annual expenses are \$3,844, \$570 of which is paid for medicine.

The vaccine physician is required to visit all the schools in the dispensary district, and to vaccinate all who desire it; and also every house where it is supposed the inmates will receive gratuitous vaccination, and vaccine virus is furnished without charge to every physician in the State who will apply for it.

This dispensary has now been established twenty-nine years, and shows by its register that it has prescribed for 119,746 native citizens and 168,020 foreigners, making together 287,744.

#### NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

For the year ending the 1st day of October, 1856, this dispensary has prescribed for and assisted 11,269 patients. Out of 8,780 prescribed for at the dispensary, 4,799 were foreigners; 358 have been vaccinated. Three district physicians are employed at salaries of \$400, an apothecary at \$500 and an assistant apothecary at \$240, four consulting surgeons and physicians and ten attending physicians serve without compensation. The whole expense of conducting the institution last year was \$2,628.49. It received from the State \$1,000, from the corporation of the city the same sum, and the balance was supplied by private donations.



and witnessed the reception and treatment of the patients, and the attention paid the diseases of the eye and ear, by the surgeons to all who came seeking relief; and became acquainted with numerous cases of acute diseases of the eye, which if neglected or unskillfully treated would inevitably have destroyed that organ, and which had been here arrested in their progress, and either perfectly or partially cured, and the patient made to enjoy the blessing of sight, of which but for timely attention he must have been deprived.

IX. HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

*Under the care of the Managers of the Society for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.*

The buildings of this society on Randall's Island, several miles from the city, are advantageously located, and of most convenient arrangement and substantial, plain construction. There are now in the buildings, 462 children (401 boys and 62 girls.) Out of 329 white boys, only 61 are of American parentage. The society commenced its work in 1824, and has received and disposed of 7,000 children, and are enabled to say after thirty-two years' experience, that seventy per cent. of those who have been under their care became good and useful citizens; and the committee examined many interesting testimonials going to show the correctness of this estimate. The schools are subject to the inspection of the school officers, and the advancement of the children in knowledge is found to be very rapid. There have been but two deaths in the house since January last.

*Financial Condition.*

The income for the support of the institution for the past nine months to the 1st of October, has been as follows:

From the city treasury.....	\$8,000 00
State .....	6,000 00
license fees paid by theatres and circus co's..	3,670 00
the board of education.....	1,936 44
labor of boys under contract.....	9,475 02
	<hr/>
	\$29,081 46

The expenditures during the same period for the support of the institution, viz.: provisions, clothing, education, &c., of inmates, and salaries of officers have been .....	28,998 00
	<hr/>
	\$83 46



Probable receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec.....	\$8,775 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,858 46
Probable expenditures for the same months.....	9,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$741 54
Supply of coal for season to be paid for, already purchased, about.....	3,000 00
New lead pipe recently laid across the Harlem river, about .....	4,500 00
	<hr/>
Estimated deficit for 1856.....	\$8,241 54
	<hr/> <hr/>

By the report of the managers to the Legislature, in January, 1856, it will be seen that the deficit in the income of the year 1855, to meet the expenses of the same year, was.....	\$11,000 00
There was also due on the new buildings, not otherwise provided for, about.....	9,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000 00
Deficit, 1st January, 1857, as above.....	8,241 54
	<hr/>
Debt of the Institution to above date.....	\$28,241 54
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Condition of buildings.*

The main building, with its two wings, workshops, &c., complete for the boys, divided into two classes, is now finished and occupied; the north wing being used for the boys exclusively, and the south wing for the girls, excepting the two upper dormitories occupied by the boys at night. The foundations of the girls' house are laid and finished, ready for the superstructure. The rear building for the girls is finished, ready for the furniture, but cannot be occupied until the main building is completed. The much desired classification of the boys, as also that of the girls, must be deferred until the house for the latter be built and finished. The managers only await the requisite appropriation



lowed the rest of the time for play in the yards. After supper they are gathered in school, which lasts until eight, when they are sent to their dormitories.

During the Sabbath they are called to arise about the usual hour, and are gathered in the school rooms to learn the Sabbath lessons, both before and after the morning service in the chapel. There are two meetings for divine service on Sunday, lasting one hour and a half each.

In enforcing the discipline of the house, all punishment is regulated by the superintendent or assistant superintendent, and except in slight cases, the nature and occasion of the punishment must be entered in a book provided for the purpose, which is weekly submitted to the inspection of the executive committee.

The board of managers consists of thirty members and meets monthly. At these meetings the daily journal, kept by the superintendent, of all matters occurring at the house, is read, as also the minutes of the several standing committees entrusted with the supervision of the house and the affairs of the institution during the intervals between the meetings of the board.

The executive committee consisting of three members, meet weekly at the house and act upon all matters requiring attention. The condition of the house and shops, the discipline of the inmates and the general interests of the institution are all carefully supervised by this committee, the members of which are frequently changed as occasion may require, it being the rule that a member serves but three months and if negligent in his attendance, one more careful is put in his place.

The indenturing committee meet once a fortnight and as their name indicates, attend to the placing of the boys and girls with such families as from the best information they can obtain will be inclined to treat them kindly and carry on the reform here commenced.

The school committee have charge of the schools and visit them at least once a week, regulating the studies, examining the classes and endeavoring to aid the teachers and encourage the pupils.

The finance committee and the law committee act respectively upon the matters indicated by their titles.

From the commencement of this society the principle was adopted of each manager taking an active interest in its business and it has never been departed from. The economy which has always characterized the expenditures of the house, the faithfulness with which the public monies have been disbursed, the jealous watchfulness ever exhibited for the society's interests and the success which has attended its efforts in the cause of reform are so many evidences that the public confidence has never been betrayed, and pledges that the successors of those worthy men who founded the institution will ever strive to follow in their noble path.

#### WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, ROCHESTER.

This institution established and supported by the State, (visited 24th May) had then under its care 320 boys, whose average ages are thirteen years, eleven months and eighteen days, and two-thirds are children of foreign parents. They were found in a healthy condition and there had been no patient in the hospital for more than seven months. Two were under mechanical restraint for an attempt to escape, such punishment is not common, however, and has only been resorted to in two previous cases since the House of Refuge was established. The board of managers are guardians of the boys till they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and estimate after eight years' experience that two-thirds are reclaimed and become useful members of society. All are required to attend morning and evening worship, and on Sundays in the chapel. Six teachers are employed to instruct the inmates during the week. Bible classes are taught by the principal teachers, and a library of 1,200 volumes is provided.

A farm of forty-two acres is attached to the House of Refuge, upon which a number of boys are occasionally employed. The committee visited the workshops where the boys are instructed in various trades and found them progressing satisfactorily. The

amount received last year for their labor, contracted for at fifteen cents per day of seven and one-half hours, was \$10,000, and the product of the farm was \$1,164.21, and the disbursements for the support of the institution was \$32,028.32. Fifty-one boys were indentured to mechanics and farmers during the year. The boys labor about seven hours and are in school about three and one-half hours each day. The whole property is owned by the State and cost about \$110,000. The books and vouchers were submitted to the committee, and it appeared that the accounts had been correctly kept from the foundation of the institution. The house is well provided with conveniences for bathing, but the yard and play grounds are quite too limited to enable the inmates to take the outdoor exercise which a due regard for health requires. Three or four acres more yard room is wanted, to enable the managers to remove their temporary buildings farther from the principal edifice, and to erect others required for the employment of the present number of boys. This can be done by extending the north and south walls 200 feet and taking down and rebuilding the west wall to correspond with them. It was represented that this improvement would cost \$11,000, and the safety of the main buildings seem to require it, for by the present crowded state of the several structures the principal buildings are greatly exposed to fire from the temporary ones, consisting of carpenters', coopers' and other shops where great numbers of boys are employed, and where great quantities of dangerous and combustible materials are necessarily accumulated. The president and managers devote much time to the care of the institution, and the discipline and the whole appearance of the house and its inmates furnish evidence of the high qualifications of the superintendent for the important duties pertaining to his office.

The general regulations of the house are similar to those of the House of Refuge in New York, and it is believed that its operations and success will be found equally beneficial in the reformation of those committed to its care.



## ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The institutions embraced in this department, are the

## PENITENTIARY.

The present number of inmates (exclusive of 321 in the hospital,) in the penitentiary, is 488. The whole number received last year was 5,197, of whom seventy-two per cent were foreigners.

In erecting several buildings, quarrying stone and making many improvements upon the Island, employment is given to all who are able to labor, and the health of the prisoners appears to be good, except among those whose previous habits of intemperance and lives of debauchery have brought upon them diseases which still affect them; and this is found to be the case with a large portion of all who are sent to the penitentiary. The amount paid for the support of this institution last year was \$61,293.86.

## BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The total number treated in this hospital last year, was 2,657. The present inmates number 321; the proportion of natives admitted last year was twenty-nine per cent.; of foreigners, seventy-one per cent., and of the whole number admitted, seventy-three per cent. were under thirty years of age, eighty-five per cent. were almost entirely uneducated, and eighty-eight and one-tenth per cent. were intemperate. The expense of supporting this hospital last year was \$42,556.69.

## THE NEW-YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

This institution had on the first of October, 597 patients, of whom 258 were males, and 329 females; the number received since the first of January last, is 286, discharged 214, of which 137 were cured, sixty-one improved, and sixteen unimproved; the average of recoveries for the last three years amounts to about fifty per cent. The number of patients chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, is seventy-one; the number who were

previously chargeable to the Commissioners and remain by reason of the lapse of five years, a charge solely on the alms house department, is seventy-eight, and many of these will probably remain so for life. There are three lunatics from, and supported by the county of Queens.

This asylum is well arranged for the accommodation and safe keeping of the inmates; receiving patients of the most violent character it is able to control them all without resorting to chains and shackles, indeed they find no place here. At the time of the committee's visit only three were under restraint or confined, and these were merely placed in their own rooms and the doors closed upon them. The asylum is under the charge of a resident physician and two assistant physicians, who employ also as attendants, &c., (including females,) fifty-one persons, the united salaries of whom amount to \$12,756 annually. The asylum has also the benefit of the gratuitous services of two experienced visiting physicians.

The whole expenses last year were \$63,894.77. Eighty per cent. of the whole number of inmates on the first day of October were foreigners.

#### WORK HOUSE.

There are now five hundred and thirty-seven persons employed in this house, of whom seventy-five per cent. are foreigners. Thirty males and one hundred and sixty-eight females are employed in the "work shop;" the wages for the males are 25 to 35 cents and the females 12½ cents per day. The building is clean and healthy and appears to be under good regulations.

#### ALMS HOUSE.

On the first day of October last there were one thousand two hundred and twenty persons in this division of the alms house department, seventy-five per cent. of whom were foreigners. The whole number received last year was three thousand and ninety-six, of whom only seven hundred and seventy-three were native citizens; and there were during the year two hundred and fifty-seven deaths. The expenses of the house last year were \$68,089.43.

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## COLORED HOME.

This institution, (quite disconnected from the other buildings of the almshouse department being in the city of New-York,) supported by the governors of the alms house, receives destitute persons of color of all ages. The present number of inmates is two hundred and eighty-three. The whole number received last year was eight hundred and sixty-eight, viz: in the male hospital one hundred and eleven; female hospital two hundred and ninety-nine; lying-in and nursery hospital one hundred and thirty-one; in the department of the aged and infirm three hundred and twenty-seven. There were one hundred and eight deaths and seventy-one births during the year. For the care here taken of this most friendless class, who would look in vain for relief elsewhere, the city is indebted to an association of benevolent ladies, moved to this peculiar work by the very hopeless condition of these worn out and neglected people. The governors of the alms house last year paid for their support \$9,888.80. This institution also finds the best medical advice readily furnished without compensation from physicians, second to none in the profession.

## SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

This hospital has been recently erected, and was completed in October last. It is intended by the governors of the alms house to afford accommodation to all those suffering from small pox, both to those who are cast upon the charity of the city and others able to pay for proper attention, but unwilling to expose their families to its influences. The building stands on the southern point of Blackwell's Island, and about two hundred yards from any other, and is surrounded on three sides by water, containing every accommodation that experience could suggest for the comfort of the sick, presenting a fair architectural appearance, of a simple and massive character, built of stone quarried on the island one hundred and four feet in length, and forty-five in depth, and will accommodate from sixty to seventy patients. The grounds afford agreeable walks for convalescent patients, and command



sional reputation whose services are rendered without compensation.

Ninety-seven persons, including nurses, are employed whose salaries annually amount to \$12,122.66, and the whole expenses of the hospital the past year, (exclusive of building the new wing) were \$80,773.86.

#### NURSERY ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

*Under the supervision of the Governors of the New-York Alms House Department.*

The governors of the alms house have here all the children between the ages of two and sixteen committed to their care, averaging between nine hundred and one thousand, and last year indentured four hundred and fifty-nine. Seventy-five per cent. of the children are those of foreign parents. Competent teachers are employed, and the schools are not inferior to the best common schools of the city. The average number attending school daily, from first of January last, to first of October, five hundred and eighty-four. Separate rooms and buildings are provided for the girls, and they are taught by females well qualified as instructors. Ample play grounds are provided and great attention paid to out-door exercise.

A hospital for children is established and under the charge of a physician, whose whole time is given to its care, and two hundred and twenty are under treatment. The number treated last year was two thousand three hundred. The deaths were two hundred and two; and the average number in the hospital for the year was two hundred and fifty-eight. Forty-five per cent. of all the children received on the Island during the year were sick and became inmates of the hospital. Scrofula, in its various manifestations, determines or complicates nine-tenths of all the diseases treated in this hospital, and causes a like proportion of the deaths. Seventy-four per cent. of all who die here are children, between two and five years of age, chiefly the diseased offspring of depraved parentage. In a comfortable building set

apart for their use are twenty-eight idiots, of whom seventeen are over twelve years of age. Nine are subject to epilepsy; seven are mutes and one is blind. Four or five only of this number are considered proper subjects for admission to the State Asylum for the instruction of idiots. The committee were gratified to find that this unfortunate and generally neglected class here received that particular care and attention which their helpless condition requires, and that it is intended to secure for them all the benefit that they can receive from such special efforts for their improvements as are deemed practicable.

All the buildings provided for those on this Island are well adapted to the wants of the occupants; the sleeping rooms are well ventilated; the grounds affording room for all classes; the situation well chosen, and the whole extensive establishment furnishes evidence of the ability and efficiency of those under whose charge it is placed. The expense of supporting the nursery and hospital for the children last year was \$73,240.91.

#### CITY PRISON, NEW-YORK.

This prison is under the charge of the governors of the alms house. It contains one hundred and forty-four cells for males, and fifty for females; beside which there are several larger rooms of various sizes, where witnesses are detained, and which are occasionally occupied by others. The cells are ventilated from the roof, and the whole house well warmed by stoves and steam pipes. There are three hundred and sixty-five prisoners now in confinement; two hundred and sixty-five of whom are males and one hundred females. They are committed mostly for petty crimes and misdemeanors: some awaiting trial for higher offences. Two hundred and ninety-two are foreign born and seventy-three native. Two-thirds, at least, are intemperate. All are confined in cells at night. Six deaths have occurred the past year, principally among those brought in in a dying state. Religious services are attended here every Sabbath, and the whole prison indicates health, care and cleanliness.

While the committee were pursuing their examination, a visitor was detected (by an examination to which visitors are now not unfrequently subjected) in the act of introducing into the prison spirituous liquors, and four bottles were found upon his person, which clearly showed the character of the prisoners, as well as the visitor—the great care of the warden and the advantage of his strict regulations.

Nearly one hundred women were seen by the committee committed for intoxication. Seven men and three women are employed as assistant keepers or attendants, and a physician is always in attendance. He represents that there is here less sickness than among the same number elsewhere. In this prison many improvements have recently been made, and much work done, and all by the prisoners. The committee arrived at the conclusion that the management of the prison could hardly be improved upon. The expense of this prison last year was \$22,723.22.

These institutions are under the care and government of the governors of the alms house department, of whom there are ten who serve without compensation, and are elected by the people at the general elections. They have also established a department for the out-door poor, which is placed in charge of a superintendent appointed by the governors. This department, last year, assisted eighty-five thousand, one hundred and thirty-six persons, at an expense of \$121,861.14—\$40,000 of which was for the purchase of coal for distribution. Five hundred and two families who, with their children number one thousand, six hundred and fifty, are now receiving assistance from this out door poor department, and it is supposed the approaching winter will increase the number to that of last year. Of the thirty-one thousand, seven hundred and fourteen adults assisted among the out-door poor, twenty-six thousand and ninety were foreigners.

One thousand, one hundred and thirty-two destitute children were picked up by the officers of this charity last year, and sent to the children's nursery; and four hundred and seventy-three infants are reported by them as having been placed in the care



the treatment of the sick, the decrepit and the helpless, and they were found to present a cleanly, healthful abode for the unfortunate; a careful supervision of the orphan and deserted children, employment for the vagrant, continuous labor and strict discipline for criminals of both sexes, while all are provided with such surgical and medical treatment as may be required.

The hospitals are under the care of competent physicians, and great improvements have been made recently in their condition, by improved ventilation, the benefits of which are already apparent.

## XI. JAILS.

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### ALBANY COUNTY JAIL IN THE CITY OF ALBANY.

This though a comparatively new structure does no credit to the capital city of the State, and by a grand jury of the county has been more than once indicted. Surrounded by other buildings, there is little chance for the circulation of fresh air, and that within the jail was found to be offensive and unhealthy; without ventilation, and crowded with prisoners, it is rendered dangerous to the health of the inmates, and should attract the attention of the courts and grand juries. It is impossible to classify the prisoners as the law requires, and yet there are found in the jail thirty-seven men and eight women; and it was represented to the committee that prisoners waiting trial are frequently allowed to remain in this place for months. The character of the prisoners and the effect of such an association can be judged by the commitments; which are: one for murder, two for rape, six for grand larceny, four for burglary, one for robbery of post office, six for petit larceny, four for misdemeanor, three for assault and battery, two for vagrancy, one for damages, one for rescuing prisoners, seven for drunkenness, five for disorderly conduct and *two witnesses*, and all these it was admitted had free intercourse during most of the day. It would seem that those long resident in such a place and in such company, if not lost to all hope of reformation upon going in, must be ruined in morals and in health on coming out. In the female department were eight, all confined in one room, and in which the air was found to be more offensive than in the male department.

There was said to be preaching in the jail every week, and the house was supplied with Bibles as required by statute.

### ALLEGANY COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Angelica, and does not in the measure of its accommodations meet the requirements of the law. It is a



wooden structure without ventilation, heated by stoves. Four prisoners were found in confinement, one foreign and three native born, and committed, one for petit larceny second offense, one forgery, one petit larceny, one (a female) assault and battery. The prisoners have no employment and are supported at a weekly cost of \$2.75 each. The average number in confinement is six, four-fifths of whom are committed consequent upon habits of inebriation. The prisoners are confined in cells at night only, and are then placed two together.

#### BROOME COUNTY JAIL.

The jail in this county is located in the village of Binghamton, has been built for many years, and at the present time is very much out of repair, but the citizens of Broome are by no means satisfied with their present jail accommodations, and are now engaged in the construction of a more suitable edifice in which they design to secure some of the more important modern improvements. In the present jail the cells are all in the basement, and warmed by stoves, but entirely destitute of any means of ventilation. The present number of inmates is two. The average number of prisoners in confinement is ten, at an average weekly cost to the county of \$2.50 each. The largest portion of the inmates are foreign born, and almost the whole number of commitments are consequent upon habits of inebriation. From two to three are confined in a cell. The prisoners are occasionally employed at labor. One has died during the past year. No contagious or pestilential disease has prevailed during the year.

This jail is sometimes used to *confine lunatics*, though none were there at the time it was visited by the committee.

#### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Ellicotville, and is constructed of stone, two stories high, and furnishes ample accommodations for classification of the prisoners. It is warmed by stoves, but has no adequate means for ventilation. Two persons were found in confinement; both for larceny, one native, and one an Indian. Four



## CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Elmira, and is entirely inadequate in its accommodations to answer the demands made upon it, and is entirely wanting of all appropriate means of ventilation. It is heated by stoves. Ten persons were found in confinement, embracing one woman, for grand larceny, three males for a similar offence, two for arson, one riot, one burglary, one embezzlement, and one petit larceny. The average number in confinement is twelve, at a cost to the county of two dollars and fifty cents per week each. No employment is provided for them, and they spend much of their time in card playing and the like. Of those in prison nine were native and one foreign born, and of the whole number, at least one-half are committed consequent upon habits of inebriation. During the day the prisoners mingle freely in the halls, corrupting and being corrupted by each other. At night each one is locked up separately, unless the number of prisoners exceed the number of cells, and then two and three are locked up together. There are no special accommodations for females, and no separation of the sexes except as they are kept locked up, and as the number of males usually predominates they are allowed the use of the halls during the day, while females are kept in constant close confinement.

## CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Norwich, and appeared cleanly and well kept. It is warmed by stoves, and, as usual, is without any means of ventilation. There were four prisoners found confined, which is one more than an average. No employment is provided. The weekly cost of their support is \$2.50 each. Of those in confinement two are native and two foreign born—two committed for petit larceny and two for vagrancy.

Of the whole number of commitments at least three-fourths are consequent upon habits of inebriation. At night each one of the prisoners is confined in a cell by himself, but during the day mingle together without restraint. There has been one death dur-



are some four or five feet below the surface of the adjacent grounds, and are *usually* damp, and sometimes *wet*, by water leaking through the outer *walls*, rendering the apartments both uncomfortable and unhealthy. Nor do they possess any means for ventilation, and are very dimly lighted. The privy is on a level with the floor of the cells, and without sewerage, requiring the constant use of correctives, and yet the air remains constantly impure and unhealthy.

Only one prisoner was found in jail. The average number in confinement is two, supported at a weekly expense of \$2.00 each, two-thirds of whom become residents consequent upon habits of inebriation. The present occupant is a native, committed for an assault and battery upon his mother, and is permitted to range the halls.

#### DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Delhi; is built of wood, and warmed by furnaces. Its jail accommodations consist of four rooms, about twelve by fifteen feet each, and is usually sufficient to meet the requirements of law in the classification of prisoners, but not always. It has no means for ventilation.

One person, in his loneliness, was found occupying one of the above described rooms, supported at a cost of \$2.50 per week. He was a foreigner, and committed for threatening life. The average number of prisoners is two, and half of these are committed consequent upon habits of inebriation.

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

This jail, in which sixteen men and four women were confined when visited by the committee, in June, is totally unfit to be the habitation of human beings; where the health of the prisoners must be injured by a short residence, and inevitably ruined by a long one. The foul air from the privy and the sewer which receives *all* the impurities of the prison, is drawn into the building and the offensive effluvia is spread through the whole structure. It has been represented to the committee that the jail has been



Of those in prison eight were committed for grand larceny, three for burglary, three on a peace warrant, five petit larceny, one false pretences, five assault and battery, two for debt, and the balance undergoing sentence of the court. Two have died in jail during last year. The jail is supplied with Bibles.

#### ESSEX COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Elizabethtown, is not considered healthy, nor will its accommodations allow of a classification of prisoners according to the requirements of law. It is heated by stoves. Three prisoners were found in confinement, all native born; one charged with petit larceny, and two with breaking jail. The average number in confinement is three, who spend their time in idleness, being supported by the county at a weekly expense of \$2.50 each. Two-thirds of the whole number committed consequent upon habits of inebriation. Two prisoners are constantly kept in one cell or room and one in another.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is so improperly constructed that the sheriff cannot classify the prisoners as the law requires.

During the past year one prisoner escaped, but was retaken. The jail is warmed by stoves, and is without ventilation. Two prisoners were found in confinement, both foreign born; one was committed for drunkenness and one for assault and battery. The average number in confinement is five, and seven-eighths of these are brought to prison consequent upon habits of inebriation. The weekly cost of their support is \$2.25 each. The prisoners are not furnished employment.

#### FULTON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Johnstown, and has such accommodations that the prisoners can usually be classified according to law.

It has no ventilation. Three persons were found in confinement, one foreign and two native born, one committed for *murder*





## HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Herkimer, and in its construction the idea of *strength* and security seems to have governed the architect in devising a plan at the expense almost of both *light and air*. It is very badly lighted and worse ventilated, and is not constructed, so as to classify the prisoners according to law. It is heated by furnaces which warm the upper portion of the jail but not the lower portion. Five prisoners were found in confinement, one on a charge of *murder*, one arson, one grand larceny, one disorderly and one debtor. Of these, two are foreign born, and three native born. The average number in confinement is six, and seven-tenths of the whole number committed are consequent upon habits of inebriation. The cost of their weekly support is \$2.75 each. The prisoner charged with murder is kept constantly in his cell. The remainder are only locked up at night, and then sometimes four in one cell, though usually but one. The jail is supplied with Bibles.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Watertown, and is a recently constructed, substantial edifice, but does not embrace, but to a very limited extent, the modern improvements in prison architecture. There is a *slight attempt* at ventilation. The building is constructed so as to admit of the classification of the prisoners.

Five, which is the average number, were found in confinement, three males and two females. Of these, two were foreign, and three, native born; and committed, one for rape, one for burglary, one petit larceny, one disorderly, and one drunkenness. Of the commitments, *one hundred and sixty in all, since first of January last one hundred and twenty were committed for drunkenness*. Two are constantly confined in cells, but only one in a single cell. The cost of their weekly support is \$2.00 each. No employment is provided for the prisoners. The jail is considered healthy, and is heated by furnace and stoves.



were charged with arson, and one with threatening to kill his wife; one-fifth of the commitments are consequent upon habits of inebriation. There is *one Testament* in the jail for the use of the inmates. The prisoners are in nowise employed, and supported at a weekly cost of \$2.75 each.

#### LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is an old structure located in the village of Geneseo, and was built thirty-two years ago, and is considered unhealthy. It has no ventilation, and the air in the jail is very impure and offensive, and is so constructed that the prisoners cannot be classified according to law. Two prisoners were found in confinement. The average number is six. Of those confined one was a negro and one foreign born, one was confined for whipping his wife. Of the whole number of commitments nine-tenths are consequent upon habits of inebriation. Sometimes two are confined in a single cell, but at the present, none are confined. The weekly cost of their support is two dollars and fifty cents each. No employment is provided for the prisoners. The committee was informed that in times past a very lax discipline had been practiced in this jail, but as nothing was charged against the present discipline the committee did not enter into an investigation of the matter.

#### MADISON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is situated in the village of Morrisville, and has been built thirty-five years. Its accommodations consist of six rooms or apartments. Without ventilation. It is heated by stoves. Three prisoners were found in confinement, one foreign and two native born. Of these one was on his trial for murder, one for burglary and larceny, one receiving stolen goods. Five is considered an average number in confinement, two-thirds of whom are committed consequent upon habits of inebriation. The prisoner charged with murder occupied a suite of rooms and had busied himself manufacturing cigars. The remaining two occu-



ments, would wend their way beyond his jurisdiction, commit some petty offence, and thus secure a shelter and board at the expense of Montgomery or some other adjacent counties, during the inclement season, spending much time in card playing and other light labor. Of those in confinement two occupied one room and three another. The jail is supplied with Bibles. The weekly cost of prisoners is \$2.75 each.

#### NEW-YORK COUNTY JAIL IN ELDRIDGE STREET.

This prison is used for debtors and there also are confined prisoners, committed for trial by the officers of the United States government.

At the time the prison was visited by the committee (October 9th), there were in confinement twelve of the former class and sixteen of the latter, seven were brought in irons while the committee were at the jail, charged with being engaged in the slave trade. The average number in confinement is represented to be eighteen. Two-thirds of the present inmates were foreigners. There are only three rooms for prisoners and these are much crowded, it being necessary to place seventeen in one of the largest; and the air in all and throughout the building is offensive and must be injurious to the health of the inmates. There is no ventilation but little chance for air, *and all, guilty or innocent*, are much worse treated than convicts at the penitentiary.

#### NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Lockport, is heated by stoves and is without any special means for ventilation. Twenty-nine prisoners were found in confinement, one on a charge of murder, one rape, larceny and other crimes. The average number confined is twenty-seven; of those in confinement three-fourths were foreign and one-fourth native born. They are in no wise employed and are supported at a weekly cost of (amount not furnished), and have all been brought into their present condition consequent upon habits of inebriation.



## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL, ROME.

This jail is located in the village of Rome. It is heated by stoves, and is moderately ventilated by a small flue leading from each cell. There were eleven prisoners in confinement, on charges of assault and battery, and petit larceny. The average is about fifteen, supported at an expense of \$1.75 per week, each. Of those in prison, two-thirds were foreign, and one-third native born, and three-quarters of the whole number are committed consequent upon habits of inebriation. The jail contains four large rooms and twelve small cells. The prisoners mingle together during the day, but are locked up singly at night. It is supplied with Bibles, and is esteemed healthy.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL AND PENITENTIARY.

This institution is located in the city of Syracuse, and answers the double purpose of a jail and penitentiary. It is a large and commodious edifice, pleasantly located upon a rise of ground in a healthy part of the city, with a number of acres of open grounds about the building, thus affording a fine circulation of air. It is warmed by stoves, and the male department very well ventilated. In the female department ventilation is entirely wanting. The contrast between a pure air on one side, and a close poisonous air on the other, was very marked and observable by the most careless observer, and your committee were assured that *immediate* measures would be taken to obviate the wrong. Sixty-seven were found confined in the penitentiary department and twenty-three in jail. The average number has been about sixty.

Those in the jail have no employment, while those in the penitentiary are engaged in improving and cultivating the surrounding grounds, and in mechanical labor. The cost of their weekly support could not be ascertained. Of those confined, three-fourths were foreign born, and one-fourth native. The offences for which they were committed are mostly *vagrancy and intoxication*; at least five-sixths are dependent upon these causes. Those committed to jail are kept constantly in their cells, day and night,





cent person, and he too a youth, unlearned, it is to be hoped, in the ways of vice, on a legal level, and into the society of the highest grade of offenders known to our laws, is, in the opinion of your committee, inexcusable. Of all those confined, except the *witness*, every one had come to prison consequent upon habits of intemperance, and yet this boy is obliged to become the companion of vile and besotted men. At night, two are placed in a single cell. No Bibles in this jail.

#### NEWBURGH JAIL, NEWBURGH.

This jail, located at Newburgh, is designed only for the confinement of prisoners committed from that town. The jail is under the court house, the floor of which is within two feet of the ground, in consequence of which the prisoners are almost entirely below the surface. There are four cells, eight feet square, and one ten by eighteen feet; all eight feet high. These are lighted by windows, between the ground and court house floor, about two feet square; and giving very little light or air, and the whole is so damp that a fire is kept *during the whole year*.

It has been necessary to confine fifteen prisoners in one cell, and all women and men, are placed in these damp rooms, without other light or ventilation than from the small windows near the ground, in rear of the building. The keeper considered it an unhealthy residence, and found it impossible, either to make it comfortable, or to classify the prisoners as required by the statute. There were twelve convicts found in this jail; one of these a woman. The committee were informed that divine services were performed here regularly on Sundays.

#### ORLEANS COUNTY JAIL.

The jail in this county is located in the village of Albion, and is so limited in its capacity and so imperfectly arranged internally, that prisoners cannot be classified according to the requirements of law. It is warmed by stoves but destitute of ventilation. Five persons were found confined, although eight is estimated the average number; of those in confinement, four were



public docks and in sawing wood for citizens. The jail is considered unhealthy and does not admit of the classification of prisoners as the law requires. Three-fourths at least of the inmates come to this jail consequent upon habits of inebriation. Twenty foreign, five native born; three females, one with a nursing child.

#### OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL, AT PULASKI.

The jail at Pulaski is kept in the first story of a two story brick building, the second story of which is used for a court house. Its accommodations are inadequate to meet the requirements of law in the classification of prisoners. It is heated by stoves, has no ventilation. Two prisoners were found in confinement, both native born, one confined on a charge of burglary and the other for debt. They are in nowise employed and are supported at a weekly cost of two dollars each. Of these one is confined to his cell, the other has the liberty of the yard. Two is the average number confined in this jail, and seven-eighths of all the commitments to this prison are consequent upon habits of inebriation. The jail is considered healthy.

#### OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL, AT FULTON.

This jail is authorized by provisions of law contained in the village charter, and is not under the jurisdiction and control of the sheriff of the county, but under the management and control of the trustees of the village. The jail department consists of five cells and a hall in the basement of a block of buildings, and is somewhat damp. It is heated by a stove, but has no ventilation, and in the cells the air is offensive and unhealthy. No prisoners were found in confinement. The usual or average number is three; seventeen have been confined at one time. Prisoners are mostly idle, occasionally they are set to work on the highways. Of those confined in this jail three-quarters are foreign and one-quarter native born, and three-quarters at least come to prison consequent upon habits of inebriation. The prisoners are locked in cells at night, and mingle together in the hall by day.



in confinement, without employment and supported at a cost of \$2.37½ per week each; of these five were foreign and ten native born, and all committed consequent upon habits of inebriation, and charged with the following offenses, viz: larceny nine, vagrant one, assault and battery three, misdemeanors two. The average number in confinement is twenty-five, three-fourths of whom at least are brought to prison consequent upon habits of inebriation. None are confined constantly in cells. Four are sometimes placed in a single cell. The jail is supplied with Bibles.

#### RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Troy, and possesses accommodations admitting of the classification of prisoners, and is considered perfectly healthy. It is heated by furnaces and stoves. Twenty-four prisoners were found in confinement, including four females. Of these, three-fourths were foreign, and one-fourth native born. All are employed and supported at a weekly expense of \$2.25 each; three-fifths of whom are committed consequent upon habits of inebriation, and charged with the following crimes; one murder, one robbery, two counterfeiting, two burglary, one seduction, seventeen disorderly conduct. The average number confined is twenty-five. None are confined in cells during the day. There is *one lunatic confined in jail*. It is supplied with Bibles.

#### RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL,

Is located at the village of Richmond. It is heated by stoves and is without ventilation, and as a consequence, the air becomes vitiated and offensive. Five prisoners were found in confinement; all committed for misdemeanors. Twelve is the average number in confinement, ninety per cent. of whom are committed consequent upon habits of inebriation; or, in the language of the keeper, "we hardly have any others." The jail is considered unhealthy and damp, especially the lower floor. The prisoners are unemployed; two are usually confined in a single cell, sometimes three.

No bedsteads are furnished, even for female prisoners. They are supported at a weekly cost of \$3.00 each per week. The inmates were all foreign born, two males and three females. The prisoners cannot be classified according to the requirements of law. The jail is not supplied with Bibles, as required by the statute.

This jail is said to have been indicted, and there is no doubt that it should be. It is a reproach to any county to confine men and women in a place so injurious to health, and should arrest the attention of the people of the county, as well as the courts and grand juries, and all who are accountable for the safe keeping and proper treatment of those in confinement, whether under sentence, or committed for trial.

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Clarkstown, and will not admit of the classification of prisoners according to the requirements of law. It has but four cells or rooms, of which two are esteemed unhealthy.

Seven prisoners were found in confinement, committed four on the charge of larceny, two assault and battery, and one misdemeanor. The prisoners are unemployed, and supported at a weekly cost of \$2.25 each. Two were foreign and five native born. The average number in confinement is from five to six, and are confined in cells, two in a single cell.

The jail is supplied with Bibles. Of those in confinement two were consequent upon habits of intoxication.

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is constructed of stone, two stories, and without ventilation. The sheriff considers the jail healthy, but admits he cannot for the want of proper room classify his prisoners according to the requirements of law. Fourteen prisoners were found in confinement, one for burglary and larceny, one assaulting an officer, two assault and battery, two petit larceny, and five for

drunkenness and disorderly conduct; of these thirteen were foreign born, and one native. The average number in confinement is twelve, supported at a weekly cost of \$3.00 each. These prisoners have no employment provided for them, nine-tenths of whom are brought to prison consequent upon habits of inebriation. The prisoners meet in the halls during the day, and at night are locked in the cells, usually two, and sometimes three together.

#### SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Ballston, and has accommodations that admit of the classification of the prisoners. The cells are of good size, but not ventilated. It is warmed by stoves. Fourteen prisoners were found in confinement, of whom two were foreign born and twelve native; they are unemployed, and were committed two for grand larceny, one false pretences, two vagrancy, three drunkenness, one abusing his wife, two assault and battery, and three petit larceny. The weekly cost of their support is \$2.25 each. The average number in confinement is twelve, and at least three-fourths of the commitments are consequent upon habits of inebriation.

Eleven were found confined in cells, three and sometimes six are placed in a single cell. The jail is considered healthy and is supplied with Bibles.

It is the custom of the superintendent of the poor to visit this jail three or four times a year.

#### SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the city of Schenectady, and admits of the classification of prisoners. It is not ventilated and is warmed by stoves. This jail was found without an occupant. The average number in confinement is three, supported at an expense of \$2.25 per week each. Prisoners have no employment, and two-thirds of the whole number committed is consequent upon habits of inebriation. One death occurred during the year by *suicide*. The jail is considered healthy. Is not supplied with Bibles.





ing, one hundred and five were intemperate, and four temperate. Of those then in jail, one was constantly confined in his cell, the others, during the day, had the privilege of the hall.

The prisoners are not employed. There has been no prevailing contagious or pestilential disease during the year, if delirium tremens, the drunkard's fever, be excepted. This disease, the keeper assured your committee, had been very common, though no deaths had occurred. The jail is otherwise esteemed healthy, and the prisoners are supplied with Bibles to read if they choose. This jail is so improperly constructed that prisoners cannot be classified according to the requirements of law.

*Three of the inmates from this jail have been sent to the Monroe county penitentiary, to work out the period to which they were sentenced, on terms advantageous to both counties.*

#### STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Bath, and is closely surrounded by adjoining buildings. This, together with an entire want of ventilation from within, renders it, of necessity, an unhealthy habitation. The keeper seemed sensitively alive to the facts and difficulties connected with his establishment, and had evidently done all in his power to abate nuisances and make the jail comfortable; all of which can avail but little until the patriotism and humanity of the citizens of the county shall be successfully invoked, and a new building erected, worthy of so intelligent and wealthy a county as Steuben.

The *basement* of this building is occupied by cells, in which were confined six prisoners; and which, on an average, are occupied by eight. Of those confined, one was foreign born, and five native. One committed for grand larceny, one counterfeiting, one incest, one assault with intent to kill, two petit larceny. These are confined in cells at night; one in small cells, and two or more in large ones. They have no employment provided for them. Two-thirds of all the commitments to this jail are consequent, directly or indirectly, upon habits of inebriation.



confinement, two males and two females, of these three were foreign and one native born, one committed for petit larceny and three for drunkenness. The average number in confinement is six, full one-half of whom are committed in consequence of habits of inebriation. The weekly cost of support is \$2.27 each. None are confined in cells during the day, and no labor provided for them. At night each one is locked separately in a cell, unless the jail is crowded and then the number confined in a single cell varies with the circumstances of the case.

#### TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Ithaca, and is well kept. The building is warmed by stoves, and the cells, which are five feet wide and eight feet deep, are high, clean and well ventilated. There is no basement. The average number in confinement is fourteen, the present number eight. No employment is provided for them, yet two of the prisoners were, at the time of visiting the jail, setting type. Of those confined three were foreign born and five native, two committed for murder, three for drunkenness, two petit larceny and one for debt. Nine-tenths at least of the commitments are consequent upon habits of inebriation. None are confined in the cells during the day. At night each one is locked in a separate cell, except when the jail is crowded, as sometimes happens, in which case two or more are locked up together.

This jail has been used to confine *lunatics*, none confined at present.

#### ULSTER COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at Kingston, and is one of the best in the State. It contains twenty good rooms or cells, twelve by fourteen feet, furnished with iron bedsteads and is kept clean and sweet, notwithstanding no special provision is made for ventilation. The prisoners can be classified according to law. Nine prisoners were found in confinement, four foreign and five native born, and were confined on the following charges, viz: one burglary, one perjury, one abuse of his wife, one petit larceny, one assault



fined in cells constantly, as there are no other jail accommodations. From one to six are placed in a single cell; three-fourths of the commitments are consequent upon habits of inebriation. *All prisoners sentenced for two months and over, are sent to the Albany penitentiary. Two have been sent since the first of January last.*

#### WAYNE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Lyons, and was found clean and in good order. *It is warmed by furnaces, and ventilated by flues in the wall.*

Eleven persons were found confined, seven foreign, and four native born, and committed on charge of assault and battery six, highway robbery two, burglary and larceny two, fraud one; nine-elevenths of these commitments were consequent upon habits of intoxication; these prisoners mingle promiscuously in the halls during the day, but at night are each locked in a separate cell. They have no employment, and are supported at a weekly cost of \$2.00 each.

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located at White Plains. The jail proper consists of eight cells, six by ten feet, seven and a half feet in height, in the basement of the building under the court house—has no means of ventilation, and though heated with furnaces, cannot be made comfortable in cold weather; nor can the prisoners be classified according to the requirements of law.

Seventeen prisoners were found in confinement, two-thirds of whom are foreign born and one-third native; unemployed, and committed, one for murder, four for grand larceny, four petit larceny and eight misdemeanors, and supported at a weekly cost of \$2.75 each. Of those in confinement about one-third are consequent upon habits of inebriation. The average number in confinement is fifteen, and the proportion of the whole number committed consequent upon habits of intoxication, is more than one-third.

The prisoners are constantly confined in the cells, sometimes three in a cell, and sometimes more. Five women have been con-

fined in a cell six by ten feet, seven and a half feet ceiling, and without the slightest ventilation.

This county has a new jail in course of construction, designed to be brought into use next spring.

#### WYOMING COUNTY JAIL.

The jail in this county is located in the village of Warsaw, and is so commodious and well arranged as to enable the keeper to classify the prisoners according to law. It contains eight cells, four with iron slat doors and four others of wood, perforated by a six inch square hole. The jail is not ventilated. The average number confined is four; at the present time there are but two in confinement, both of whom are native born. The prisoners have no employment and are supported at a weekly expense to the county of three dollars each. Those now in prison are committed for larceny, and of the whole number committed eight-tenths are so, consequent upon habits of inebriation. At night each prisoner is locked in a separate cell, during the day two or more are permitted together. The jail is considered healthy and is supplied with Bibles.

#### YATES COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located in the village of Penn Yan, is constructed of stone, forty by fifty feet, and is considered by the sheriff an unhealthy building for the confinement of prisoners. The construction of the jail is such also, that he cannot comply with the requirements of the law in the classification of prisoners. It is warmed by stoves and is without ventilation. There were six prisoners in confinement, one for arson, one for receiving and secreting stolen property, three for assault and battery and one for petit larceny. They were all native born. The average number in confinement is four. No employment is provided for them. The weekly cost for their support is three dollars per week each. They enjoy the range of the halls during the day, and are locked up at night, one or two in a cell according to the necessities of the case. Of those in confinement all were consequent upon  
its of inebriation.

## XII. PENITENTIARIES.

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### ALBANY PENITENTIARY, ALBANY.

This institution was opened in 1846. The building furnishes cells for two hundred males, and one hundred females. The average number of inmates is two hundred; the present number is two hundred and fifty, seventy females and one hundred and eighty males. Three-fourths of these are of foreign birth. The convicts work at different trades under contract, and the average earnings per day of each is thirty cents.

The great class of commitments is for misdemeanors incident to and caused by intemperate habits. In eight hundred and one commitments for the year 1855, seven hundred and seventy-one admitted themselves to be intemperate. The same proportion will hold good for the present year. During the day the convicts are in the work shops, and at night confined in separate cells. The prison is a very healthy one, there being but one death during the past year and that from delirium tremens. The patient came to the prison intoxicated. There was but one in the hospital, and the average number so confined was *one half of one per cent.* There is chapel service every Sunday morning and religious conversation by the chaplain with the prisoners the residue of the day. A library is being established by private donations of individuals through the agency of the keeper, and already numbers some five hundred volumes. The hospital and chapel are not sufficiently ventilated; otherwise the institution appears well constructed, and its arrangements quite faultless.

The income of the prison for the year 1855 was \$18,174.25, and the expenses \$15,587.72, leaving a profit for the year of \$2,586, there is no indebtedness of any kind; and this is believed to be the best additional comment the committee can make upon its management.

The keeper is the son of the former superintendent Amos Pilsbury, who after bringing the penitentiary to its present perfect condition, has taken charge of a more extensive establishment at Ward's Island at the solicitation of the Commissioners of Emigration, who are now profiting by his superior qualifications, and where the State and all interested in that important commission are receiving the benefit of his skill and experience.



### XIII. WORK HOUSES.

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#### ERIE COUNTY WORK HOUSE, BUFFALO.

This penitentiary is located in the city of Buffalo. The institution was established and buildings erected some years since. These latter are of stone and though at present not sufficiently large and commodious for the number of inmates, still are well designed and constructed. The grounds attached comprise five acres; four acres being enclosed by a high stone wall and wooden fence. The cells are constructed in ranges or galleries rising one above the other, and are kept cleanly and in good order. Their size is about four by seven feet. In each cell is provided an iron cot, two feet in width; and in twenty-two of the cells are placed two of these cots. The whole number of cells is seventy. Owing to the present large number of convicts who are placed in each cell, and in those containing two cots *three* are confined. Accommodations for lodging are thus, of course, entirely insufficient. An appropriation of \$8,000.00 was made last year by the county for building a separate structure for the sole accommodation and confinement of the female convicts. This is now in process of construction, and will on its completion in a great measure relieve the crowded state of the present buildings.

The average number of prisoners in confinement is one hundred and thirty; the present number one hundred and seventy-seven, of these seventy-one are females. Four-fifths of all in confinement are of foreign birth. The convicts are furnished with plain substantial food, at an average weekly expense of sixty-five cents. They are employed mostly on contract in the manufacture of "harness findings," at *per diem* wages for males, of twenty cents; females fifteen cents. The supervisors of the county impose rules for the government of the penitentiary and visit it in a body once each year. They employ a physician to attend the sick, who visits

the house twice each week and oftener if called; he is paid per visit. Only two deaths have occurred during the past year. The hospital wards are entirely inadequate for the proper accommodation of the sick. In one room of the size fifteen by twenty feet, with low ceiling and no means of ventilation, twenty-eight persons are placed. The air, as a legitimate and necessary consequence, is foul and impure. The prison is supplied with Bibles and the convicts are assembled for chapel exercises each Sabbath. There are employed five keepers, besides the superintendent and deputy and a guard of two persons.

Nine-tenths of the commitments are directly consequent on habits of intemperance, and one-third are commitments of old offenders. The general discipline of the prison, and the cleanliness and good order of the wards may well be commended.

#### MONROE COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

This is an institution located at Rochester, partaking in its main features much of the character of a penitentiary. The courts of Monroe county, and of several others adjoining, are by special statute permitted to send here those committed for petty offenses, or less than felonies, where they are sentenced to hard labor instead of lying idle in the various county jails. Here they nearly by their labor pay the cost of their support, where they were before a complete charge upon the county in which they chanced to be imprisoned. Here too they are instructed in some useful trade, while before they only learned vicious habits.

The building is a new one, constructed of brick, four stories in height, attached is one workshop of two stories and another of one. A roomy yard is enclosed by a high and secure wall. Connected with the house is a farm of sixteen acres. In the main structure are ninety-six cells for males and forty for females, besides two hospitals, male and female. There are also two workshops, two for the use of male convicts and one for females. The rooms are mainly warmed by furnaces. The house is tolerably ventilated by flues in the walls. There are now 144 prisoners in

the house. This is also above the average number in confinement. Of the whole number 102 are males and forty-two females. Seven-eighths are foreign born. Two prisoners are under sixteen years of age, these are kept separate and apart from others. The convicts are provided with plain substantial food of meat, bread and vegetables, which is furnished by the superintendent of the workhouse at a county charge. The convicts are all compelled to labor during the whole time of their sentence. Their labor is farmed out to contractors at the rate of twenty-five cents per day for males, and sixteen cents for females. The males are employed in shoemaking and coopering and the females in bottoming chairs. Each, on his or her entrance, is placed at a trade and works at it during the term of sentence.

A chapel is furnished in the building where religious services are held on each Sabbath. Corporal punishment is not administered, convicts are punished by solitary confinement in a dark cell. There is a library of three hundred volumes. From one-third to one-half of the convicts are brought here by intemperance, and of the sick there are more cases of delirium tremens than all others combined. The officers employed are eight, superintendent and deputy, four overseers and two watchmen. A physician is employed by the year, who visits the house twice each week.

This institution appears to be judiciously managed, and to be successfully working out the end designed in its establishment. The whole expense the past year of the workhouse over its receipts, was but \$2,971.05, and it is believed its revenue will soon be equal to the whole expense.

#### KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

The buildings now nearly completed for this penitentiary, are on a farm of thirty-eight acres, about two and a half miles from the city of Brooklyn. The main building is 490 feet long by 86 feet wide; with two wings of 50 feet each, and built of stone. The present number of inmates is one hundred and fifty-three;



For medical attendance a physician is appointed by the common council, at a salary of \$300. He visits the house as often as circumstances require. There is only one keeper in charge of the institution. Good facilities are afforded the inmates for bathing. The common council impose rules of government, and the superintendent regulates the system of diet. The average weekly cost of the support of paupers is about \$2. At sixteen years the children are placed out for employment in the families of neighboring farmers. No provision is made for the instruction of children, though there is a common school near the house, even this the children are not made to attend.

Three of the inmates are lunatics, all males, and all paupers. They have no special attendants aside from the superintendent, and none have been improved or cured since entering the house.

They are confined in cells which appear quite comfortable, and are at times chained. Four have been admitted within the year. They receive no other medical care and attendance than the house physician affords. The construction of the house is not such as to allow classification of the insane. In the case of one pauper, a lunatic, and partly idiotic, it was considered necessary by the keeper, about a year since, to administer severe floggings; the offence was indecent exposure of his person. He stated, however, that flogging is no part of the discipline of the house. There are now in the house three idiots, all males. There are also three blind. One birth has occurred during the last year. In the estimate of the superintendent, all, except the insane, are brought to their present condition either directly or indirectly through intemperance, and as a consequence of inebriation.

The house, as a whole, appears well fitted in its construction for the designed purpose, and in its management able.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of inmates in each county poor house, the number of lunatics, the number confined or under restraint, the number of foreigners, children under 16 years of age, idiots, births and deaths the past year, extent of poor house farm, average number of paupers and weekly cost of the support of each, condition caused by intemperance, &c.

POOR HOUSES.													
	Inmates in Aug., 1856.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Children under 16 years.	Average number of inmates.	Months school taught.	Births the past year.	Deaths the past year.	Extent of acres in poorhouse farm.	Annual income of farm.	Number of inmates in sleeping room.	House inspected by supervisors the past year.	Weekly cost of inmates support.
Albany	319	79	240	80	350	12	32	71	216	\$6,000	40	1	90
Allegany	70	23	47	8	57	.....	5	8	180	1,000	4	1	1 03
Broome	37	34	3	5	45	.....	1	1	130	800	6	1	1 08
Cattaraugus	30	23	7	4	35	.....	3	2	200	1,000	7	0	1 40
Cayuga	70	17	53	15	100	.....	1	6	90	.....	10	1	1 70
Chautauque	56	46	10	7	130	7	6	17	160	2,000	32	0	44
Chemung	52	17	35	13	70	0	9	8	180	1,000	10	0	30
Chenango	80	73	7	25	90	6	9	10	170	800	20	0	56
Clinton	48	12	36	11	65	0	3	15	90	800	21	1	1 00
Columbia	187	125	62	34	208	12	12	15	204	1,400	50	1	1 00
Cortland	52	50	2	9	51	.....	3	7	118	600	6	1	1 65
Delaware	58	49	19	11	65	.....	.....	7	175	250	12	1	1 00
Dutchess	240	160	80	61	220	12	.....	49	107	1,631	40	1	1 95
Erie	225	19	206	75	300	12	34	83	153	2,700	30	2	1 00
Essex	65	45	20	10	67	8	3	6	100	1,200	12	0	62
Franklin	38	10	28	9	48	3	1	2	110	1,500	8	1	31
Fulton	30	25	5	4	50	.....	3	6	94	200	10	1	1 25
Genesee	75	50	25	15	90	7	2	17	183	1,300	10	1	1 72
Greene	88	48	40	19	130	10	4	13	180	800	20	1	1 75
Herkimer	76	38	38	11	130	6	4	7	65	739	14	12	1 10
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	125	62	63	15	150	12	10	13	107	1,500	10	6	75
Lewis	50	12	38	12	93	4	1	9	59	600	12	2	97
Livingston	75	37	38	25	107	10	4	17	108	2,000	6	1	74 1/2
Madison	108	27	71	30	130	12	1	5	135	1,500	35	1	56
Monroe	280	40	240	75	370	12	23	46	184	3,500	100	1	68

Montgomery	76	19	57	11	125	6	2	5	150	1,000	18	2	62
Niagara	78	12	66	40	90	12	5	13	120	1,000	3	1	50
Oneida	160	40	120	42	222	12	.....	.....	115	.....	40	1	10
Onondaga	150	30	120	60	200	12	.....	.....	34	.....	20	1	.....
Ontario	120	40	80	35	136	12	.....	.....	212	.....	26	2	57
Orange	138	69	63	40	200	12	6	12	265	4,000	10	1	104
Orleans	40	24	16	8	59	.....	5	3	107	2,721	16	1	115
Oswego	47	35	12	7	75	.....	3	5	80	300	8	0	108
Otsego	86	79	7	16	90	.....	1	15	153	1,400	12	1	58½
Putnam	37	34	3	13	52	.....	.....	7	196	601	20	1	43
Queens	40	38	2	12	127	12	.....	16	63	.....	20	0	.....
Rensselaer	133	16	117	50	190	12	.....	8	152	.....	25	12	100
Richmond	55	14	41	14	80	8	.....	7	100	2,000	18	1	100
Rockland	70	14	56	30	100	12	.....	10	47	3,700	3	1	75
Saratoga	102	68	34	25	137	12	.....	36	112	900	46	1	73
Schenectady	56	28	28	20	75	9	10	13	118	1,200	4	1	84
Schoharie	35	33	2	7	60	0	0	7	60	800	6	1	75
Schuyler*													
Seneca	44	25	19	6	60	4	2	7	126	.....	10	1	100
Suffolk*													
St. Lawrence	120	60	60	40	50	12	10	12	130	1,000	7	1	83
Steuben	60	53	7	8	75	0	5	4	214	2,000	12	1	101
Sullivan	35	16	19	12	55	3	1	4	100	400	15	1	75
Tioga	61	46	15	13	75	0	6	4	62½	600	12	0	100
Tompkins	37	33	4	9	53	0	2	15	100	1,500	10	1	57½
Ulster	120	80	40	45	175	6	20	50	140	500	45	0	125
Warren	34	17	17	8	54	.....	2	8	200	800	14	1	90
Washington	112	56	56	40	124	11	5	11	170	1,500	10	1	67½
Wayne	60	20	40	15	67	12	.....	10	190	1,400	16	1	155
Westchester	191	79	112	75	225	12	20	16	173	2,500	30	1	68½
Wyoming	65	50	15	11	73	2	.....	2	97	300	7	1	75
Yates	60	45	15	12	86	8	1	4	123	1,000	18	2	140
	4,956	2,219	2,670	1,307	6,420	Av'ge 6½	292	770	6,975	\$67,641	1,017	78	Av'ge \$0 83

\*No county house.







TABLE B.

Showing the number in each county jail, native born, foreign born, weekly cost of support of each, average number in confinement, jails supplied and not supplied with bibles, jails in which prisoners can and in which they cannot be classified, as required by law, committed in consequence of habits of intemperance, the number confined in all, &c.

JAILS.										
	Number in confinement.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Average weekly expense of support.	Commitments consequent on intemperance. (Per cent.)	Average number in confinement.	Supplied with Bibles.	Number usually confined in single cell or ward.	Number constantly in cell.	Can classify as law requires.
Albany	45	13	32	22 00	.....	9	Yes	4	0	No.
Allegany	4	1	3	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Broome	2	2	0	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	Yes.
Cattaraugus	2	2	0	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Cayuga	18	13	5	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Chautauque	10	1	9	22 00	.....	1	No.	1	0	No.
Chemung	10	1	9	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Chenango	4	3	1	22 00	.....	1	No.	1	0	No.
Clinton	11	4	7	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Columbia	7	4	3	22 00	.....	1	No.	1	0	No.
Cortland	1	1	0	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Delaware	1	1	0	22 00	.....	1	No.	1	0	No.
Dutchess	20	6	14	22 00	.....	1	No.	1	0	No.
Erie	30	6	24	22 00	.....	1	No.	1	0	No.
Essex	3	3	0	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Franklin	2	2	0	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Fulton	3	3	0	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Genesee	5	14	1	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Greene	15	1	14	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Herkimer	5	3	2	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Hamilton*	5	3	2	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Jefferson	100	23	77	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Kings	3	1	2	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Lewis	3	1	2	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Livingston	3	1	2	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.
Madison	3	1	2	22 00	.....	1	Yes	1	0	No.

Monroe .....	24	6	18	1 25	75	21	Yes,	.....	0	Yes.
Montgomery .....	5	5	0	2 75	80	10	Yes,	3	0	No.
New York .....	28	14	14	.....	.....	18	Yes,	17	0	No.
Niagara .....	28	7	22	2 00	100	27	.....	1	29	Yes.
Onelda .....	16	6	10	.....	75	.....	No,	1	0	No.
Onondaga .....	23	6	17	.....	90	20	Yes,	1	23	Yes.
Ontario .....	24	11	13	2 25	68	20	Yes,	1	0	No.
Orange .....	11	2	9	.....	100	.....	No,	2	0	No.
Orleans .....	5	1	4	2 50	80	8	Yes,	1	0	No.
Oswego .....	25	5	20	2 25	75	25	No,	6	0	No.
Otsego .....	6	6	0	3 00	34	8	No,	4	0	No.
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	90	.....	.....	.....	0	No.
Queens .....	15	10	5	2 37½	75	25	Yes,	4	0	Yes.
Rensselaer .....	24	6	18	2 25	60	25	Yes,	.....	0	Yes.
Richmond .....	5	0	5	3 00	90	12	No,	3	2	No.
Rockland .....	7	5	2	2 25	30	6	Yes,	2	7	No.
Saratoga .....	14	12	2	2 25	80	12	Yes,	6	11	Yes.
Schenectady .....	0	0	0	2 25	68	3	No,	0	0	Yes.
Schoharie .....	0	0	0	2 25	68	10	Yes,	5	0	No.
Schuylert .....	0	0	0	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	4	2	2	2 37½	95	10	Yes,	2	1	No.
Steuben .....	6	5	1	2 75	68	8	Yes,	2	0	No.
St. Lawrence .....	14	1	13	3 00	90	12	.....	3	0	No.
Suffolk .....	4	4	0	1 50	95	5	Yes,	3	0	Yes.
Sullivan .....	3	3	0	2 50	68	3	No,	1	0	No.
Tioga .....	4	1	3	2 75	50	6	Yes,	1	0	No.
Tompkins .....	8	5	3	2 25	90	.....	.....	1	0	No.
Ulster .....	9	5	4	2 50	50	21	Yes,	1	0	Yes.
Warren .....	2	2	0	2 50	50	2	.....	2	0	No.
Washington .....	4	1	3	2 50	75	10	.....	6	4	No.
Wayne .....	11	4	7	2 00	90	14	Yes,	.....	0	No.
Westchester .....	17	5	12	2 75	40	15	Yes,	3	17	No.
Wyoming .....	2	2	0	3 00	80	4	Yes,	2	0	Yes.
Yates .....	6	6	0	3 00	100	4	.....	1	0	No.
Fulton Village .....	.....	0	0	2 25	75	3	.....	2	0	No.
Newburgh .....	12	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	No.
	678	245	413	\$2 28	669	32		178	15	

\*Not occupied.

†Jail not completed.



(17.)

## NOTE A.—(Page 3.)

It is well ascertained that the average amount exhaled from the lungs and skin of a healthy adult in twenty-four hours is 40 oz., and of this quantity about 10 dwt. consists of animal matter. With these data it is easy to calculate the amount of effete matter eliminated from the pulmonary and cutaneous surfaces of the number of inmates usually crowded together in one of the sleeping apartments in county poor houses; and supposing this to be but forty, and it is frequently above that number, it will be found that it amounts to 133 lbs in a single day; by these estimates a judgment may be formed of the degree of liability to disease, originating in crowded habitations; the effect of it upon the healthy and its certain effect upon the invalid.

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## NOTE B.—(Page 3.)

There is no classification in our poor houses.

“The poor of all classes and colors, all ages and habits, partake of a common fare, a common table, and a common dormitory. The poor widow who has occupied a respectable position in society, and who has been accustomed to the decencies and amenities of polished, intelligent and Christian society; but in consequence of pecuniary misfortune in her declining years, is compelled to resort to the poor house, finds herself seated at the table with a negro wench on one side of her, and a filthy prostitute on the other. She sleeps in the same room with the degraded and the outcast, and is compelled the whole day to associate on equal terms, and to listen to the obscene and disgusting language of creatures who are utterly revolting to her feelings. Such a woman undergoes a daily martyrdom. To call such relief a public *charity*, is a misnomer and a satire.” (Senate documents 1855, No. 72.)



Efficient rules should be adopted to guard against abuses in the apprenticeship of pauper children. Full enquiries should be made as to the character of the proposed master, and the answer should be made a matter of record. The parents or friends of the apprentice should be cited to attend, and their objections, if any, should be recorded and carefully weighed. The master should not be allowed to remove the apprentice from the town where he was originally bound without the consent in writing of the superintendents. The indentures should fully declare the duties of the master and provide for a proper amount of schooling and the provision of the necessary school books." (Senate documents, 1855, No. 72.)

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NOTE F.—(Page 19.)

"The custody of the prisoners in the county jail should be taken from the sheriff and transferred, together with the appointment of the jailor and the police of the jail, to the county superintendents of the poor." (Senate documents, 1855, No. 72.)

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NOTE G.—(Page 19.)

"We shall understand by the word *county prison*, a building in which are kept persons of every age and of each sex and color, of every rank, fortune, education and character, some of whom are charged with no offence but are held to secure their appearance as witnesses, others of whom are charged with offences of various grades, but some of these are innocent and will so appear on trial, some are guilty and will be punished; others of whom are already convicted of trivial offences and are subjected to only a few weeks or months of detention. In this diversity of classes some will be found whose habits are orderly and industrious, others who are idle and vagrant; some whose education has been moral and whose tastes are refined, others who are rude, coarse, filthy and ignorant; some whose language and deportment are chaste and decorous, others whose utterance and gesture are





signed by the said secretary and be filed and remain in his office.”  
(Act of April 8, 1851, Pamphlet laws of Pennsylvania, p. 353.)

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NOTE I.—(Page 23.)

“ We have seen that the most of the evils complained of have arisen either from a want of the proper powers conferred on poor law officers, from mal-administration of those powers, from ignorance of the principles on which their powers should be exercised, and which ignorance arises, not from negligence on their part, but from neglect of the State to investigate and ascertain the facts necessary to be known, from the want of an intelligent central supervision, from the want of a uniform and reliable system of accounts, by frequent changes of officers, by which the whole body of poor law officers are continually learning their business, and as soon as it is learned, they are discharged and others taken as apprentices. What we want then is, to frame a body of poor laws, which shall obviate these and all other difficulties and introduce such other positive improvements as shall provide for the *comfortable* maintenance of the virtuous and unfortunate poor—for the employment of the idle, and lazy, and shiftless poor—for the rapid and efficient cure of the sick and disabled poor—for the education and industrious training of poor children, and for aiding and encouraging industry among the poor who are not as yet the subjects of public charity. In other words, we wish the government to imitate the dealings of Divine Providence, and act as its agent in relation to the poor of the land. To accomplish this purpose a uniform, coherent and intelligible system must be devised. It must be a whole—complete in all its parts—each member working in entire harmony with all the others, to produce a definite and foreseen result. No patching of our present poor laws will answer this purpose. We must begin at the beginning, and with a comprehensive and intelligent grasp of all the details of the question, enact a complete code which shall accomplish the desired result.” (Senate document No. 72, 1855.)

(18.)

EXTRACT

*From Revised Statutes, part 4, chap. 3, title 1, Article 1, 4th edition.*

SEC. 2. Each county prison shall contain,

1. A sufficient number of rooms for the confinement of persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial separately and distinct from prisoners under sentence.

2. A sufficient number of rooms for the confinement of prisoners under sentence.

3. A sufficient number of rooms for the separate confinement of persons committed on civil process, for contempt, or as witnesses.

SEC. 4. Prisoners committed on criminal process, and detained for trial, and persons committed for contempt, or upon civil process, shall be kept in rooms separate and distinct from those in which persons convicted and under sentence shall be confined; and on no pretence whatever shall prisoners detained for trial, or persons committed for contempt, or upon civil process, be kept or put in the same room with convicts under sentence.

SEC. 5. Male and female prisoners (except husband and wife,) shall not be kept or put in the same room.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the keeper of each county prison to provide a Bible for each room in the prison, to be kept therein, and he shall if practicable cause divine service to be performed for the benefit of the prisoners at least once each Sunday, provided there shall be a room in the prison that can be safely used for that purpose.

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# APPENDIX I.

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**FOURTH NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE  
OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION**

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## PREFACE

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The Fourth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Buffalo, November 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1903, the President being Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Particular Council, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of New York City.

There was a large attendance, with a registration of 470 delegates.

The Fifth Conference is to be held in Syracuse, November 15, 16 and 17, 1904, under the presidency of Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Albany.

In order to issue this volume promptly, nearly all the papers and addresses were printed from advance copy before the Conference assembled. Through the kind aid and prompt work of the printers, the report of the Conference was ready for distribution December 20, 1903.

165 SWAN STREET, BUFFALO, *December*, 1903.



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LOCAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

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Carleton Sprague.  
Dorr Vilele.  
Rt. Rev. Wm. D. Walker.  
Ansley Wilcox.





















































count of their mental derangement, should have been originally committed to our custody by the courts."

Dr. R. B. Lamb, Medical Superintendent of the Dannemora State Hospital for the Insane, in his report for 1901, says:

"It is safe to say that if the present population of the prisons was carefully examined by a trained alienist, not less than twenty per cent. of it would be found to be insane, and I believe this estimate to be extremely conservative. But the requirements of the prisons do not exact the intellectual effort requisite for the reformatory parole, so a man who might not be considered abnormal in the prison is found wanting in the reformatory, because certain mental vigor is demanded and when not shown reformation is impossible."

The committee would suggest as a remedy for this condition that there should be added to the staff of the prison department of the State an experienced alienist, whose duty it should be to regularly visit each of its penal institutions for the purpose of discovering by examination, and recommending for transfer to State hospitals, all insane prisoners, thus minimizing the danger to society from discharging such prisoners upon the expiration of their sentences, as criminals confined in hospitals for the insane are retained until cured, or at least until the hospital authorities have reason to consider that the public safety will not be jeopardized by their being set at liberty.

While considerable progress has been made at Clinton Prison in the work of properly accommodating and caring for prisoners suffering from pulmonary diseases, it is the belief of the committee that still further preparation is needed and that as speedily as possible suitable provision should be made for the reception and care of every tuberculous case confined in State penal institutions.

Modern medical science teaches that it is wrong to retain tubercular cases in institutions with healthy prisoners, as the quarantine which it is there possible to maintain cannot be so satisfactory in its results as would the prompt recognition and transference of such cases to an institution properly equipped,



















































































sisted in removing the question further into the background, and believes that it would, at present, be far more profitable for workers in the field of general relief to discuss concrete cases and actual applied methods of relief.

In order to enable and invite such a discussion your committee presents the records of a few selected typical cases which have been printed in advance and are also appended hereto.

NATHAN BIJUR, Chairman.

RICHARD C. BAKER.

HENRY D. BURRILL.

CARYL COLEMAN.

MRS. OSCAR CRAIG.

MISS ELIZABETH CRONYN.

EDWARD T. DEVINE.

MRS. L. F. FORD.

PROF. J. H. HAMILTON.

ALEXANDER MCKINNY.

REV. D. J. McMAHON, D. D.

JOSIAH G. MUNRO.

REV. WILLIAM I. NICHOLS.

MISS MARY E. REMINGTON.

MRS. AMELIA ROSENBERG.

ARTHUR H. WILLIAMS.

RECORD OF CASES OF SIX FAMILIES, TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE SESSION ON CARE AND RELIEF OF NEEDY FAMILIES IN THEIR HOMES, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 18, 1903.

#### CASE A.

In January, 1894, Mr. A, an immigrant, aged 34, a ladies' tailor, who arrived here in 1877, was given a "charity" order to bury his child. In the latter part of 1898 the man was in a hospital, while his wife was nearing confinement. At that time there were four children in the house (the oldest a boy of seven), also applicant's mother, aged 74.













tion. No organic trouble was found but her condition was due to lack of proper nourishment. A regular supply of milk from the Straus depot and a tonic were obtained, and a week's fresh air outing at the seashore. On her return, it was decided to try the effect of mountain air. Mrs. C was apparently pleased; a suitable location was found, board engaged for her and the two children for a stay of five or six weeks, but when all details had been satisfactorily planned, the hour set for them to leave, some suitable clothing provided, tickets bought and arrangements made for luncheon on the way, Mrs. C told our messenger who called to take them to the train that she had decided to give her husband another trial; that if he kept his promises she would be well cared for and they could manage for themselves. This determination caused much additional work, and then three days later she appeared in distress, "her husband had come home very drunk, disgraced her in the house." She felt she had no friends and was by turns unreasonably abusive in her talk and pitiful. She was advised that her chance to gain strength rested upon her having change of air and scene and she would even then be sent to the country as previously arranged. She was allowed to consider it, but next day refused the offer, saying she was afraid she would not be allowed to come back; that she would never give up her home. She said she would manage.

From October, 1902, until March, 1903, we lost sight of her. Then Mrs. C again came to us, condition much as the previous year; her health poor, daughter working and husband appearing and disappearing as usual. She was persuaded to go to a convalescent home in the city for a time and the children were placed in a temporary home. Later she was sent to the country, where she remained nearly a month. It was found that she was entertaining her husband at intervals. She would not accept the medical care she needed and it was decided to abandon further efforts, at least temporarily. With her many weaknesses, Mrs. C has excellent traits. She is devoted to her children who have endeared themselves by their good behavior to all. Those who





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In November, 1901, our friendly visitor reported Mr. D was at work, doing well; two of the boys were working. Since moving to Brooklyn Mr. D had gone back voluntarily to the Home for Intemperate Men and had remained there for a time. He had kept strictly temperate from February to November.

#### CASE E.

The family of Mr. E consists of husband, wife and six children four girls and two boys. Oldest child girl about 13 years, youngest, about 1 year old.



The man commenced to drink about six years ago, but his wife bore with him until forced to place him in an insane asylum for some months, about four years ago. After his return he would give the commitment as the cause of his ill treatment of the family, contributing very little, and giving much trouble. Three or four times he has been sent to the Workhouse. For the past year he does nothing whatever for his family, except to annoy his wife, coming into the house in her absence and stealing things that he could sell to obtain drink.

He professes most ardent love for his children, but neither that nor the admonitions of friendly persons, have stopped him in his downward course, so that he is now a "tramp."

At first the wife received relief from two different societies, and acted as if she would live on charity, as she had so many small children. Friendly visitors, however, caught her in right time, and brought her to a better state of mind, and little by little she has so improved in the past three years, that she seeks relief only in times of hardship, as sickness, or want of work, etc. This is given by a private person, so that for nearly two years she has not sought any public relief, except from the • Summer Fresh-Air Funds for her children. She is a young woman, being about 30 years of age, and seems ever in the best spirits despite the evident hardships of such a life, as her whole income cannot be more than \$30 a month. She works in offices, morning and evening, and does laundry work the remainder of the day, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

She would never listen to the sending of her children to an institution, although she is their only support, and cannot expect much help from them for some time, as the three oldest are girls. The eldest girl is a veritable little mother, and has taught the other children to do much for themselves, and thus relieve the mother.

Mrs. E's cheerful disposition has brought her through many trying times, and has made her home a pleasant abode for her children despite their poverty.

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ning, but he has been able to find work himself when forced to do so.

His father had something of the same disposition —irresponsibility, giving up his job when he felt any way tired or fatigued. For several months, nearly twice a week, the same friendly visitor went to the house in order to build up character and inculcate cleanliness by word and example. The little girl, after a long time, started to clean when the visitor came in sight. From week to week they were visited on account of the children, but very little progress in self care or energy could be noticed, as they could see no reason to progress—they were



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The material relief alone is required in some cases, but in **most** of the needy families the moral relief is required if the cause of their need would be removed. Charity to the helpless dependents, as are children, requires the moral care to go with the material aid and oftentimes to extend for a longer period. It is demanded above all that the alms must be discriminate as prudence demands. We are so wont to regard this discrimination as **the** product of our age that I will dwell upon it an instant. **The**

demand for it in our generation is the revolt from the well-known and indefensible system generated by the English poor laws from 1763 to 1834. Long before, however, discrimination, which as a product of the cardinal virtue of prudence comes under the moral care, was oft demanded.

Isidore, the Archbishop of Seville in 610, said in his instruction, "A dispenser ought not to be prodigal but discreet." From Thomas Aquinas, the Chief of the Scholastics about 1250, comes the verses, among others:

**Largi quamvis Eroganda  
Prudenter et moderanda  
Pro cupisque copia,  
Hic Dominus es bonorum  
Ut quaedam sint egenorum  
Et quaedam Ecclesiae**

Translation.—Tho' wealth should be given largely, yet prudence and moderation should temper it according to the rightful needs of each. Thus let you be Master so that some to the Poor some to the Church shall be given.

In the *Magnum Speculum*, a work of the XIII Century, is given the supposed torment which the false or improper beggar suffered, and the Monk says in conclusion: "Brothers, it was only a small crust given to you in alms, see how injurious mendicity must be to your soul."

In the pictures of Murillo and Cespides, representing St. Thomas of Villanova relieving beggars, we find that these are only the maimed, the halt and the blind. In the writings of an author of the 10th or 11th century is given a story of an apparently healthy woman who sought alms from St. Peter. He questioned her right to receive and she then showed that she had lost her arm and thus could not support herself. At the period when the Monasteries gave so liberally, their beneficiaries were ever the townspeople known to them. In 1350 a French ordinance forbade alms to be given to anyone who could work. John II of





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That this view of education has not been generally accepted all will agree, but the swell is growing louder and louder in its favor and the hope is not far apace that another generation shall see the union effected so that religious training may be more general with the secular instruction of children. By the busy, overworked, ignorant, or vicious parents, the proper character building of the child must be left to other hands. If thus they would have the child trained, is there any wonder that they regard the religious as the truly strong and powerful motives to bring back the erring and to build up the weak? The two consequences of this view would be (1st) that the moral safeguards should be placed in proper position as much



as possible by a friendly visitor who is of the same religious denomination as that of the needy person. For the unchurched the visitor might better be of the denomination of the parents of the applicant. (2d) That there should be no proselytizing among those who are needy. It is unjust that the temptation to root out their old belief should be placed against the needed assistance. Whilst it is very unjust to the poor, it is likewise unprofitable to the church as they hold such proselytes only during the time of need. This moral teaching should be done by the friendly visitor whose position Miss Richmond has described in a work upon that subject. I would describe the duties in the following captions:

1. The work shall be long, earnest, prudent, and loving, so that it will have the true test of friendship, which is to think and act often as the friend would have us do. "It is a task that requires patience and study and thorough devotion," says Robert Treat Paine.
2. Shall material aid be given by the friendly visitor? I can see no reason for denying this, provided proper safeguards be employed. Indeed, in the great relief Society of St. Vincent de Paul, according to the words of Ozanam, already quoted, "You must make the material relief the medium of moral assistance."
3. The friendly visitor should have that magnetism towards the family as to draw out all the good in them; that friendliness that will cause her to make sacrifices to win their affection.
4. Mr. F. H. Bishop has an article in *Charities*, October 24, 1902, on the personal equation of friendly visitors, which speaks admiringly of having as visitor one who has gone through much the same trials as the family.
5. The friendly visitor should have very few cases, and only those where there is an easy, natural bond of attachment. The personal influence is as great as that of the teacher over the child, even more so, for in the child's case reason and affection are not so much enlisted as authority.

These general characterizations of the friendly visitor may tell us what person should undertake the duty, but no precise rule can be given for the fulfillment of the duties she under-















































dren, and who was the prime mover to have the children's court system extended to Brooklyn, was appointed by Mayor Low as judge of the Court of Special Session and assigned to the newly created court. Judge Wilken brings to his new work a kind heart, a rare knowledge of boy nature and the faculty of making the youthful offender feel that he is his friend; qualities that are indispensable in the presiding officer of this court of prevention.

The more rigid enforcement of the laws governing child labor, particularly in the large cities, deserves notice, as it has resulted in an increased school attendance, while lessening the number of juvenile workers in stores and factories.

A prolific cause of dependent and neglected children is the delinquency of one or both parents; this phase of the child question is considered in the first paper to be read this evening.

In the second paper the necessity of properly supervising the homes to which dependents are sent is emphasized.

Since the number of dependent children that are sent to foster homes increases yearly, it would be well for the State Board of Charities to extend its inspection to the character of the homes to which these children are sent, to the methods employed by the placing-out officers and to the results accomplished. In the past this has not been done.

In its report for 1900, the State Board gives detailed information about the number of children supported in institutions at public or private expense, but nowhere does it give us information about the number of children boarded in families at public expense. The report tells (p. 56), "That for the relief of resident poor persons in their homes or elsewhere outside the almshouse the overseers of the poor expended in the year 1900, the sum of \$1,062,320.18," but it does not indicate the character of the poor persons, whether they are adults or children, able-bodied or infirm.

In 1900, the number of dependent children placed in families, according to the State Board's report, was 3,859, and we have no public record concerning these homes further than the fact that they were placed out. Of these 1,279 were placed by adop-









stitutions could come together and discuss the ways and means of perfecting their institutions, and of individualizing the children committed to their care, much good would come.

We recommend therefore that at the State conferences the heads of institutions meet and in a friendly spirit discuss the merits and shortcomings of their institutions, and the best way of caring for the children committed to their care. Let them learn what is being done by other institutions, and let them be quick to adopt the successful features of these institutions. Such discussions to be practicable would naturally turn on the development of individuality in the child, and the formation of character.

As the number of children in an institution increases the difficulty of developing the individuality increases also, but number is not always a foe to the process, else our public school system in this respect is fundamentally wrong since individual training is not attempted.

Preventive work will always occupy the attention of this committee. The causes that bring about abnormal conditions in the family resulting in dependent, delinquent, neglected and defective children, will be sought and the proper remedy suggested, but post factum work arising from inability to remove these causes will not be neglected.

In spite of our efforts there will always be children of the classes enumerated. How to care for these children properly, how to surround them with the safeguards that children in normal homes are surrounded, how to prepare them for the serious business of life, make them God fearing, liberty loving citizens, these are problems that confront us. New York is solving the child problem through its charitable institutions and its foster homes. We should harmonize and perfect the two systems. The discipline of an institution is an element in forming character. It does not necessarily mean "battalion bringing up." The nearness to normal life that is found in foster homes is a no less important element in character building. Let us combine the systems and the result will go far to the solution of

















































bers, at least so far as ability to read and write is concerned, size and general character of the house and place, whether the child will sleep alone, etc. Three references are also required, one a minister, if possible. Objection is sometimes made to these questions. Especially do some persons object to giving ages. A very bitter attack was once made upon the Society for asking such questions, but a careful review of the information required failed to reveal anything but what was essential to a knowledge of the conditions under which the child would live.

The application blank properly filled out is returned. If the information is satisfactory, letters are sent to the references asking specific information about the family—their moral character, the temper of the mother, the financial condition of the family, etc. A pledge is given in the letter that the information will be held strictly confidential.

Although the persons given as references usually indicate in their answers a proper responsibility for the information furnished, it would not do to rely entirely upon them; resort should be had to independent references which may be secured in various ways, from teachers, ministers, postmasters and others. Ministers' letters are proverbially optimistic when dealing with the reputation of their parishioners, but I am bound to testify that information has been obtained from them more than once surprisingly frank and discriminating.

If the replies of the persons given as references are satisfactory, a competent person is sent to investigate the home and surroundings. A thorough examination is made of living room, sleeping rooms, cellar and, in fact, every important part of the place; the distance from school is considered and the foster parents are studied in their own homes.

Should the investigation indicate a satisfactory home, a recommendation that a permit be granted is made to the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. That society sends an inspector and, if satisfied, recommends the home to the Board of Health. This Board then sends an inspector and if he finds no objection to the place, a permit is issued.



foster parents of the names and addresses of the children and their visitors as required by law; the sleeping arrangements; the food; the bath; the attendance upon day and Sunday school; names of teachers; moral atmosphere of the home and other information that will make clear the physical, mental and moral conditions. Other visits are made of a less formal character.

The friendly relations established with the children and the foster parents invite a free exchange of views and confidences. The children are taught to look upon the visitor from the office as a friend interested in their welfare. Often they greet her with evident signs of affection. Visits to the day and Sunday school teachers are the means of arousing much friendly interest in the welfare of the child.

#### SUPERVISION BY BOARDS OF HEALTH, STATE BOARDS AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Occasional visits are made to the board homes under the care of the society by investigators sent out by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the State Board of Charities and the Board of Health. Visits by such officials are apt to be somewhat hurried, possibly perfunctory or formal, and no attempt is made to do more than guard against the most obvious abuses.

Still the good done by such official inspection is not to be measured by the exact number of visits made or the time spent in each home. The fact that such visits may occur at any time and place has a stimulating effect, and words of praise from these officials are prized and frequently quoted. The time will come, I presume, when the inspectors of the State Board of Charities will be required to visit with regularity the children placed out in the State. It would be a great undertaking, no doubt, but perhaps the work could be so organized as to make it practicable and as useful as their inspection of institutions.

#### SUPERVISION BY VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the desirability of securing the services of volunteer friendly visitors. The ideal system

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more expressions of gratitude than criticism have come to the management for the work of the foster parents. We have been agreeably surprised at the infrequency of complaints. It is possible, though not probable, that relatives refrain from fault finding thinking that the foster parents might ill treat the child in consequence or that the management would not listen to the complaints.

Doubtless if supervision by friends or relatives is to be of use special pains must be taken to have them understand their assistance is expected and desired. At the same time, they should be required to make their suggestions or complaints to the management and not to the foster parents or to the child

unless, indeed, it is a small matter where a word to the foster parents would suffice.

The child's parents or other relatives should be urged to acquaint the management with the child's defects or peculiarities and their consent should be obtained to the special operation sometimes necessary to cure the defect. Often very patient and long continued explanation will be found necessary to convince the parents of the necessity for the operation. But it is time and energy well spent. Much future benefit can thus be secured to the child should he return, as most of them do, to their parents or relatives' care. It is a case of educating the parent at the same time you are training or helping the child. We worked for three years with one mother trying to secure consent to an operation on her child and at last succeeded.

Now and then we find the relatives or friends imposing on the foster parents by coming too frequently to see the child, staying too long, being there at meal times and practically asking for a meal, taking the child out to questionable amusements or giving them indigestible sweetmeats. In almost every case a simple word of remonstrance or warning from the management or foster parent corrects such matters without trouble.

Parents' eyes are sharp to spy out injury to the child, if done by some one else than themselves, and a mother or other relative can secure confidences from the child that no one else can obtain. It is worth while, therefore, to enlist their interest and secure their cooperation.

Of course there is another reason for keeping relatives interested in the children, namely, they are thus encouraged to resume or assume the care of the children as soon as circumstances permit.

Such investigation and supervision is indeed valuable and desirable but cannot take the place of the supervision by the management already described and which must always be the chief reliance.

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children and with the foster parents. Mutual confidence should be cultivated and affectionate interest shown by the visitor. Great care ought to be exercised, however, that there is no rivalry for the child's affection. The foster parent should, and under normal conditions would, receive the larger share of the child's love. For the child to feel that the visitor may be appealed to against the foster mother's discipline would be a grave error, as the parental relation which should exist would be seriously undermined. Friendly feeling is a plant of slow growth sometimes, so no discouragement should be felt if it is not aroused at once.

Third—Supervision should cover the physical, mental and moral life of the child. The investigator should be provided with a list of questions inquiring as to the conditions existing in the foster home. These questions need not and ought not

to be displayed before the foster mother or child, but the answers should be written out almost immediately after leaving the home, while the facts and impressions are still fresh in the memory.

Foster mothers sometimes feel a little hurt at a detailed inspection of their home, and yet I am convinced it is unsafe to neglect any possible danger point each time the inspection is made. Closets, cellar, ventilation of rooms, neighborhood conditions should be carefully inspected and their condition recorded. Of course this should be done tactfully, so as to hurt the feelings of the parents as little as possible. Suggestions for the correction of wrong conditions may often be made at once, occasionally the conditions are such as to need the interference of the management or special directions.

The child should be looked over with care, the investigator having been previously instructed as to the ordinary defects of eyes, ears, nose, skin and throat. My experience indicates that many children suffer with nasal and throat growths that are often entirely unsuspected by the foster parents. Physicians agree that such growths do great harm, increasing the tendency to catch cold and causing stupidity, loss of hearing and retarded chest development. A slight operation is all that is necessary to give relief. Defects of eyes and teeth should also receive immediate and skilled attention. It is likewise desirable to make inquiries in regard to progress in the school and the kind of books and papers that are being read. The moral atmosphere of the home should be considered. Interviews should be had with the teachers of the day and Sunday schools, who will usually be found ready to report on the children under their instruction.

Fourth—An interview alone with the child should form part of each inspection. The presence of the foster parents may deter a child from speaking freely of matters the visitor should know. Such opportunities for conversation can be arranged tactfully so that the child may not realize the interview has been planned. To the extent the inner life of the child can be

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ability, but training; not merely special aptitude, but **considerable experience.**

**The power placed in our hands to mold the child's life is a great one; its influence stretches into Eternity. No person with a sensitive conscience can possess such power without having at times an almost overwhelming sense of the responsibility its use involves.**

On account of the removal of Mr. White to California, the foregoing paper was read by Mr. Hebbard.



The discussion of Mr. White's paper on "The Supervision of Children in Foster Homes," was opened as follows, by Rev. NELSON H. BAKER, Superintendent of the Saint Joseph's Orphan Asylum at West Seneca, near Buffalo:

It was with much pleasure that I listened to the reading of the learned and exhaustive paper upon the principles and methods of the supervision of children in foster homes, and was pleased to hear of the many most excellent methods adopted by those in charge of dependent children in selecting for them their foster homes, and society must be deeply indebted to them for their efforts in making this department of their work so great a success.

Experience being our best teacher, is ever enlightening us as to the taking of new precautions in carrying out a work fraught with so much responsibility, upon which the whole future, both spiritual and temporal, of these little wards must necessarily be involved.

In my experience of twenty-seven years in connection with the work of finding foster homes for orphan and dependent children, I think the most important factor of any which we have as yet considered is the motive prompting the so-called foster parents in adopting a child as their own; it is one of the most difficult and trying questions with which we have to contend, and upon which the future happiness or misery of the child is to depend. Selfishness enters so largely into the motive of human actions that it is usually the prime motive in an action of this kind; the motive easily unravels itself; ask a party looking for a child to adopt one six or eight years of age, and see how quickly it will be rejected; show them a bright boy or girl at fourteen or fifteen and see how quickly they will be accepted; and why? Simply because the younger child will be of no service to them for many years to come, but the boy of fourteen is already equipped with physical strength and schooling to make himself immediately useful and perhaps save the expense of a man upon the farm, and the girl would be so useful that perhaps no other girl would be needed to perform the many domestic duties of the household.

A short time ago a farmer, well recommended, applied to me to



him insane and he was sent to the State hospital, where he is now a raving maniac.

I know of other boys whose lives have been ruined by the cruelty practiced upon them by their foster parents, and no visiting agent came to their relief, and in many instances ran away from those homes and sought others of their own selection where they would be treated more humanely; boys sent to the West and placed upon farms run away from their new masters, and having arrived as far as Buffalo, were picked up here as vagrants and placed under our care, and when questioned stated that they could no longer endure the severe treatment at the hands of their foster parents.

A very grave danger exists which is not often considered in adopting a girl twelve to fifteen years of age into a family where they had boys of their own about the same ages, or worse, adopting such a girl into a home where they had an adopted boy of about the same age.

The keepers of the Erie County Penitentiary some time ago declared that in the person of a young girl, one of their prisoners, they had the most degraded and loathsome specimen of female depravity that ever came under their observation. Upon examination it was discovered that she had been adopted when about fifteen years of age into a family near the city of Lockport, and in a debauched and ruined condition became a public character upon the streets of that city. Afterwards coming to Buffalo, she continued her downward career until most of her young and degraded life was spent behind prison walls.

A man called me up on the telephone to know if we had a boy for adoption, about fourteen years of age, and I replied that I thought we had. He then asked if we had girls also, as he would like a girl about the same age; I replied that if he intended adopting a girl he could never have one of our boys, as we would never allow a boy and girl about the same ages to be adopted into the same family; our experience is that unless these precautions are taken the best regulated systems of visitation will be of no avail in saving the future of the girl. It has been proven to be a

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ought immediately to remove the child, no matter what the objections may be.

A subject which I think has not as yet been touched upon is the respecting of the religion of the child to be adopted. If the child is old enough to have some knowledge of the religious faith of its parents, that knowledge should be respected, as it will tend much to make the child contented in its new home. Nothing will tend more to make the child lose confidence in its foster parents, than an attempt to uproot or destroy the faith and its practices, implanted deeply in its heart, by those fond parents, whose memory is so lovingly and fondly cherished, whose kind and earnest instructions have made indelible impressions upon their tender minds, which perhaps time may never entirely efface.

A child twelve or fifteen years of age, reared by fond parents, who taught it the principles and teachings of the faith they professed, be it that of the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian or Pres-

byterian, think of placing such a child in a Catholic or Hebrew family, where it must learn to forget all the early impressions; and think of placing a Catholic child, with all the tender memories of its many pious practices which it learned at its devoted mother's knee, think of uprooting those tender vines of memory, that have grown down deep in the soil of the soul, and are cherished with the very tenacity of life; attempt to destroy these, as they must necessarily be destroyed, and you build up a barrier between the child and its foster parents which time cannot remove.

In conclusion, our experience has taught us that the very best system of supervision of children in foster homes is to interest the parish priest or minister of the place in the home of the adopted child, and as he is personally upon the ground, is well qualified to judge if the home is a proper one and if all of the surroundings are suitable for its best interests.

I have often taken ten or twelve little boys into a country village, and with the aid of the parish priest placed them with families of his own selection and with whom he was perfectly familiar. I placed upon him the entire responsibility of the future of these children and he accepted the same, and in his constant tour of visitation watched closely the care bestowed upon his young protégés, and if he felt that there was a lack in the care and attention that should be given the child, or that the surroundings were developing against its best interests, or for any reason that he deemed its best interests were suffering, the child was immediately removed to some more favorable home and without any interference from ourselves. We have found this system of supervision of homes in which homeless children are placed to have produced the very best possible results.

The Chairman announced that the topics were now open for discussion. There being no one who desired to speak, the Chairman declared the session adjourned at 10:20 p. m.



Now when the office-holder begins to regard his office as a mine to be "worked for all there is in it" for his personal advantage he ceases to consider questions of public policy on their merits. He forgets to pay much attention to the necessity or desirability of the measures that come before him, but considers instead their effect upon his own private fortune. He forgets his duty to the State, and swears allegiance to a new controlling force.

Now that controlling force varies with different men. With some it is their pocket pure and simple and they are out for it all the time as Mr. Croker brutally admitted. But though comparatively few descend to that low plain, a great many of our officials regard their duty to their party, and to the leaders of that party as much more imperative than their duty to the public whom they have sworn to serve. Their action on public questions is largely determined by the needs of the party machine. It is this that I term "playing politics," and I denounce it unsparingly, for it always works disastrously to the public interests which these men were elected to guard.

If such a man have charge of a department of the government, the needs of that department must bend to the exigencies of his own career or to the needs of the party machine which is euphemistically termed the "organization." If additional employees and higher salaries will strengthen his position, he demands them without regard to their usefulness or necessity. If on the other hand he can win an election for his party or himself, by cutting down the number of officials, or by lowering their pay, straightway he is ostentatiously for "economy," even though the work of his department be cramped by this policy. The danger of the situation becomes all the more apparent when the same considerations control all the departments of the public service, and when the interests of the public are considered only to such extent as may seem necessary not to create a scandal, and cause a political revolution.

Now the State suffers heavily both in quality and the cost of such government of the politicians, by the politicians and

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striving toward that goal in an entirely non-partizan way. During the last two years, however, the charitable interests of the State have been subjected to a political espionage and meddling control that threatens to produce most serious results.

This Conference is made up of those who are interested or actually engaged in the charitable or correctional work of New York State. Its members see most clearly the damage that this invasion of politics will bring to all the institutions in which this work is going on, and accordingly one of the standing committees of this body is especially instructed to watch all efforts being made to "play politics" with the public charities and to report their conclusions to the committees of the whole.

The Chairman of this year's Committee on Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions is not connected with any of the State institutions, and can only see them from the outside, while to know the facts one must be in active touch with them.



Moreover, it is difficult to get the facts from those who are connected with the actual work of the State, because one of the very first moves in the game to lay political hands on our State charitable institutions has been to close the mouths of all employees by fear of dismissal, for the power of appointment and dismissal has been grabbed by the politicians. Even those who are not moved by any fear of dismissal are loath to incur official displeasure against their institutions and thus make it more difficult to secure the necessary appropriations.

Now it is easy to see that the unwillingness of State employees to discuss the actual situation is one of the strongest proofs of the presence of influences that are most abhorrent, and that ought not to be permitted to exist.

As is well known, the Governor of this State has made a determined effort to add the twenty-five State hospitals and charitable institutions to his patronage column and to increase the power of his political machine over the people of the State by "playing politics" with the interests of the sick, infirm and delinquent classes. He has done this in the name of economy and under pretense of the correction of abuses, but the evidence that has accumulated up to date makes the presumption very strong that he is greedily seeking to extend his power over these institutions so as to make them contributory to the political welfare of the organization of which he is such a prominent member.

Let us see what the changes in the law have been, and to what they point.

For years these various institutions have been under the control of boards of managers, who after being appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate were expected to run the institutions, choose their officials, and subject to the supervision of the State Comptroller, spend the money appropriated by the Legislature in such a way as the welfare of the inmates might require.

The Governor is a man of unquestionable courage, but even he did not venture to attack all these institutions at once, so







fewer, and that the highest grade men still on duty feel the political lines tightening around them to an almost unbearable degree.

I will close by quoting a few lines from a letter received by the writer from one of the members of this committee:

“I fear that within a few years our State institutions will be welded into a powerful political engine threatening the welfare of the inmates and menacing every civic interest. I feel like fight whenever I think of it.”

The only way to prevent the consummation of this most evil policy is to make the plan so public that the politicians will consider it too dangerous to attempt, for they rarely touch anything that they think is “loaded.”

The committee bespeaks co-operation from all the members of this Conference who agree with these views, in order that the public may be informed as fully as possible as to what is going on in the attempt to put politics into the penal and charitable institutions of New York State, for, to quote from a correspondent:

“When these institutions are taken away from the service and general management of the people by cutting off the services of charitable and philanthropic persons, and are put into the hands of those who have only politics and political considerations to govern them, the people may well distrust the low condition to which they are brought.”

JOSEPH T. ALLING.

ISRAEL AARON, D. D.

FREDERIC ALMY.

JOHN J. BARRY.

HERBERT S. BROWN.

JOHN CRANE.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS.

GEORGE E. DUNHAM.

MRS. FREDERIC R. HAZARD.

DANIEL B. MURPHY.

D. C. POTTER.

WILLIAM G. RICE.

WM. BURNETT WRIGHT, JR.













perform their part in society, why do we place them in a community from which every vestige of natural society is banished? Can we teach them how to use their freedom by clipping their wings?

In our charitable institutions we are better off. Hospitals for the sick or insane have a more enlightened treatment, for here we seem to understand what true convalescence is and how to reach it. The doctors have studied how to minister to such bodies or minds diseased, and the result is a far higher standard of successful method than in prisons. On the other hand, some of our charitable institutions for children—our so-called industrial schools and houses of refuge—are little more than prisons for the young, and are worse than prisons for the old by reason of the youth and hope that are being crushed. For here again you are trying to prepare the inmates for the world in a place where no elements of real life are allowed to play about them. Somewhat the same criticism could be made of Orphan asylums, and the efforts which are making nowadays to take children from such institutions and put them in homes are certainly in the right direction.

The reason that prisons fail, that orphan asylums do not succeed, that reform schools in so many instances do not reform is that the individual is lost in the mass; the reason why the insane are better cared for, why hospitals cure is because they never dream of treating their patients by the wholesale. What should we think of a hospital ward where a universal treatment was prescribed for all patients; smallpox, typhoid, broken legs, pneumonia, all jumbled in together and put through the same course. Yet it seems to me this is exactly what we are doing in our prisons. Until we learn that every individual must have individual treatment, and establish an elastic method by which each patient shall receive it in the midst of a normal and natural system of society, just so long we shall fail in taking the first effective step toward our new ideals of reformation.

VI. Now it is just here that politics plays the worst havoc. We need to bring to bear on the problem the most careful study,



cal reasons to men with a sense of responsibility not to the inmates but to those through whom his position was secured. This means often less attention to the securing of good results inside the institution than to the carrying of caucuses and the getting of delegates outside.

These things tend to produce:

1. Toward the inmates heedlessness in the upper officials, brutality in the lower.

2. Indifference to better methods, a desire only to be let alone, to pursue the well-worn routine.

3. Forgetfulness of the fact that there is no such thing as reform by wholesale; that it is an individual matter and that each man must be treated for his particular trouble if he is to be made strong enough to face the world.

VIII. The remedy for the blight of politics lies, as the remedy for so many of our social ills lies, in a forceful and constant appeal to public opinion. If the "constituents" demand that officials shall be appointed not for political reasons but for business reasons, the legislators and others in authority will quickly obey. The very sensitiveness which now creates the trouble on the one hand will work the cure if applied on the other. This is the hope of our democratic self-governing experiment—the uplifting of the whole body so that it will demand the right. It is slow but it comes. "Not in vain the distance beacons."

In the meantime it is not necessary to wait until the whole mass is leavened, a unified body of thinkers and workers like this can gain their ends in advance of public opinion. To him who asks the loudest it is often given; and if the loudest request be right there is no need to feel too modest about the asking. Let those who are most interested firmly resolve that all politics must cease in our penal and charitable institutions and the thing is done.

The discussion of Mayor Osborne's paper on the "Blight of Politics" was opened as follows by Mr. HENRY W. SPRAGUE, of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of Buffalo:









If you git *me* inside the White House,  
 Your head with ile I'll kin' o' 'nint  
 By gittin *you* inside the Light-house  
 Down to the eend of Jaalam Pint."

Take the case where Mr. Candidate pays Mr. Voter \$1,000 per annum for three years, for his vote and his assistance in obtaining the votes of others. How would you characterize such a performance? Simply as abominable and subversive of all popular government. In morals and good conscience, it is bribery, pure and simple, and in violation of every statute ever passed to prevent corrupt practices at the polls. Now, how is the transaction bettered if Mr. Candidate, instead of paying the money out of his own pocket, gives Mr. Voter a public office, good for three years, with an annual compensation of \$1,000. The iniquity of the transaction is doubled, for Mr. Candidate has practically misappropriated the public funds to pay the bribe.

Louis the XIV, prince of despots, confiscated private property in the guise of taxation, and lavished it upon his favorites. Yet his action is less open to censure than that of the citizen of this Republic who confiscates official place to lavish the same upon the man who has assisted to put him in power. Louis knew no better. His course was in accord with the spirit of the time. He was born and bred an absolute ruler, everything in sight, according to his theory of government, belonged to him, and what he let the people retain, was pure condescension on his part. We, on the other hand, are supposed to be carrying on a government "of the people, by the people, for the people." Our rulers have no just claim to the people's offices, except in so far as they may be authorized to fill certain of the same with an eye single to the welfare of the people. These offices belong to the people, and any system which allows a party or a party leader to seize upon and distribute the same in payment of party or personal obligations, is in rankest opposition to the basic principles upon which our government is founded. Yet that system became so firmly grafted upon our body politic that it looked as if no human power



But I hear people say, "this is all very well in theory, but it doesn't work well in practice. It is not practical." Is this so? I think I can give you one instance where it has worked well in practice. I mean in this city of Buffalo. For twenty years now the merit system of appointment to office has been in active operation here. During a large share of that time, I have had the honor of being on the board which administers the civil service law, and when not in office, I have been so interested that I have watched carefully the progress of the work. So I know whereof I speak when I tell you that the introduction of the merit system for the appointment of public servants in this fair city has been attended with a high degree of success. The system is not perfect, no human system is. Some political appointments have doubtless, during this time, crept in. We of the Commission have our troubles. No one who has not studied the civil service law, schedules and rules, can appreciate the complications, difficulties and perplexing questions which constantly confront us. But that, upon the whole, the system is a success, the following figures clearly demonstrate. Over eighteen hundred employees of our city government, who are paid annually a sum aggregating over a million and a half of dollars, hold positions which can be filled only by one of those occupying the three highest places on the eligible list made up from an open competitive examination, free to all citizens. Of this number not over ten per cent. are appointees who took office before the merit system was adopted, so that now there are working for the city of Buffalo over sixteen hundred employees, drawing an aggregate annual salary of over a million three hundred thousand dollars, every one of whom, with few exceptions, holds his office not because he is a Democrat or Republican, not because he is the favorite of some party leader or has done some political work for some party boss, but simply and solely because he has entered into free, open competition with his fellow-citizens, and has demonstrated by practical tests that he is one of the three men best qualified to fill the place.

This is my proposed remedy for the dangers shown in Mayor







to exempt an important position under him from competitive examination, simply because he had in mind a very good person whom he wished to appoint. He is one of those ideal men who, unfortunately, are seldom put in great offices in American cities. No doubt the immediate result of his application, if granted, would be good. He would quickly, and without friction, put a fit person in this place—perhaps a better person than he could have got through competitive examination, though this is not certain. But in the long run the result would surely be bad. His appointee would not be likely to survive the retirement of the chief who so appointed him. A new chief official, less pure-minded, would have a new subordinate, less worthy, and by using this example would get a free hand at a few or many more subordinates, like unto him. So the old spoils system would be set in operation once more, with all its attendant evils. Such a violation of principle, however well meant, never fails to come back with a brood of evil consequences. This is one typical case. “When caps are thrown into a crowd, each may put on that which fits himself.”

At the moment of this writing, I have before me a letter from the state civil service commission giving a list of pending applications for changes in their classifications, all of them being requests for the exemption of positions from competitive examinations, or for the relaxation in some degree of the restrictions on free appointment. The largest batch comes from New York city, though there are three from Erie county. Many of them come from officials of high standing and whose motives I, for one, will not question. Yet most of the positions involved are such as both reason and experience tell us can well be filled by competitive examination, and therefore, under the mandate of the constitution, they should be so filled.

If a civil service commission intentionally exempts from examination, and throws open to free appointment, a position for which the test by examination is practicable, it violates the oath which its members have taken to support the constitution, and proves false to its sworn duty.

Yet constant and almost unendurable pressure is brought to









of the other kind. When this happens it will be found that such efforts of individual heads of offices to establish good government by merely appointing good subordinates, are founded upon sand and will be swept away. A safe foundation for good administrative government can only be secured in a bed-rock principle, like that which underlies the merit system, and in a fixed method for ascertaining fitness by open competition, supervised by disinterested outside officials, such as a properly constituted civil service commission.

Undoubtedly a strict observance of the civil service rules by men who wish to make great improvements in their official force does lead to some delays and embarrassments, though these are much exaggerated by adverse critics. But slow construction, which is sound and strong and on a solid foundation, is far better in the upbuilding of institutions than brilliant and showy false work, such as the staff covering of a modern exposition, capable only of serving for a single season, and bound to crumble under the frosts of the first winter. Moreover, such delays and embarrassments, although to some extent unavoidable, can be greatly diminished by improvements in the administration of the civil service law and rules—by improvements in the personnel of the commissions; by strengthening them and upholding their hands, and insisting upon their doing the best work, instead of criticising them and belittling their efforts; by increasing public respect for their classifications, and confidence in their eligible lists, which will be the result of good work thoroughly done and generally appreciated. That these things are needed is true; and that they will come is also true, if the good people of our state, and especially of our cities, will insist upon them with unanimity, and will appreciate them and uphold them when they do appear. But until the good people yield absolute and unhesitating obedience to the civil service law and its prescribed methods, which they have not yet learned to do, the work of the civil service commissions, however well intended, is hampered, their results are belittled, and the whole system is discredited.

No truer or wiser words were ever spoken than those used by

















from the floating bath system, available only in summer, to the all-year-round bath. We wanted some twenty odd buildings erected by the borough of Manhattan alone at the cost of some millions of dollars. The first step was to get proper plans; the next to get a proper man to carry them out, to see that the administration was correct. We wanted further to eradicate the system of graft which obtained in the one public bath that the city was administering. Mr. Cantor accepted our suggestion and appointed temporarily the man who had most experience in the country. Mr. Cantor appointed the one man in the country who had had some twelve years' experience in the administration and construction of public bath houses. The Civil Service Commission decided the position could not be exempted, and that there must be an examination. There was an examination. This man failed. All of us knew he would fail. He left school when he was fourteen and had been in the army. He was not a man who could express his ideas in writing, and when it came time to show his knowledge by written answers to printed questions he could not do it. He had executive ability, character and experience, but those do not count in a written examination. He failed. Further, when they asked on the examination papers what equipment was necessary to maintain a bath, they did not specify whether they meant a floating bath or an interior bath. The examination did not show that a single man who assisted in the preparation of those papers knew anything about public baths, knew anything about their history, knew anything about the law under which they were created. The result is now we have an appropriation of a million and a half dollars in New York, we have some eight buildings under way and there is no one to look after them properly because the man who received the appointment does not know anything about interior public baths.

MR. SPRAGUE: Is this a criticism of the Civil Service Commission as a system, or simply an instance of where you had a lot of imbecile commissioners?



























Institute, now located on Ward's Island under the directorship of Dr. Adolf Meyer. Members of the different medical staffs of the various State hospitals have, during the past year, gathered at the institute in rotation and have spent a period of time pursuing the study of psychiatry under the direction of Dr. Meyer. A deeper insight into the medical aspects of the subject of insanity and a greater enthusiasm for the prosecution of scientific work in these lines has been the result throughout the whole State service, and cannot but eventuate, we believe, along with many other influences which we have been reviewing, in the alleviation and betterment of this most unfortunate class of our sick and dependent.

ARTHUR W. HURD, A. M., M. D.

PEARCE BAILEY, M. D.

WILLIAM MABON, M. D.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER.

WM. P. SPRATLING, M. D.

ENOCH V. STODDARD, M. D.

## INSTITUTION CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

By ROBERT MASON, M. D., Assistant Physician at the State Institution for the Care of the Feeble-Minded, at Syracuse.

The term "feeble-minded" as used at the present time is intended to include all grades of idiocy and imbecility, from the child that is dull and unable to make any progress by the methods used in the ordinary schools to the one that will remain in one position for a long period of time if not moved and requires constant attention by an individual possessing a higher degree of intelligence.

These unfortunate members of the human family are found in every community of any magnitude and the question arises what





tories and almshouses. In a way society is protected but the children are placed in the worst possible surroundings, having to associate with degenerates of all classes. Naturally backward and timid they are not qualified to resist indignities nor care for themselves. They are imitative and soon learn much evil if they were lacking in this respect before admission and thus their latter condition is worse than the former. A feeble-minded child in a family is always a source of annoyance to his parents, brothers and sisters and, if vicious, will sometimes inflict injury on the weaker members. A case of this kind requires constant attention and protection when allowed out of doors. If the family is in comfortable circumstances, there are private retreats where the child may be confined. If this misfortune occurs in the family of a poor workingman where the mother's attention is nearly all taken up with her household duties here may frequently be found a deplorable state of affairs. The child cannot be permitted to wander about out of doors alone and as a result is often confined most of the time. This is especially true if the unfortunate is disgusting and repulsive in appearance and we may exercise a reasonable amount of doubt whether the child receives all the care to which he is entitled.

These children are found in public schools and are a constant source of anxiety to their teachers and after a reasonable time the parents appreciate the fact that no progress is being made and approach the teachers for an explanation. For obvious reasons this explanation as a rule does not throw any light on the true condition of affairs. Normal children are not slow in noticing the defect, neither are they slow in getting all the amusement possible out of such cases and as a result the children become more backward and seek solitude. Can anything be done to eliminate this evil, and once eliminated, what can be done to improve their condition? The two important factors in determining the life history of every individual are heredity and environment. We may have no control over the former but the latter is within our dominion. As soon as these children reach







in this matter, and if ever one of these derelicts of humanity comes within your horizon make an effort to conduct such a one to a haven of safety. This is a debt you owe society.

The discussion of Dr. Mason's paper was opened as follows, by DR. CHARLES BERNSTEIN, acting superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum :

Anyone who has spent any time with the custodial class of feeble-minded and observed them closely would soon be impressed with the fact that housing, clothing and feeding them, and that alone, was surely a short-sighted policy, as, under such treatment, they are bound to grow more dull, stupid, destructive, filthy or violent (this depending on temperament) and require a constantly increasing amount of personal attention from the attendants.

Some of the characteristic features of this class are—their perverted mental and bodily activity with a predominance of automatic movements, in fact, animal energy being worked off. In many cases this takes the form of destructiveness, violence, etc. After having observed this class of cases here for three years with no efforts being made towards their training, I was convinced that something must needs be done for them, and the line of work herein outlined was instituted. We carry on no so-called literary or intellectual training, believing this to be undesirable, as it would at once make them conscious of their worldly limitations and seclusion. This side of their nature is catered to in very frequent entertainments and amusements, such as home talent theatricals, dances, in and outdoor baseball, tobogganing, skating, football, basketball, etc.

The work has been under the immediate direction of the assistant physician here with two trained teachers, one in manual training thereat, and has so raised the grade of mentality and improved personal appearance of inmates, that frequent visitors to the institution note and comment thereon. As regards results I will enclose you copy of statistics which were prepared in connection with a paper on the work for presentation to a medical

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Class 1. None

Class 2. Self care.

Class 3. Assist others.

Class 4. Usefulness in industrial departments

Class 5. Good workers

Thirty-three per cent. were unable to do any work. Of this  
number 65 per cent. have so far improved that 44 per cent. can

care for themselves, 15 per cent. assist others and 60 per cent. are useful.

Second class.—Forty-five per cent., of which 82 per cent. have so far improved that 23 per cent. assist others, 55 per cent. are useful and 4 per cent. good workers.

Third class.—Seven per cent., of which number 86 per cent. have so far improved that 58 per cent. are useful and 28 per cent. good workers.

Only 20 per cent. were useful at the time of admission, and only 1 per cent. good workers.

Twenty per cent. were destructive, of which 89 per cent. are cured and 8 per cent. improved.

Twenty-seven per cent. were filthy, of which 67 per cent. are cured and 8 per cent. improved.

In connection with the training we found it very desirable in many cases to associate medical treatment therewith, and we found that 36 per cent. of the 314 cases required special medical treatment, this being especially the very stupid cases, also the excitable, destructive and filthy cases.

MR. BATCHELLER, of Gloversville, President of the Board of Managers, Rome Custodial Asylum: I simply want to add a word in reference to what the Doctor has said in regard to the matter of appointing a dentist at the Custodial Asylum. This came under my personal observation, and a more marked change in the character of the people cannot be conceived than has been the case as the result of this dentist's work. In many cases the patients had not the intellect to tell what was the matter with them. The cleaning up of the teeth relieved the irritable condition of these patients, made them less destructive and has practically done away with dribbling. We have a musicale every Friday night. We have a band made up of the attendants, and after the music we have a dance. On one evening there were some three or four hundred inmates in the room and I took occasion to walk about the room and analyze closely the face of every one of those inmates, and I think less than a dozen of





Mr. LODGE, of Rochester: I know it is very pleasing to us all to learn of the pleasant surroundings of this unfortunate class and to hear how they are being improved, but as a superintendent of the poor I would like to have the active interest of this Conference directed to devising some way so we can get our idiots into that beautiful place. It is impossible for me to get patients admitted to the Rome Custodial Asylum because it is full, and I think that this Conference should go on record strongly in favor of an adequate appropriation so that the large class of idiots and feeble-minded children in our institutions—I think it is larger than the people generally realize—can have proper care. There are very many more deplorable cases in families, tied up to beds and locked in rooms, and they come to us, and what can we do? What we want of this Conference is an active interest in getting from the State a sufficient amount of money to provide for this class of idiots who are living in families and scattered through our institutions.

Mr. BATCHELLER: In answer to what the gentleman said I would say this: You would be surprised at the number of letters we get from those who wish to have people admitted to our institution. There are 317 applications now on the waiting list, and the gentleman who last spoke has touched a chord to which we all respond as managers of the institution. The State of New York certainly has these people to take care of, and if they will provide us with housing we will take care of them, but we cannot take in any more than we have now.

Judge McLOUTH of Palmyra, President of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, said:

I quite agree with Dr. Bernstein that this conference should aid by all the means at its command to increase the accommodations at the Rome Custodial Asylum, and if it can assist in attaining that end it will be one very good thing done. I think with him that the name of the Rome institution should be changed. It is, if I recollect right, the State Custodial Asylum for *Unteachable Idiots*. One part at least of that name ought



chance get an appropriation, as we did in 1902, the building is not laid out so as to go under contract in two years, when in six months, if the managers had power to do it, if they could select an architect, if they could let the contract, if they could perform the work, in six months after the appropriation was made we would have the building ready for occupancy, and we have done it before now. We can present to the State an object lesson. The best building we have for our purposes on the grounds by all odds was built on time and for half the money. But of late the State has concentrated everything at Albany; it has put everything in the hands of the State Architect at Albany, and said that the State Architect shall perform an impossible thing—that he shall make every plan and every specification for every State building, and it is not in the power of any office in the State, or any officer of the State to do that thing and do it with any sort of commendable expedition. It simply ties down managers; it ties down institutions, and it says we will not furnish the capacity to take care of these unfortunates, and the president at Rome, and at Syracuse, and at Newark, and everywhere else, and all the managers behind them, cannot get an appropriation that will give us any sort of adequate accommodations, and if we do get an appropriation we are not allowed to expend it. Let this Conference go out, and every man and every woman that is in it, and say it is the fault of the Legislature, controlled by the politicians, that the unfortunates of the State are unprovided for.

Dr. HURD, of Buffalo: I think this Conference would be a success if we did nothing else than make our influence felt in regard to these institutions at Rome and Syracuse and Newark. In the first place, I would suggest that Mr. Devine write some resolutions on the subject that can be presented to-morrow as the sense of this Conference.

A motion was made that the Committee on Resolutions draft a resolution that immediate action be taken by the Legislature to provide adequate accommodation for these institutions.

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plead for the Syracuse institution.

Dr. SPRATLING, of Sonyea: Our waiting list is 312. We are putting up buildings now for them.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that the Committee on Resolutions should incorporate with their resolution some of the arguments and heat and earnestness that we have heard this afternoon; that you make it your business to see Mr. Devine before this resolution is presented to this Conference, and that he make a resolution which will count. My impression is that officials may ask and argue and show by arguments that things

are necessary without always being successful, but if their constituents will only appeal to the members of the Legislature and appeal strongly enough, they will get a hearing when the people will not if it is thought they have some special business interest behind them.

The motion was put to the conference and carried.

## A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS OF THE NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

By FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D., President of the State Commission in Lunacy.

(Text to accompany stereopticon views.)

There are in the neighborhood of 25,000 insane in hospitals in the state of New York. An estimate of the number of cases of tuberculosis in the state hospitals has been made, and while the population is higher in the hospitals situated in the cities as compared with those situated in the country, the average of tuberculous patients among the insane population is about two per cent. This ratio is almost the same as that of the London county asylums, where Dr. Mott has recently made an investigation of the matter. In a population of over 14,000 insane he estimates the ratio of cases of tuberculosis to be 1.72 per cent.

The lunacy commission of New York state has for several years favored the segregation, as far as possible, of these patients from the others. In many of the fourteen state hospitals under its jurisdiction special wards have for some years been set aside for tuberculosis cases, and where possible solariums have been added to such wards.

Dr. A. E. MacDonald, superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, on Ward's Island, suggested the use of tents for patients with tuberculosis, and his suggestion was promptly acted upon by the lunacy commission. At first tried during the warm months only, Dr. MacDonald has found it expedient and satisfactory, as he himself explains at this meeting, to keep the tents

















the wise and humane provision made by the State for the 500 tuberculous insane, as shown by the papers of Dr. Peterson and Dr. Macdonald, and contrasting it very emphatically with the sad lack of any provision whatever as yet by the State for the 60,000 tuberculous sane.

Mr. EASTON, of New York: It seems to me that in addition to the institution for the care of incipient cases we need institutions for the care of other cases.

The Chairman inquired if there was any one who wished to discuss the topic further, and there being no one he declared the session adjourned, at 5:15 p. m.

#### RECEPTION.

A reception was tendered the delegates from 4 to 6 p. m., by the ladies of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo in their handsome building in Niagara square.

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#### SEVENTH SESSION.

*Thursday Evening, November 19, 1903.*

AT THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB HALL.

Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Preventive Social Work, called the meeting to order at 8:30.

Mr. TUCKER then read the report of the Committee on Organization of the Conference of 1904, which will be found at the end of this volume.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was unanimously adopted as read.

Mr. MURPHY, of the Committee on Time and Place, reported as follows: I have pleasure in stating that the committee as a whole fell down before the special pleadings of Miss Moore, of Syracuse, and therefore Syracuse is recommended as the next place of holding the Conference, on the 15th of November.

























inal courts and prisons be enormously reduced, but the suffering consequent upon crime and evil would gradually disappear. It would seem redundant and superfluous to say that where conditions are demoralizing, character is often demoralized; yet the bearings of the fact are so seldom adequately considered, that it requires frequent iteration. To concentrate our energy upon the punishment or reformation of demoralized characters, is "penny wise, pound foolish" if we leave unchanged the demoralizing conditions which produced them; and which if continuously left unchanged will continue indefinitely to be prolific sources of the same kinds of evil.

The adolescent human organism, like every other, grows by the exercise of inherent creative faculties, and the direction of the growth, and whether for better or worse, depends upon the nature and trend of the underlying creative activities and on the nature and character of outside influences in the environment in which the growth takes place. An underlying creative tendency is inherent, throughout the organic world; if uninfluenced it follows a racial or adventitious bent, whether for good or for ill; but it seldom if ever remains uninfluenced by the environment in which it is. There is constant development in one direction or another; in the case of the human being, the development is toward health and social usefulness, or toward ignorance and wrong-doing. It is for society to determine under what conditions of environment the development of character shall proceed.

Even in the teaching of our schools there are elements which tend to the production of evil. The goal ever held before the youthful mind is personal success, and, as we say, the making of a career. The constant encouragement given to personal ambition for personal triumph and personal reward, tends subtly to the development of selfish propensities, and to the neglect of proper consideration for the welfare of others and for the welfare of society as a whole. To the desire for personal advantage or gratification, regardless of the welfare of others or regardless of the welfare of the whole, nearly all, and perhaps all evil is due. Crimes are but consequences of this far too prevalent

























American, because the Irish-American has found his place, and it is quite an important place, in the America of to-day. He has found in the new institutions, in the new forms of government, to which he was not at all accustomed in Ireland, an opportunity for the display of governmental functions and governmental opportunities that he was entirely ignorant of there. After a decade or two the Irish-American gave place to the German-American of to-day. You have, in the hyphenated German-Americans of our land, Americans in the process of making; not yet as thoroughly worked into the fibre of our institutions as are those of the Irish race, but becoming rapidly so. In these last masses of immigrant population that Dr. Blaustein pictured you have a third class, not yet at all amalgamated, but for whom the civilization of America is doing in part what has been already thoroughly done for the Irish-American, what is being done for the German-American, what will be done in turn for them.

Now, the chief thing that America has to teach, if it lives up to the dignity of its own ideal, is not the two ideals set forth to the immigrant himself, is not the attainment of personal independence, is not even the attainment of personal competence, much less wealth, though too often to us here in America it seems as if those were the two things that we continually sought after, but rather, sir, I think that, as was stated by you in the report which you presented to us this evening, the highest ideal, the ideal for which America must stand if it is to become distinguished in the sisterhood of nations, must be that of service, service for others, the service of upliftment in just the spirit of this paper, in the sympathetic spirit that sees the difficulty, that appreciates the burden, that takes account of every tear and every sigh, which goes into the making of the American; and yet apprehends that all of this must come because through this travail, through this sorrow, there must be born a nation, which is free from the trammels of the old land of its ancestry, which has been willing to suffer that it might become the ministrant not only to its own sons and daughters, but to the sons and daughters of alien races yet to be, of a higher and a better and a truer social state.









papers and postpone all further discussion until after all the papers have been read.

## THE PLAYGROUND MOVEMENT.

By MELVIN P. PORTER, Chairman of the Municipal Playground Committee of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society.

### AIM OF HUMANITARIAN WORK.

The aim of preventive social work, in fact of all work for humanity, has two aspects—1st, to make the world a better place in which to live; 2d, to improve the people living in it. A gain along either line reacts favorably on the other. Tenement house laws, public parks, public health, and isolation of the unfit in poorhouses, asylums and prisons, have as their immediate aim, the improvement of environment. But direct improvement of the individual is largely a matter of education, and confined chiefly to the youth.

#### *I. Theoretical Necessity of Playgrounds.*

### THE PLAYGROUND'S PLACE IN EDUCATION.

Psychology shows that a rational system of education must follow along three lines—1st, mental; 2d, physical; 3d, moral-religious. A person may be well educated in any one of these lines and yet be very deficient in the others. No one not strong in all three can be the best type of citizen. In this country it is not generally considered the function of the State to furnish direct religious instruction. Some moral precepts are taught in the public schools. But few of our public schools have any provision worthy of the name for physical education. Such training requires an ample supply of fresh air. It needs an open space, a playground. The playground not merely supplies the lack of physical education, but is also responsible for the child's morals for probably more hours a day than is the school, and that, too, during the time when he is most liable to learn vice—his idle hours. This is especially true because moral education is less an instruction in precepts than a training of the will through right actions to make them habitual. The play-







with good directors, could be of great service as a playground. The best of apparatus without directors is practically worthless.

#### ORGANIZED GAMES.

The best work of the playground is the organized games that will largely be played only when a competent director leads in them, and in the all-round physical training derived from athletic drills under his instruction. Organized games are most valuable by reason of more fully engaging the child's physical activities, training him to mental alertness and especially because of the moral education involved in the complex relationships and in the subordination of self to the good of the whole in obedience to the self-imposed rules of the game. This playing together for a common end, cements friendships and promotes a brotherly spirit among the various races composing our population. Organized play, as found in this play republic, is the child's first lesson in civil government.

#### COST.

The work of an efficient director is hard and his hours must not be too long lest he lack the vim so essential to leadership. Two good directors with an attendant can take moderately good care of about 1,000 children a day on one of Buffalo's playgrounds. A kindergartner or a third director would add to the efficiency of the playground. Not counting the cost of the land, the playground already described can be equipped and kept open ten hours a day from May 1 to December 1, with two directors and an attendant for about \$2,500. The second year it would cost about \$1,800 to maintain the ground with equal efficiency.

#### *III. Value of Playgrounds Proved in Experience.*

The playgrounds are still too young for their full value to be evident. But already they have proved to be in practice all that they appear to be in theory.

#### IN GERMANY.

About fourteen years ago some German cities began equipping playgrounds in city parks. Within seven years the movement



























occupy high legislative positions, we have Polish Assemblymen and Senators and Mayors; the City Attorney of Chicago is a Pole; and there are a great many others in high positions. I fully agree with Mr. Blaustein that we Americans ought to help those "aliens." Yes, we ought to; but this officialism, this dogging the alien, will not make an American out of him. I believe good public schools, good so-called settlements, good, honest officials, good, honest newspapers, well spread through America among these so-called aliens, will do more to make those aliens Americans than anything else I know of, and I am quite sure that all these so-called aliens, who come to our country, be it Germans, with their "Wacht am Rhein," Irish, with their "Erin-go-bragh," Russians, with their "Boze Cara chrani," or Poles, with their "Boze zbaw Polske," will all join in singing that grand American hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner."

The session then adjourned.

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### EIGHTH SESSION.

*Friday Morning, November 20, 1903.*

HOTEL IROQUOIS ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Dr. Robert W. Hill was announced as Chairman of the session, and called the meeting to order at 10:25 o'clock.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF DESTITUTE ADULTS.

By DR. ROBERT W. HILL, Albany.

If all the dependents upon charity are divided into special groups it will be found that one of the largest of them all is composed of destitute adults. Whatever form relief may take for them, the final cost to the public is very great, and the proportion who need institutional care makes the problem of management one of prime importance. Home for the Aged, Asylum, Almshouse, Shelter, Lodging House, it matters little by what name the institution is called, or the direct source of



no other indication than these statistics that ours is a liberal and progressive age, the history of the institutions for the care of destitute adults, which is embodied in the figures alluded to, would furnish sufficient proof. But we have more than these figures. Careful examination of the actual workings of the institutions of this character at the present time have been made, and the report of such examination shows that they are in better condition than ever before; that never during any previous period in the history of our State has there been such careful management, coupled with generous, humane, and at the same time, scientific provision for the poor who must be cared for in public institutions.

These institutions have steadily grown in number, for the number of public wards increases. In spite of this their growth has not altogether met the demand, and it may be regarded as fortunate for the poor that there are other forms of relief besides institutional. Were we compelled to care for all the adult poor in our almshouses, the institutions would be too severely taxed. Many are sent to homes for the aged; others are in the care of friends, yet those in public institutions constitute a vast army.

#### RESULTS OF STATE SUPERVISION.

We cannot here describe in detail the many changes which have been made in the methods of administration in our charitable institutions for the destitute, but it is well to call attention to the results which have followed the adoption of the present system of State supervision.

Institutions maintained by private charity are, to a certain extent, safeguarded by the direct personal interest and consequent critical inspection of those whose benevolence supplies the funds for maintenance. As long as the administration remains satisfactory that personal interest continues, but any failure to conduct the institution in a proper manner destroys the force of the appeal for funds. The purely private institution therefore must be managed in a fairly satisfactory manner if it expects to exist at all.



come inspection, while for others the fear of adverse criticism is wholesome. Fortunately the officers of these institutions are of excellent character and ability as a rule, and adverse criticism concerning their personal work is rare.

#### STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The second effect following regular inspection is the remarkable tendency to structural improvements which it inspires. Years ago, when the State Board of Charities began its work, the buildings used for the care of the destitute represented many types, for prior to the organization of the Board there had been in this State no special study of the essential requirements of buildings for this purpose. Local architects and builders followed their own ideas without reference to the experience of others, and as a general result the buildings were unsuited to the needs of the persons for whom they were erected. The careful study which the State Board made of plans of buildings designed for almshouses soon bore fruit in the construction of almshouses of a new type—groups of buildings arranged for the special purposes of furnishing suitable homes for the aged poor. In these the comfort of the inmates was provided for, as well as ease of administration, and as a result the modern almshouses in this State are commodious, comfortable, well-arranged, well-located, and also attractive in appearance.

An important fruit of inspection then is the State Board's suggestion for the improvement of buildings where they are found unsuitable. If comfortable and well arranged there is no need of rebuilding, but wherever the essentials of comfort and convenience are lacking, the influence of the Board is exerted strongly and persistently for new buildings, and with what measure of success may be judged by the fact that *every almshouse in the State* has had more or less important improvements within the last five years. Within the twelve months since the third State conference was held in 1902, the county of Schenectady has been added to the list of those which have built entirely new almshouses on plans approved by the State Board of Charities.



fication. Inmates of similar character are now grouped together as much as possible, and many things which have caused complaint in the past have been bettered.

The plan of cottage homes for worthy aged couples is to be given a trial on the Richmond County Farm, where the city has ample ground for such an experiment. Many worthy persons are unable to pay for admission to private homes for the aged, and therefore our public homes should be such as to satisfy all reasonable demands. Whether cottages for aged couples will prove satisfactory, or whether an arrangement of small rooms for couples, such as prevails at the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford, N. Y., is better, time will determine. Meanwhile the efforts at classification are bearing fruit.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The homes for the destitute can be made homes of industry if the problem of suitable forms of employment be solved. Employment has an economic interest, but in these homes its chief value is moral and disciplinary. The idle are usually discontented and troublesome, while the workers are cheerful and contented. The Barbizon Society has shown that much can be accomplished in this direction, and wonder is expressed that our homes for adults have not profited more by that society's experience.

#### CIVIL SERVICE.

The conviction has become general that the management of an institution demands experience and business ability, coupled with a deep-seated interest in the personal welfare of the poor and unfortunate. The policy of frequent changes is gradually giving place to the more satisfactory practice which retains officials as long as they give good service.

In some of the public institutions for adults the rules of the Civil Service are enforced, but not in all. A general application of the Civil Service laws to all institutions maintained by the public is desirable. Doubtless this will come in time, and mean-





## EMPLOYMENT FOR INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

By CLARENCE V. LODGE, of Rochester, Superintendent of the Poor of Monroe county, Rochester.

Labor is a necessity—necessary for our bodily comfort, as well as for our existence. “In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,” and the form is immaterial, whether it is following a plow or a golf ball, driving a locomotive or a motor car, pulling a rope on a merchant vessel or a racing yacht, the command of God is imperative and work is a necessity to the human system.

Employment in charitable institutions may be considered by us under two heads, employment for direct revenue, and employment without direct revenue.

Among the industries producing direct revenue, perhaps the most attractive and profitable is that of the dairy farm. Working out in the glorious sunshine and fresh air, with the ever-interesting panorama of field and cloud and animal life, or busily engaged around the roomy barns providing for the many wants of the herd of cattle, and manipulating the cream and butter in the creamery, is a picture of industry in most pleasant contrast to the dead monotony of the institutional life on a ward. To make a success of this industry it is necessary that an institution should have an ample farm, capable of producing something better than road material; but with a farm of sufficient size, and with the watchful, capable management of a man who has thoroughly learned the business, there is a profit in it as well as pleasure. The county farm of Allegany county is a practical example of this industry, where, under the splendid management of the Superintendent of the Poor, the sales from the dairy farm amount to nearly fifty per cent. of the cost of maintaining the almshouse.

Words of praise and encouragement should be given that most pathetic of all classes of dependents, the blind, who, in





















I do not think it is so. It is the human side, and I would like to have it recognized more in the work of charity in the future than it has been in the past.

Dr. POTTER, of New York: Not as offering any criticism or dissent from the respective views presented by the gentlemen in these papers, but simply as illustrating the difference between a theory and the possibility of working it out, and to demonstrate the possibilities that lie in conditions, let me recite an incident. The Chairman suggested that the time would soon be at hand when at least in the city of New York, in the farm colony in Richmond, we might have aged couples dwelling together in charming cottages and all that kind of thing. The Commissioner of Charities came to the Board of Estimate and asked for \$200,000 to carry out his dream, his theory. Well, necessarily the question arose, How urgent, how necessary is the expenditure of \$200,000 to accomplish an end so admirable and so charitable? Running along through the various official channels, at last the matter came into my own department. I sent an examiner to Blackwell's—I had almost said the Alms-house—to the New York Home for the Aged. The rose does smell as sweet under another name. I ascertained that with one exception in the most likely section of the island from which we could draw the possible recruits for these contemplated cottages there were six aged couples; \$200,000 is the expenditure! A very grave inquiry was made on these various couples. Commissioner Dougherty found one couple that seemed to be admirably fitted for a closing life in the beautiful vista and halo of a cottage, and he asked the old lady—by the way, she and her husband were on the island, he in the male house and she on the other side of the wall and they meeting together through the day—he asked this lady would she not like to spend the few remaining days, etc., in this farm colony. “Indeed then, I would not; I see enough of him every day, and he has bothered the life out of me for thirty-four years.” The possibility of the charming cottages did not seem to be quite so













ing in which the sanitary or unsanitary conditions will affect the health of hundreds of inmates in the years to come.

The condition with which most of us have immediately to deal, however, and which therefore are most interesting to us at this time, are those to be met in buildings now existing, and in the majority of which the details are not ideal.

Many public institutions are handicapped by the most evident disadvantages, such as insufficient room, indoors or out, insufficient lighting, insufficient ventilation, questionable water supply, doubtful plumbing, dark halls or stairways, or even dark, damp cellars.

Our public institutions should not be required to work against difficulties like this, first of all because, in the long run, it is more expensive. We recognize, in our private affairs, that if to have things right costs more in the beginning, it is economy in the end, and it is equally so with the details of a public institution.

Because things are wrong is no reason why they should remain so.

At the time that the school for the blind was built at Batavia, the general feeling seems to have been that blind people did not need light, and long, dark hallways and insufficient sunlight and ventilation in many of the rooms, were the result, in consequence of which the authorities have been knocking holes in the walls every little while for the last ten years, to make the windows that should have been put in in the first place.

Of course, when a building is once completed, and the institution is running, a vast amount of inertia has to be overcome to effect any radical change.

But the chief essential is that someone shall feel the necessity of change strongly enough. It is like the old methodistic insistence that one should experience conviction of sin. One must have conviction of the error of unsanitary ways, like unto the old conviction of sin, and be prepared to wage strong, incessant warfare, as against "the world, the flesh and the devil," or the case is, practically speaking, hopeless.







not mean deoderants or volatile oils designed to cover evil smells, and even disinfectants should never be employed *instead of a plumber*. The use of disinfectants is, primarily, to destroy bacteria in clothing, wall paper, or in the atmosphere, after any contagious disease, or any possible suspicion of such. Disinfectants should not take the place of cleanliness.

Carpets in public buildings, as in private houses, are rapidly becoming things of the past, and soap and water, fresh paint and white-wash are more often brought into requisition than formerly.

A hard-wood finish for floors with the wax and turpentine preparations used for frequent polishing certainly makes a more sanitary surface than the common wood floor cleaned with soap and water.

It hardly seems necessary to say, at the present day, that there should be no plush-covered furniture, heavy hangings or other microbe-bearing media retained in public institutions one day longer than they must be, nor that there should be no dark clothes-presses or closets, corners, cupboards or any inclosed spaces which cannot be kept clean in which old clothes or odds and ends are stuffed. In the Rome Custodial Asylum, Dr. Bernstein writes me, all garrets, basements and out of the way places are cleaned once a week.

One would not think, either, that it could be necessary to say that a cellar should never be a repository for old lumber or other unused accumulations. The cellar should be as clean as any other part of the house, and, if possible, a storehouse for fruit, vegetables and all such supplies should be absolutely disconnected with the main cellar. Unless very unusual care is taken there will be vegetable decay at some time during the winter, and noxious gases from this source pass unnoticed through the house.

A most grave danger, and one that I am led from observation to believe is frequently overlooked, is the pest of flies. There is probably no more common source of infection than is found in these insects. I have seen them in hospital wards crawling over









With a plea for more individualization I must bring my paper to an end, and I trust it will not seem less urgent because I am obliged to say it in a few words.

DO FOR THE INDIVIDUAL, AND THE MASS WILL BE UPLIFTED.

The discussion was opened by Eugene H. Howard, M. D., Superintendent of the State Hospital at Rochester, who spoke as follows:

Judging from what we have listened to, we would think that we had here in New York State an ideal condition in our charitable matters, particularly an ideal condition of the construction and management of institutions, but I thought I would come here and say something to you about some small matters that prove to be the practical difficulties. Now, as to the law of the State relative to the construction and location of buildings, as the paper points out. We have a State Board of Charities who are given by the statutes of this State the right and power and duty to accept and approve of all plans for public buildings that are built for the care of the poor and unfortunate, and yet the State Board of Charities is by that statute not given the right to say a word about the location of those buildings. Dr. Stephen Smith, who has made a study of these matters, said to me: "We can approve the plans; we have no right to say anything about the location," and a hospital goes up where it cannot have enough light and pure air, and quiet surroundings because the law does not give the State Board of Charities the power to say anything about the location of the building. Let us have this changed. Let us have it changed this next winter and give the State Board of Charities the right to say something that will be effectual about the location of hospitals as well as about the construction. I thought I would say something that nobody else would, but I counted without the Rev. Mr. Hinds, who has talked about the preparation of food and the selection of food and has presented the subject so admirably that I will pass it.

About the tuberculosis in the hospitals—a most important question. While new buildings are desirable, you can take an old







ployee or inmate of an almshouse, or the older inmates of an orphan asylum, those little matters of routine that they cannot get any other way, and which if they do know, they will use with widening beneficial results.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, we would like to hear from any one who has anything to say on these papers. If there is any one who would like to talk about this special topic, if there is any one whose mind is burdened with a thought upon the almshouse or public institution who has failed of an opportunity to express it, there are a few minutes in which he will have liberty.

There being no further discussion, I am glad to have the opportunity to express my own sense of satisfaction at the great success of the Fourth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction. It has been one of the most enjoyable gatherings which we have had since the Conference was organized. We regret exceedingly the absence of the President, but in spite of the fact that we have been deprived of his presence, the Conference has steadily moved forward along the lines which he had marked out in the program. Now that we have come to the conclusion of the Conference and can look back, we may note with great satisfaction the high quality of the papers which have been presented and the deep tone of conviction which has animated the speakers who during the different sessions have spoken upon the subjects which lie closest to their hearts. The success of every Conference is due to that conviction that we are working together for the good of humanity, and that although you may work in one direction and I in another, we are coworkers; our sympathies are one; our aim is the uplifting of the poor, the fallen, aye, the depraved, the unfortunate—all who need a friendly hand. The chief work of this Conference finally expresses itself in all the villages and communities of the State in a greater effort in the behalf of those who are beneath. At the close of the Conference therefore, looking back at its work, we note that there is a special sense of responsibility felt by all who have participated in its meetings and by all who have been present, and as we go hence to our homes we will carry with us this feeling of personal



The Conference shall not, however, formulate any platform nor adopt resolutions or memorials having a like effect.

BY-LAWS OF THE NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES  
AND CORRECTION.

I.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE.

All who have an active interest in the public or the private charitable or correctional work in New York State are invited to enroll themselves as members of the Conference. No other tests of membership shall be applied, and no membership fee charged, the expenses of the Conference being met by voluntary contributions.

II.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference shall have the following officers, to be elected at the preceding annual session, with the duties herein respectively assigned to them:

1. A President, who shall preside over the sessions of the Conference, except when the Chairman of a Committee on Topics has charge of a meeting, or some other officer is temporarily called to the chair.

The President shall also be a member of the Executive Committee, and the Chairman *ex-officio* thereof, and shall continue to be a member of the said Committee when his term as President has expired.

He shall have supervision of the work of the other officers and of the various Committees in preparing for the sessions of the Conference, and shall have authority to accept resignations and to fill vacancies in the Committees on Topics of the Conference.

The President, with the assistance of the Secretary, shall also supervise the editing of the proceedings of the Conference.

**The Executive Committee shall have charge of the business of the Conference during the interim between the sessions of the latter, and shall give attention to any matters referred to it by the Conference or these by-laws. The program of the Conference, as arranged by the Committees on Topics, shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.**

**2. The Committees on Topics, which shall each consist of not less than eight nor more than sixteen members, to be elected annually at the preceding meeting of the Conference.**



These Committees shall have charge of the preparation of that portion of the program of the Conference which is assigned to them respectively, subject to the provisions of these by-laws and to the approval of the Executive Committee, to which they shall severally report as soon as practicable after their appointment.

They shall also have charge of the sessions of the Conference respectively assigned to them.

*To be appointed by the President of the Conference as soon as possible after the opening of the session.*

3. A Committee on Resolutions, which shall consist of three members of the Conference, two of whom shall constitute a quorum. All resolutions, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be referred to this Committee without debate, and the Committee shall, before the Conference adjourns, present such a report as seems to it desirable.

4. A Committee on Organization, which shall consist of seven members of the Conference, four of whom shall constitute a quorum. To this Committee shall be referred all questions relating to the organization of the succeeding Conference, and the Committee shall present a report thereon as soon as practicable, and prior to the adjournment of the Conference.

5. A Committee on Time and Place, which shall consist of five members of the Conference, three of whom shall constitute a quorum. This Committee shall hear and consider any invitations that may be received from the various cities of the State and shall present a report thereon as soon as practicable, and prior to the adjournment of the Conference.

#### IV.

##### THE PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE.

The order of business at each separate session of the Conference shall be as follows:

1. The transaction of general business.
2. Report of the Committee on the topic of the session.

Not to exceed twenty minutes.



































# REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION FOR 1904.

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## OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

### PRESIDENT.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Albany, N. Y.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

REV. MAX LANDSBERG, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.

HON. THOMAS M. OSBORNE, Auburn, N. Y.

REV. DENNIS J. McMAHON, D. D., New York city.

### SECRETARY.

EDMOND J. BUTLER, New York city.

### ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

MISS MARION I. MOORE, Syracuse, N. Y.

PAUL U. KELLOGG, New York city.

WELLINGTON D. IVES, Albany, N. Y.

### TREASURER.

FRANK TUCKER, New York city.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Albany (President of the Conference), *Chairman ex officio*.

Hon. William P. Letchworth (ex-President of the Conference), Portage, N. Y.

Hon. Robert W. DeForest (ex-President of the Conference), New York city.

Hon. William R. Stewart (ex-President of the Conference), New York city.

Hon. Thomas M. Mulry (ex-President of the Conference), New York city.

Hon. George McLaughlin, Monticello, N. Y.

Hon. Michael J. Scanlan, New York city.

Nathan Bijur, New York city.

The Secretary.

The Treasurer.

### COMMITTEE ON CARE AND RELIEF OF NEEDY FAMILIES IN THEIR HOMES.

*Chairman*, REV. CAMERON J. DAVIS, No. 449 Delaware avenue, Buffalo.

Rev. Israel Aaron, Buffalo, N. Y.

William H. Allen, New York city.

C. C. Carstens, New York city.

John F. Cochrane, Buffalo, N. Y.

Caryll Coleman, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Mrs. Almon P. Cooke, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Wm. Einstein, New York city.

Dr. Henry Elsner, Syracuse, N. Y.

John J. Fitzpatrick, New York city.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York city.

Mrs. M. Fullerton, New York city.

Very Rev. T. J. Hickey, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.

Salem Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. Amella Rosenberg, Rochester, N. Y.

Rev. Wm. J. White, D. D., New York city.



**COMMITTEE ON POLITICS IN PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.**

***Chairman, PROF. FRANK A. FETTER, Ithaca.***

<b>Joseph T. Alling, Rochester, N. Y.</b>	<b>Hon. George A. Lewis, Buffalo, N. Y.</b>
<b>Hon. Charles Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y.</b>	<b>M. F. McGoldrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.</b>
<b>Hon. George F. Canfield, New York city.</b>	<b>James F. McNaboe, New York city.</b>
<b>George E. Dunham, Ithaca, N. Y.</b>	<b>Thomas M. Osborne, Auburn, N. Y.</b>
<b>Rev. J. Westby Earnshaw, Lowville,</b>	<b>Herbert E. Parsons, New York city.</b>
<b>N. Y.</b>	<b>Hon. Henry A. Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y.</b>
<b>Hon. Homer Folks, New York city.</b>	<b>Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York city.</b>
<b>Hon. Jasper N. Hammond, Syracuse,</b>	<b>Charles B. Wheeler, Buffalo, N. Y.</b>
<b>N. Y.</b>	



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## APPENDIX II.

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**PROCEEDINGS**

**OF THE**

**Thirty-Third Annual Convention**

**OF THE**

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR**

**OF THE**

**STATE OF NEW YORK,**

**HELD AT THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., JUNE 23, 24, 25 AND 26,**

**1903.**

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## OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

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### *Organization for 1903-1904.*

President.....PATRICK REDMOND, Watertown, N. Y.  
1st Vice-President.....JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Suffolk Co.  
2d Vice-President.....WM. VAN DUZER, Chemung Co.  
Secretary and Treasurer.....J. W. IVES, Wyoming Co.

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### *Committee on Organization.*

J. J. KIRKPATRICK, Suffolk.

W. W. COLLINS, Newburgh city.                      ALBERT H. LEE, Niagara.  
WM. B. SMEALLIE, Montgomery.      JOHN T. DAVIES, Herkimer.

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### *Committee on Legislation.*

C. V. LODGE, Monroe.

FREDERICK HOWARD, Erie.                      D. W. HITCHCOCK, Dutchess.  
CORTLAND CROSMAN, Genesee.              E. SPICKERMAN, Schoharie.

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### *Committee on Resolutions.*

DR. ROBERT W. HILL (State Board of Charities).

E. F. ELLSWORTH, Monroe.                      W. H. TOWNSEND, Yates.  
R. C. QUINN, Chenango.              WM. VAN DUZER, Chemung.

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### *Committee on Topics.*

CYRUS C. LATHROP, Albany.

HENRY MAYBEE, Putnam.                      LEVI A. PAGE, Ontario.  
MRS. JENNIE E. HOUSE, Erie.              E. F. MERWIN, New York.

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### *Committee on Time and Place.*

C. B. DEAN, Tioga.

D. C. SMITH, Oneida.                      HENRY D. KERR, Suffolk.  
G. H. CRAFT, Genesee.              A. D. SMITH, Essex.

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MISS MARY U. GREENVILLE, Stenographer,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

































































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with his office. Of course, this infirmary is only for the inmates of our almshouse. At first I thought it wholly unnecessary to build a separate hospital as our old one was very comfortable, but after using it for the past three months I do not see how we got along without it. This building is of brick, and furnished complete, costing about \$12,000, and was given by a wealthy man of the county. He also added a library of 250 volumes.

The cost of running this building will be about \$600 a year, salaries included.

Discussion on Mr. Pearse's paper was called for.

In answer to the question "What qualities he required of the persons who had charge of the hospital?" Mr. Pearse replied that he required goodness of heart and intelligence.

MISS CLARK, of New York, suggested that a very suitable class of nurses for almshouse hospitals was to be found among the graduates of the training schools of the State hospitals; that it was a three-years' course, and they were graduated with diplomas; that such nurses would have a great deal of experience with old demented people, very much the same class as is found in the almshouses; that these nurses could be hired at much less cost than the ordinary trained nurse.

MR. SMITH, of Essex, asked Mr. Pearse what influence was brought to bear upon their Board of Supervisors to induce them to build a hospital and was told that in their case it was by voluntary contribution. Mr. Lathrop eulogized the donor and expressed the wish that every county in the State had such a hospital and said they might have one on a smaller scale.

In reply to the question "What provision is made in the Saratoga hospital for isolating cases of smallpox?" Mr. Pearse answered that he did not know what would be done in the case of smallpox, but that there were rooms on the upper floor where contagious cases could be put by themselves.

MR. LATHROP, of Albany—In the case of smallpox, it is the duty of the Board of Health to care for them, but in all hospitals there













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unfortunately, that spirit is rare and the work must be done by conscientious officials engaged in public charity, and Christian people who unselfishly give so much time and money to carry on the noble work.

Total number in orphan asylums, 508 (cared for at a per capita cost of \$1.50 a week) ; total cost for the year, \$45,000; committed during the year, 938; Erie County Hospital, 1903, hospital cases, 190; total cost of almshouse and hospital, \$210,000.

City overseer took care of about as many more in the city hospitals at a cost of \$54,000.

The spirit in which our county agents perform their duties is shown by the following extract from their annual report to the board of supervisors:

Children placed in Catholic homes.....	82
Returned to relatives.....	55
Transferred from one home to another.....	9
Placed for wages.....	16
Returned to institutions.....	2
Taken to industrial school.....	1
Applications received (15 from outside State).....	98
Visits made .....	773
Letters sent .....	397
Children placed in Protestant homes.....	85
Returned to relatives .....	18
Transferred from one home to another.....	14
Removed from homes and placed in correctional institutions .....	3
Placed in feeble-minded institution.....	1
Applications received (20 outside of State).....	240
Visits made .....	505
Letters sent .....	1,200

Statistics, however, convey but a faint idea of the actual good done by this benevolent department. The real good is in the service rendered to God and humanity in preventing pauperism and crime, and giving love, care, and Christian training to those who are to become the men and women of the future. These













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Enlightened thought will no longer let the subject be dismissed lightly.

I am not arraigning our boards by any means. They are becoming, especially in St. Lawrence county, more and more alive to the nature and gravity of the problems. I merely write to emphasize the necessity for grave consideration as charity deserves.

My discussion of the subject will limit itself to two or three suggestions.

First: Our boards must make liberal appropriations. We cannot afford to be niggardly at this point. I am in favor of strictest economy in public expenditures, and that must extend to our care of the poor, but it must not be an economy which prevents us from helping as we ought everyone who really needs it, or from making as comfortable as possible any one whom, by their misfortune or their wrong, God has put into our care. Saving at the expense of the health or happiness of the poor is an ill-gotten gain.

Second: The committee who examines the books and conditions of the county house should be men of best judgment and widest experience in matters of this nature. It is not absolutely necessary that they should be old members of the board, though this is a desirable qualification, but they should be thoroughly acquainted with charity affairs and alive to the needs and nature of the work.

The committee on superintendents of the poor affairs is no committee on which weak or new men should be placed for the sake of giving them a place.

I am glad to say that in my own county the necessity of putting strong men on this committee is being recognized. They must be men of broad sympathies, hard sense; who grasp the problems and can make suggestions. Every honest superintendent will welcome suggestions that will lead to the betterment of the people in his care.







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held for years, in the councils of which their influence has not been felt and their advice not been sought. I speak of John R. Washburn, late superintendent of the poor of Jefferson county, and his wife, Lucia.

It is not my purpose to deliver a eulogy upon them. You knew them. You knew John Washburn, and you knew the warm heart, the broad sympathy, the calm mind and the sterling integrity that were his. For twenty years he was in charge of the poor of this county and each successive year saw him returned with increased confidence in his honesty, his sound judgment and his patient kindness.

In his administration there were no scandals, his record was clean, and Jefferson county points with pride to the success of his work.

Nor was he useful only at home. In this association he was for years a recognized leader, a president, a representative at national meetings, a committee man. He always performed his work with diligence, with intelligence and with profit.

Mr. President, John Washburn was my friend, one to whom I went for counsel and upon whose advice I placed great value. In his death I have lost a close friend, Jefferson county, a faithful official; and this association a most valuable member. I therefore second the motion to adopt the report of the committee.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at the boat-landing at 2 p. m., where the members were to enjoy a ramble among the islands on the steamer New Island Wanderer.

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**WEDNESDAY EVENING.**

In the evening a banquet was tendered the superintendents at the Columbian.

Toastmaster A. B. Parker, chairman of the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors, welcomed the delegates. Mr. Parker said in part:













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members of the board of supervisors to the country supervisors was lightly touched upon, and a humorous allusion was made upon the strenuous search, covering several states and many cities, after bargains in getting furniture for the new county building, but the speaker maintained that the committee saved the county money. He closed with a personal eulogy upon the life of his friend, the late John R. Washburn.

C. C. Lathrop responded to the toast, "Tribulations of a State Inspector."

A tenor solo was rendered by Mr. Jumps, "Under the Bamboo Tree," responding to an encore with, "A Good Little Sunday School Boy." Mr. Jumps will be greatly missed at local gatherings, as he soon leaves to accept a professional engagement.

Levi A. Page, superintendent of the poor of Ontario county, presented a paper which was attentively listened to.

Mr. Page was followed by C. E. Cole of the *Times*, who made pleasant reference to the editor of the *Standard*, showing that the latter, from the speaker's point of view, was the chief prevaricator of the Watertown fraternity, instead of the speaker, as Mr. Rhodes had endeavored to show. Other Jefferson county men came in for a goodly share of Mr. Cole's shafts, which were enjoyed by the delegates. In a serious vein, the speaker told of the value of the newspaper of to-day, and how they aided in every good cause. Enriching others, the members of the newspaper fraternity are content to live and die; poor but honest. He also paid a glowing tribute to the work of the superintendents of the poor.

Mr. Cole was followed by Miss Oakes, who recited in her charming manner, "A Small Orator."

Frederick Howard, of Erie, responded to the toast "The Public Service," in a brief manner, giving some personal experiences.

A soprano solo was sung by Mrs. Horton, "If I but Knew," responding to an encore with "The Slumber Boat."

The last toast, "Our Tendencies," was responded to by Arthur Warren, supervisor of Monroe county, substitute for C. V. Lodge, who was absent, and no one present could possibly regret the sub-

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stitution, as it is doubtful if Mr. Lodge could have convulsed his hearers to the extent that Mr. Warren did. He was loudly applauded, and after such a long session, the merriment produced sent all to their beds in a happy frame of mind. Mr. Warren paid a deserved tribute to the wives of the superintendents and the lady officers of the various charity associations of the State.

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**THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.**

The Convention was called to order at 10.30 o'clock by the President, who announced the following committees:

*Committee on Legislation.*

C. V. LODGE, Monroe.

FREDERICK HOWARD, Erie.

D. W. HITCHCOCK, Dutchess.

CORTLAND CROSMAN, Genesee.

E. SPICKERMAN, Schoharie.

*Committee on Topics.*

CYRUS C. LATHROP, Albany.

HENRY MAYBEE, Putnam.

LEVI A. PAGE, Ontario.

MRS. JENNIE E. HOUSE, Erie.

E. F. MERWIN, New York.

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The committee on organization reported as follows:

*Organization for 1903-1904.*

President.....PATRICK REDMOND, Watertown, N. Y.  
(Superintendent of Charities of Watertown.)

1st Vice-President.....JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Suffolk Co.

2d Vice-President.....WM. VAN DUZER, Chemung Co.

Secretary and Treasurer.....J. W. IVES, Wyoming Co.

It was moved and seconded that this report be adopted.

Carried unanimously.

It was also moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to draft the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Convention.  
Carried.

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The committee on time and place reported as follows: Place, Patchogue, Long Island; time, from Tuesday, June 25, to Friday, June 28, 1904.

The above report was unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed the committee on organization, to draft by-laws, rules, etc., to govern the Conventions.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, of Suffolk:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I wish to thank you on behalf of the citizens of Patchogue, for your courtesy in accepting the invitation of the Queen city of Long Island to hold your next convention at that place. We will try to entertain you, perhaps not in the way that you have been treated by the good people of Jefferson, but in a way which you will enjoy. I hope you will come to us two thousand strong, and we will endeavor to make your visit one of unalloyed pleasure and trust that it may also be of benefit to those under your care. (Cheers.)

President called for the paper of Dr. E. Vine Stoddard on "The Education of the Defective," and there being no response, Mr. Long said that the convention would listen to Mr. Redmond, of Watertown, who would speak on "Outdoor Relief."

MR. REDMOND said:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Before telling you how we administer outdoor relief in Watertown, I first want to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me to-day in making me president of this organization. I appreciate it very much indeed.

Now, in the matter of outdoor relief we are very strict both with the county and town poor. We investigate every case. However, if a person applies for help he is not put off until we make the investigation. We give him a small order for a dollar and a half perhaps, and if we are beaten it is but a matter of a couple of dollars. Our greatest trouble is with wife-desertion and intemperance. We have four children in the Franklin Street



























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facilities that are so important in connection with all charities for determining the rate to be paid by the parent. Don't you determine it all at once?

JUDGE MAYER—Yes; but they have the right to come back and apply to the court to have the order modified if their circumstances are changed, and almost any court would entertain the order.

MISS CLARK—Assuming their parents' circumstances should change for the better?

JUDGE MAYER—That I think would be doubtful.

MR. LONG, of Westchester—Have you authority, Judge Mayer, to commit for any definite time to an institution?

JUDGE MAYER—Yes, where the institution receives money from the city, county or State.

Q. Are you a magistrate?

A. Yes; justice with a magistrate's power, and the same powers as a police justice in the town.

Q. Have justices of the peace in towns the right to commit to any private institution for any definite period?

A. As distinguished from indefinite, yes. I have no doubt of it.

Q. You stated that 634 children had been arrested and brought before you on account of the parents' neglect of them. I would like to know what crime they were arrested for?

A. In a great majority of cases they had done no wrong but are brought before us under section 291 of the Penal Code, which provides that if a child is found not having proper guardianship he must be taken before the magistrate and committed to an institution, and in this way 634 children were guilty of offenses not crimes, and as begging or soliciting alms, in certain cases being in vicious places and the like, but the great mass of the 634 children had done no wrong but were the victims of bad surroundings.

Q. Did you not say that it was your custom to turn such children over to the Board of Public Charities?

A. Only in case of dependent children.



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## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2.30 o'clock.

PRESIDENT LONG—I will read a letter from our absent colleague, MR. D. C. GRUNDER, Allegany:

*“Mr. Lafayette L. Long, President:*

“MY DEAR MR. LONG—Please accept my sincere thanks for the kind expressions of sympathy. Mrs. Grunder is now at the sanitarium at Hornellsville by the advice of our family physician, where, with proper treatment and being relieved from the burden of care which no power on earth could induce her to lay down here at home, we are in hopes that she may regain her health and strength.

“During the eighteen years in which we have had charge of the Allegany County Almshouse we have never missed but one of the annual gatherings of the superintendents of the poor, and I desire to say that we never returned to our home from these meetings without having gained some strength, some new ideas, which were of benefit to us in carrying our work to a successful issue.

“Some of the Old Guard have been called in. Their accounts have been closed and their works shall follow them. We miss their friendly greeting and the cordial grasp of the hand, but we cherish the memory of the pleasant hours and days passed in companionship with them.

“I trust that your convention may be a pleasant one, as well as instructive and beneficial to all who may be so fortunate as to be with you.

“Sincerely yours,

“D. C. GRUNDER.”

MR. PAGE, of Ontario, offered the following resolution:

That the executive committee of the State Conference of Charities be requested to change the time of holding the annual conference to such a time after November as will permit supervisors

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lature, I think we can get a law passed. If we make them think we want it we will get it.

MR. PAGE—I will second the resolution offered by Mr. Lodge, and I think Mr. Lodge as chairman of the legislative committee should take the matter in charge and have it presented and notify the superintendents of the poor when they are to do their part.

The resolution of Mr. Lodge was declared carried.

PRESIDENT LONG—MISS MARY VIDA CLARK will now present a paper on a most important subject embracing our infant wards.

MISS CLARK read the following paper:

**THE PLACING-OUT AGENT,****QUALIFICATIONS AND METHODS.**

By Mary Vida Clark, Assistant Secretary State Charities Aid Association.

The qualifications and methods of the placing-out agent are determined by the purpose of placing-out work. They are the means to an end. And what is the end which such work aims to reach? It is the welfare of the children who are concerned. The reason why children are placed in family homes is because that is considered the surest way of turning them into self-supporting and self-respecting men and women. Setting the solitary in families is a business which has in its favor the best authority and the best precedent. But there are families and families—and there are some families that the solitary will not be benefited by joining. When we undertake to do the work of Providence, and select the environment in which a human soul is to develop, it behooves us to make sure that, so far as human foresight can reach, we are making a wise choice. If we undertake to meddle with a helpless human life, and blunder in our meddling so that that life is ruined, and that soul lost, then we know what we deserve. It were better that a millstone were hanged about our neck and we were drowned in the sea.

There are two problems before the placing-out agent—the child and the family. The primary qualification of the placing-out agent is to understand both, and that means a knowledge of

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human nature at all ages. The agent must not only understand the child, but be able to get on with the child, be liked by the child, win its confidence and share its secrets. This is necessary in the first place to select the right home, for while there may be many good homes there are only very few that are just right for any particular child. If you understand a child so well that you know just what kind of a home to select, then you make the kind of a match that is supposed to be made in heaven. In the second place, it is necessary to understand the child and gain its confidence so that it will tell if it is not happy, and why, so that conditions may be so changed in the home selected as to obviate the difficulty, or a transfer to another home may be effected.

But a knowledge of children and a love for them is not half the equipment of the placing-out agent. Children vary within comparatively narrow limits, but families—they vary as the size of the pebbles on the seashore, and to know them one must have the wisdom of the serpent. In fact no amount of knowledge of life can be amiss. One must be a combination of a friendly visitor and a detective, at the same time sympathetic and skeptical. A family applying for a child must be held guilty until found innocent. It is necessary to suspect the worst motives in order to prove the best. The agent must be tactful—all things to all men—so as to get everything out of everyone that can have a bearing on the character of the family. Tact is the first requisite. The second is insight. It is not sufficient to get on with people—one must get into them, into their secret thoughts, and feel by intuition as well as know by investigation what sort of people one is dealing with. Another important quality is disinterestedness, the ability to keep one's own feelings from influencing one, not to care what kind of impression one makes on applicants for children, not to be afraid to disappoint them, not to be sympathetic and yielding against one's better judgment—always to remember that it is the child, not the family, for whom one is working, for whom one is responsible, and that the child's welfare is the only thing to be considered. The agent who places out children must be indefatigable, willing to travel night and day and to sacrifice personal

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comfort and personal engagements to a degree required in few other professions. In fact success in this field more than in most, requires that one's heart and soul should be in the work. The person who thinks that most anyone can place out children has a great deal to learn. There are few professions which require so many natural qualifications and so much experience for true success.

Now to pass on to the methods of the placing-out agent. I can but repeat the old, old story that I have told so many times and that you know by heart, but perhaps the revolutions of the political machine have brought us some new men this year, so I will take heart to tell my tale once more. The watchwords of the placing-out agent are investigation and supervision—investigation of the home before the child is placed in it, supervision afterwards. How extensive should the investigation be? It should be extensive enough to leave no room for reasonable doubt regarding the character of the home. If the person who is to place the child has known the family with which it is to be placed for years and years and known all their relatives and friends, and their life-history and their daily life, I see no reason why that person should get together an elaborate collection of written evidence about their family, except for purposes of record. But if the family is unknown to the agent, or only slightly known, then such evidence is invaluable. I say this because some people think the association with which I am connected is indissolubly wedded to certain fixed forms, and I want it understood that those forms are to us but a means to the end we have in view, and if we could reach our end by some shorter and easier way we should take that way. Our end is as complete information as we can get, and to that end we take the following steps. I describe our methods because they are the best I know. If we knew any better, we should adopt them and I should describe them, and if you can pick flaws in these, you will do us a service by so doing. We secure written evidence about families applying to us for children—first, for the sake of having full records on file; and second, for









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telling the number of times he has been absent or tardy, whether he seemed in good health and well-dressed, and giving his marks in the various branches of study. No method of supervision is more effective than this regular testimony from an unprejudiced and conscientious school-teacher. Correspondence is frequently maintained with some reliable person in the community, such as the clergyman, or the president of the local branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Correspondence is also maintained with both child and foster-parent, and this method of supervision is helpful in combination with other more effective methods, though of course, comparatively valueless alone. The reliance that some people place upon such correspondence is an evidence of a truly remarkable faith in human nature, as if the foster-parent would be likely to write and describe his method of maltreating or neglecting the child, or the child would be likely to venture on a written description of such treatment. The form of neglect most frequent is keeping the child from school, and this is not by most children regarded as so serious a deprivation as to warrant the child's resorting to a formal complaint. The foster-parent and the child cannot be relied upon to supervise themselves. This work must be done by the one who has brought them together.

In the case of institutions or societies placing-out children, one or more agents should be employed for this special work. It certainly should not be left to the already over-worked superintendent or matron. The duty of the superintendent or overseer of the poor is perhaps not so clear. If each official were responsible only for the children placed out by himself during his term of office, the work would not, perhaps, be arduous, but as each superintendent and overseer is *ex officio*, responsible for all children who have been placed out by previous incumbents of his office, and are still wards of the department, the task is a heavy one. With the superintendent of the poor changing every few years, the continuity of experience in the office is constantly broken, and much work has to be done over and over again. For every superintendent to get acquainted with every child and



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an offer to the board of supervisors of Columbia county that if they would contribute \$500 towards the salary and expenses of an agent for a year, we would secure an agent who would work under our direction, as well as under the direction of the Superintendent of the Poor, he giving the needed authority, we supplying the advice and experience, and helping by providing free family homes for such of the children as could be placed out. Our offer was accepted, the agent engaged, and the work started. This was in January, 1901. At that time there were ninety-eight children in institutions being paid for by the county. After one year of work the number was reduced to sixty-two, after another year to fifty-five, and at the present day there are forty-nine children dependent on Columbia county, just one-half as many as two and a half years ago. The work has cost the county \$500 a year. It has saved the county about \$4,000 a year. It has enabled the county to observe the law, and what is, in our opinion much more important, it has put a stop to the wholesale burdening of the county with the support of children who could be supported by their own families. The agent investigates every application for the commitment of a child to an institution as a county charge and advises the Superintendent of the Poor regarding the case, so that he can act with full information as to facts. Cases that are accepted are those where the parent or parents are temporarily destitute and require to be relieved of the care of their children until they can get on their feet again. Cases which are refused are those where the relatives are financially able to care for their children, and are seeking to impose an unnecessary burden upon the public. Frequently such cases are men who have lost their wives. They are earning as much as ever and are well able to support their families. If they cannot keep up the home they can at least pay the board of the children in a family or in an institution, but there is no necessity that the children should come on the county. The agent also looks into the circumstances of the families of children who are in institutions and keeps track of their whereabouts and their prospects. If they are found to be financially able and morally fit to resume the care and support of their offspring, then the children are re-







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A pretty (?) woman's husband deserts her for the Klondike, or for some other woman, and she is unable to pay her board and that of her children on the four dollars a week which she earns; the little ones are surrendered to the county.

A Polish family composed of a father, mother and three children live in great poverty until the faithful wife succumbs to disease, as the faithless husband has long since to grog, and the children take the asylum cure, followed up by convalescence and complete restoration in good homes.

A father and son are keeping house together in a way that would shame the pigs. The former works and drinks, the latter cooks the meals, does the marketing, sleeps on a shake-down and runs in the streets. His clothing is filthy, he has fallen among thieves indeed. The good Samaritan, a city missionary, rescues him, brings him to the superintendent of the poor and asks that he be placed in a family home. Thus they come from Satan's mill, which like the mills of the gods grinds slow but grinds exceedingly fine. Said Sarah B. Cooper before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, "The prevention of crime is the duty of society, but society has no right to punish crime at one end if it does nothing to prevent it at the other end. Society's chief concern should be to remove causes from which crime springs." A longing is excited in the heart of the agent who deals with the fruit of crime to get at the root, to teach the girls the awful consequences of sin, to warn parents of the necessity for training children along right lines, for building a wall of love around them, for keeping sweet and pure the atmosphere about them, of impressing upon them the fact that whatever enters into the first of the child's life enters into all of his life. The elusive, most mythical giant, heredity, stalks ever in front of us, frightening the self-centered, the cautious and the commercial-spirited. It is fearful, as untraceable, we grant. ' an offspring of the jukes, but m<sup>a</sup> an inheritance as good as any



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rigible is the grandson of a talented and highly respectable woman, a member of an old and honored family. Many others are from homes planted on grounds of the highest respectability. The child of seemingly low birth often develops refined tastes and excellent principles. As a rule they are better than the child autocrat of the ordinary household or we could never keep them in homes. The very fact of their dependent condition and their desire to stay in the home is a constant check upon them and aids in overcoming hereditary tendencies. With wise and loving foster-parents a dependent child of the lowest birth becomes a perpetual joy and creates in parents a desire to not only become better themselves but to make home better.

**THE HOME REQUIRED.**

The placing of a child is a guarantee of respectability for the home, for we intend that there shall be no taint of immorality in the atmosphere which our children must breathe. We use only a small proportion of our applications, and while we follow up the good ones with zeal we are not by any means obliged to go begging.

While our homes are far from perfect, and many are poor in this world's goods, the people are pretty sure to be honest, industrious, sober, warm-hearted, and possessing Christian characteristics. We believe with Adam Smith that a man is rich or poor in accordance with the degree in which he can enjoy the necessities, conveniences and amusements of life, and that many a poor man is rich while many a rich man is pitiably poor.

We require the attendance of the children at Sunday school and day school. People who are not themselves church members are desirous of the religious education of the children, and many are sorely disappointed if the child does not learn readily from books. In cases of young children the love of the foster-parents is remarkable and more children are in danger of being spoiled by kindness than otherwise. Should the State inspector find a child in a home which he thinks unworthy, a little investigation

**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

will probably bring to light the fact that the child is one who is not wanted in the asylum, and who has little between him and the correctional institution, which he dreads unspeakably and which we believe, though an excellent remedy for disease, is in danger of leaving the child crippled in self-respect and self-dependence, giving him a social stigma which must ever keep him from rising to the highest manhood.

We have recently met two intelligent, honest, laboring men who were placed in homes at ten years, going from place to place and receiving, as they think, hard treatment. While we cannot bear to think of a little child, fatherless and motherless, receiving such treatment, and do not intend to allow it in our work, we see in these men that the result is not evil. With tender hearts and high aspiration they have overcome difficulties and made for themselves the best position in the world—that of manly Christian citizenship. One was an applicant for a child. He will probably show the weak spot in his character by promptly proceeding to spoil the child with indulgence that it may never suffer what he has suffered.

**RED TAPE IN ERIE COUNTY.**

In Hawthorne's charming classic the brave youth who threads the maze of the labyrinth to find and kill the awful monster to whom must be fed yearly a meal consisting of beautiful youths and maidens, carries one end of a silken thread held at the other by a loving hand which guides him to safety. Thus we believe will our crimson cord become not only a guiding power to foster-parents, but will preserve children from that devouring monster, an immoral home. Our application-forms cut off the unworthy from the start, for we believe a person with honest intent will be willing to describe his location, tell his intentions and make a reasonable promise. People whose names are given for reference respond to our appeals in a remarkably kind and ready manner.

In our investigations we intend to be thorough. A first glimpse of the home is a source of anxiety. Have we come in vain? Are



**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

and she seeks to win his confidence, to claim his affection, to manifest such an interest in his welfare as to anchor him to her. The child will not so willingly grieve the friend whom he loves. The visit of supervision strengthens the chains of this anchor. Even the bad boy is glad, while he dreads the visit of the agent. If the boy be good what a pleasant visit it is—the toys and the pets are to be talked over, friends and relatives asked after, and new promises given. A heart-to-heart talk with foster-parents strengthens confidence, promotes friendship, insures better care and training, and increases love for the child. Frequent letters are helpful, but from the multiplicity of cares can seldom be written in times of peace, but when war clouds arise in distant homes, and the monthly bill is mounting up, the flow of ink must save “blood-letting” if possible. We aim to visit during the twelve months those children not adopted or indentured, who have been placed in recent years. It often happens that people do not wish to take out papers, but agree to keep the child and do well by it. If satisfied that the adjustment is happy, supervision practically ceases after a few years.

Man's inhumanity to man makes agents often mourn, as well as countless thousands. The person who can not be induced to open his own home to a dependent will see to it that his neighbor does well by the one he has taken. Some of the most dreadful and depressing of our experiences have arisen from the interference of neighbors, who with a back-handed sympathy for the child would drive it into an institution rather than see a neighbor getting something for nothing. We are often led to wonder if God in His estimates sees more sin in the drunkard and prostitute than in the privileged product of an advanced civilization who will deliberately, and without reason, tear to pieces the reputation of his neighbor. Three awful cases have, since last year at this time, perplexed us beyond endurance. One woman who attended a friend's reception one week was visited by an officer sent by this same friend the next to inquire into her treatment of a dependent child. Frail in health she was so affected that she fell sick and died within two days. In another instance two friends were made enemies, and half a village













**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

Commitments by the courts are usually made under the provisions of the Penal Code or section 1 of chapter 438 of the Laws of 1884. Subdivision 5 of section 291 of the Penal Code provides that "Whenever any child shall be committed to an institution under this code, and the warrant of commitment shall so state, and it shall appear therefrom that either parent, or any guardian or custodian of such child was present at the examination before such court or magistrate, or had such notice thereof as was by such court or magistrate deemed and adjudged sufficient, no further or other notice required by any local or special statute, in regard to the committal of children to such institution shall be necessary, and such commitment shall in all respects be sufficient to authorize such institution to receive and retain such child as therein directed."

It must be conceded that a proceeding which may result in depriving parents of the custody of their children should be attended with considerable formality from beginning to end. And yet this provision of the Penal Code authorizes such a proceeding on notice which would not be sufficient to justify a court in depriving a person of the custody of a dog. It has not been uncommon, in Rochester, for officers to give parents notice by word of mouth and for the police court to act on such notice. It is true that, the question having been raised, it was held by the County Court of Monroe county that such notice was not sufficient; and that decision is undoubtedly good law. But that is not enough. Not only should written notice be required but that notice should be served upon *both* parents, where it is possible, and this even where some other guardian or custodian of the child has been notified; nor should the presence in court of *either* parent or of *any* guardian or custodian be sufficient.

The rights of parents are more likely to be protected in a proceeding before the county judge under section 1 of chapter 438 of the Laws of 1884; for it is pretty safe to assume that the county judge will not act except upon due notice to the parents. But where, as frequently happens, the only parent entitled to notice



**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

by officers of the poor departments, for these are from year to year, nor over surrenders by parents, for these are regulated by agreement of the parties. Commitments by the courts usually direct that the child shall remain in the custody of the Society "until therefrom discharged in manner prescribed by law, not to exceed the period of its minority." And yet in the Matter of Knowack, 158 N. Y. 482, it was held that where a child is committed under section 291 of the Penal Code (this being the section under which most commitments by courts to charitable institutions are made), the Supreme Court may restore the child to its parents whenever they can satisfy that court that they have, by reform attained a proper conception of their duties towards their child. So that, in most cases, the Aid Society holds its children by a rather uncertain tenure.

Is it quite clear, too, that children adopted from the Society cannot be recovered by their natural parents on application to the Supreme Court? The law authorizes the Society to place its children by adoption, whether they have been committed to it by the courts or received on the order of the officers of the poor departments or surrendered by the parents. And yet, in the Knowack case, the court says: "We are not now called upon to decide what effect legal adoption in good faith by third parties would have on an application like this." There is, of course, no intimation here that the court would interfere with a legal adoption. But, on the other hand, there is no intimation that the court would not interfere. The question is raised and left unanswered. Far as the court went in the Knowack case, I have no fear that they would sustain natural parents in an attempt to wrest their children from foster-parents who have legally adopted them. But the matter can be definitely settled only by the decision of the Court of Appeals, or a legislative declaration of the law.

If the right of the Society to the custody of the child is not successfully questioned by the parents or by others acting in the interests of the child, how long does that custody continue? Under commitments by the courts or absolute surrender by the parents it may continue, nominally, until the child is twenty-one years of age. And yet, after the child is sixteen years old, this







**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

The year ending October 1, 1902, was one of encouragement to the Society. The report showed the number of children held at the beginning of the year to be..... 183  
 During the year there were received..... 64

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Making a total of ..... 247

There were discharged:

By adoption .....	31
Returned to parents or other guardians.....	15
Died .....	4
Otherwise discharged .....	10

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In all ..... 60

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Leaving in the Society, October 1, 1902..... 187

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Or only four more than at the beginning of the year.

The number of deaths occurring that year was larger than we like to report. But the entire number, four, were infants, hopelessly ill when given to us. Three of them lived less than four days after being received, and the other was in the care of the Society only twelve days.

During the seven years since the incorporation of the Society and up to the present time, the children it has had in its care, number..... 438

It has discharged:

By adoption .....	98
Indenture .....	5
Returned to parents, etc.....	60
Died .....	24
Otherwise discharged .....	41

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Leaving at the present time..... 210

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**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

A society but seven years of age cannot, in the nature of things, point with pride to the great number of useful citizens whom it has had at one time in its guardianship, and who owe in part, at least, their present social or political positions to its fostering care. Nor can they, from personal experience, give the ratios existing between the number of children cared for by it and the numbers developing into useful citizens or relapsing into worthlessness. But the Rochester Children's Aid Society, even at this early age, knows that much good has already been done, and that many shelterless waifs coming into its hands have been guided by it into homes where they receive a full measure of mother-love, and that those remaining with it are being watched over and trained for future usefulness.

Miss E. W. GUY, Superintendent of Children's work, State Children's Aid Association, of New York, made brief report of the workings of that institution.

MR. WM. J. DOHERTY of the Catholic Home Bureau made the following report:

(The manuscript copy of this address, not being received in time for printing in this, its proper place, it will be found at the end of the proceedings.)

MR. DEAN of the Children's Aid Society of New York made the following report:

I will confine myself to the subject of the farm school in which the boys are trained for a while. The number placed in homes this year was 476; placed in homes for wages, boys fifteen to twenty years old, 247. We started with one building which would accommodate about fifty boys. Two other buildings have since been added, one for the summer boys. Two hundred boys are taken down and given a few weeks' holiday, and the third building is for the little boys of from six to ten, or perhaps twelve years. I have noticed that the boys who have been in this house and mothered by the ladies having charge of it, are much easier subjects for placing-out than boys who do not come to us until they are older.

The farm school is about as good as it is possible for us to have with the means at hand. We are putting up a building







**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.****FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.**

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The following letter was presented and ordered printed, viz.:

**TO THE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR:**

The trustees of the Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., are prepared to receive destitute female children into the Home upon the following conditions:

The applicant for admission must be over five and less than nine years of age, sound in body and mind, an orphan, or the child of a destitute mother; or in special cases of a destitute father.

The parent, guardian or legal representative to surrender the girl to the full control of the Home, and to receive the girl back at any time the trustees require.

This charitable institution was built and endowed by the late Ira Davenport. Its purpose is to provide, without charge, a Home for destitute girls, with clothing, food, schooling and household training, until they are either of suitable age to support themselves, or the trustees find more desirable homes in private families.

This letter is sent you with the hope that you will interest yourself in this purpose and acquaint yourself if there be any deserving children in your own town or county.

For further particulars and for application for admission, address,

Mrs. ROBERT MCPHERSON,  
Superintendent,  
Davenport Home for  
Female Orphan Children,  
Bath, N. Y.

President Long announced the following delegates to the National Conference of Charities:

Messrs. C. V. Lodge, of Monroe; D. W. Hitchcock, of Poughkeepsie; Dr. Robert W. Hill, of Albany.





**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.****DISBURSEMENTS.**

Balance due the Treasurer as per report.....	\$13 34	
Paid Miss Greenville, Stenographer.....	35 00	
Paid the Spendelow Printing Co., for 1,500 Copies "Proceedings" .....	224 64	
Exchange on Checks.....	50	
Secretary and Treasurer's bill.....	20 40	
Paid L. A. Page, Printing, etc.....	21 75	
	<hr/>	315 63
Balance in Treasury.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$32 15

DR. HILL reported, as delegate to the National Conference, that he and Mr. Washburn attended the meeting which was held in Atlanta; that the discussions were interesting and instructive; that the New York State Almshouses were spoken of favorably.

DR. HILL also reported, as delegate to the State Conference of Charities and Correction held last November in Albany. Many of the Superintendents of the Poor were present and participated in the proceedings.

The above reports were received.

MR. LONG reported, as Committee on Telegraphic Code appointed at last year's Convention, that they had not finished their work, but had spent some time in connection with other societies working along the same line.

Report approved.

This ended the business of the session, and the Convention adjourned to meet at Patchogue, June 25th to 28th, 1904.

8-Ap-II



## LIST OF DELEGATES.

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Atty, Miss Florence, Gloversville.

Baker, Jonathan (and wife), Keeper and Matron, Suffolk county, Yaphank.

Beerman, F. J., Supervisor, Buffalo.

Bennington, J. R. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Batavia.

Bailey, Mrs. E., Patchogue.

Bailey, Miss M., Patchogue.

Bernstein, S., Supervisor, Chemung county, Elmira.

Bookhout, A. J. (and wife), Oneonta.

Bookes, E. J., Superintendent of Poor, Cortland county, Homer.

Bower, David (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Tompkins county, Ithaca.

Boyd, A. D. (and wife), Supervisor, Jefferson county, Worth.

Brooks, D. C., Superintendent of Poor, Tioga county, Spencer.

Child, Byron M., Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, Albany.

Clark, Willis G., Supervisor, Erie county, Springville.

Clark, Mary Vida, Assistant Secretary, S. C. A. Association, New York.

Clark, Miss Phoebe H., Westfield, N. J.

Collins, Wm. W., Superintendent of Poor, Newburgh.

Cole, Charles E., Editor Watertown *Times*, Watertown.

Croft, G. H. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Genesee county, Oakfield.

Crosman, C. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Genesee county, Alexander.

Curtis, J. A. (and wife), Supervisor, Wayne county, Lyons.

Cullen, Mrs. Margaret, Erie county, Agent, Buffalo.

Davis, John T. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Herkimer county, Middleville.

Davis, George C., Commissioner of Charities, Watertown.

Deacon, Mary R., Children's Agent, S. C. A. Association, New York.

**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

Dean, Emma A., Erie county Agent, Buffalo.

Dean, C. B. (and wife), Superintendent, Tioga county, Owego.

Dewitt, Peter, Commissioner of Charities, Watertown.

Derendorf, Mrs. Anna C. B., Watertown.

Derendorf, Frank B., Watertown.

Doty, J. F. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Wayne county, Wolcott.

Doherty, Wm. J., Catholic Home Bureau, New York city.

Doherty, James E., Deputy Commissioner of Charities, New York city.

Dimock, D. (and wife), Supervisor, Genesee county, Corfu.

Dorr, C. E., Watertown.

Ductuter, Miss Kate, Board of Charities, Watertown.

Ellsworth, E. F., Chairman Board of Supervisors, Rochester.

Emsty, Mrs., Amityville.

Eno, J. H., Supervisor, Erie county, Hamburg.

Ewell, Wm. H. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Wyoming.

Fitzgerald, J. M. (and wife), Supervisor, Jefferson county, Sacketts Harbor.

Fleming, James T., Yonkers.

Ford, Chester (and wife), Overseer of Poor, Batavia.

Freligh, G. W. (and wife), Schenectady.

Gannon, M. C., Supervisor, Rochester.

Gardiner, Richard, County Purchasing Agent, Rochester.

Goler, Amelia M., Monroe county Agent, Rochester.

Grant, R. P. (and wife), Supervisor, Jefferson county, Clayton.

Greenville, Mary W., Convention Stenographer, Buffalo.

Green, Samuel, Fulton.

Guy, Elizabeth W., Charities Agent, S. C. A. Association, New York city.

Hart, L. A. (and wife), Keeper and Matron, Genesee county, Linden.

Hildreth, Samuel P. (and wife), Secretary Brunswick Home, Amityville.

Hill, Robert W., State Board of Charities, Albany.

Hillman, George W. (and wife), North Broadalbin.

Hitchcock, D. W. (and wife), City Superintendent, Poughkeepsie.

**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

Hollenbeck, W. H., Erin, N. Y.

Holleran, D. P., Supervisor, Chemung county, Elmira.

House, Mrs. Jennie, Erie county Agent, Holland.

House, C. W., Holland.

Houston, S. B. (and wife), Florida, N. Y.

Hopkins, A. (and wife), Armonk.

Ireland, John E. (wife and daughter), Superintendent Brunswick Home, Amityville.

Ives, J. W. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Wyoming county, Java Village.

Johnson, Miss Emma, Westfield, N. J.

Jones, W. H., Supervisor, Oyster Bay.

Kerr, Henry D., Deputy Superintendent of State Poor, Huntington, L. I.

Kellogg, V. R., Attorney-at-Law, Watertown.

Kirkpatrick, J. J. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Suffolk county, Patchogue.

Koener, Miss L., Patchogue.

Lathrop, Cyrus Clark, State Board of Charities, Albany.

Lattimore, F. J., Superintendent of Poor, Auburn.

Lee, A. H. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Niagara county, Lockport.

Lodge, C. V. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Monroe county, Rochester.

Long, Harry H., Buffalo.

Long, E. B. (and wife), Superintendent of Poor, Westchester county, White Plains.

Long, Lafayette L. (wife and sons), Superintendent of Poor, Erie county, Buffalo.

Louden, John, New York.

La Rock, Peter, Carthage.

Longalsbie, S. A. (and wife), Oakfield.

Mabie, Henry, Supervisor, Patterson.

Mayer, Hon. Julius M., Judge Children's Court, New York.

Mayhew, F. W. (and daughter), Supervisor, Jefferson county, Watertown.

McCarty, M. A., Brooklyn.

McDonald, Charles (and wife), Westchester Temporary Home, White Plains.

**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

**Merwin, E. F., New York.**

**Miller, Calvin (and wife), Superintendent, Sullivan county, Bethel.**

**Miller, Max, Herkimer.**

**Miller, George D. (and wife), Superintendent, Tioga county, Waverly.**

**Morse, A. C., Superintendent, Franklin county, Malone.**

**Mullen, Michael, Auburn.**

**Murphy, J. E., Supervisor, Wayne county, Clyde.**

**Neill, R. L., Agent Children's Aid Society, New York.**

**Nichols, E. B. (and wife), Superintendent, Jefferson county, Watertown.**

**Orwen, Mary B., Children's Agent, Rochester.**

**Page, Levi A., Superintendent, Ontario county, Seneca Castle.**

**Palmer, I., Supervisor, Rochester.**

**Parish, Dr. C. E. (and wife), Supervisor, Maryland, N. Y.**

**Parker, A. P., Chairman Board of Supervisors, Jefferson county, Watertown.**

**Parker, F. N. (and wife), County Treasurer, Jefferson county, Watertown.**

**Pawling, J. R. (and wife), Supervisor, Jefferson county, Watertown.**

**Pearse, S. W. (and wife), Superintendent and Matron, Saratoga county, Ballston Spa.**

**Perley, E. B., Supervisor, Jefferson county, Antwerp.**

**Prince, George G., Clerk Superintendent of Poor, Erie county, Buffalo.**

**Quinn, R. C. (and wife), Superintendent, Chenango county, Preston.**

**Rae, John (and wife), Superintendent, Greene county, Greenville.**

**Redmond, Patrick (and wife), Superintendent of Charities, Watertown.**

**Rhodes, O. B., Editor *Watertown Standard*, Watertown.**

**Rice, Smith (and wife), Superintendent, Onondaga county, Syracuse.**

**— — — — — (and wife), Supervisor, Herkimer county, New-**

**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

Robinson, George B., President New York Catholic Protectory.  
New York.

Ruscoe, George J., Supervisor, Westchester county, Poundridge.

Sammons, Abram (and wife), Superintendent, Ulster county, New  
Paltz.

Sanford, H. J. (and wife), Parishville.

Saxe, Mrs. W. E., Commissioner of Charities, Watertown.

Scoltie, Mrs. Julia N., Erie county Agent, Buffalo.

Schroff, H. E. (and wife), New Rochelle.

Sherman, John, Superintendent, Fulton county, Gloversville.

Shepherd, A. J. (wife and daughter), Jefferson county, Chaumont.

Smeallie, W. B. (and wife), Superintendent, Montgomery county,  
Sprakers.

Smith, Harry C., Superintendent, Kingston.

Smith, D. C. (and wife), Superintendent, Oneida county, Rome.

Smith, George B. (and wife), Superintendent, Delaware county,  
Delhi.

Smith, H. D. (and wife), Superintendent, Essex county, Whalons-  
burg.

Smith, Jasper, Superintendent, Broome county, Binghamton.

Spickerman, E. (and wife), Superintendent, Schoharie county,  
Middleburg.

Spickerman, O. (and wife), Clerk Board of Supervisors, Middle-  
burg.

Stocking, M. T. (and wife), Superintendent, St. Lawrence county,  
Canton.

Sullivan, F. A. (and wife), Chairman Board of Supervisors, Scho-  
harie county, Middleburg.

Sutton, Isabelle, Buffalo.

Tobias, Mrs. William, Pennsylvania.

Thomas, A. A. (and wife), Wolcott.

Tiger, M. F. (and wife), Patchogue.

Townsend, W. H. (and wife), Superintendent, Yates county, Penn  
Yan.

Trimble, A. J. (and wife), Keeper, Cayuga county, Auburn.

Vandewater, W. J. (and wife), Superintendent, Cattaraugus  
county, Machias.

**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

Van Duzer, William (and wife), Superintendent, Chemung county, Elmira.

Walker, Mrs. U. C., Board of Charities, Watertown.

Warren, Arthur, Supervisor, Rochester.

Weber, A. W. (and wife), Superintendent, Otsego county, Cooperstown.

Whelan, Patrick, Supervisor, Yonkers.

Williams, G. P., Superintendent, Amityville.

Winsor, Joseph, Overseer of Poor, Norwich.

Wisner, R. S. (and wife), Keeper and Matron, Canandaigua.

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**REPORT OF**  
**CATHOLIC HOME BUREAU,**  
**OF NEW YORK,**  
**To the Convention of**  
**County Superintendents of the Poor,**  
**1903.**

**(Referred to on page 105.)**

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# REPORT.

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MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Since we last reported to your convention, the work of the Catholic Home Bureau has steadily increased, and with the increase has come stricter and closer supervision of the dependent little ones under our care.

Last year we reported a total of 187 placements. This year we have been successful in finding exceptionally fine homes for 105 girls and 147 boys, making a total of 252 children placed during the year.

Of this number, 151 were placed in the State of New York and the remainder, 101, were sent to homes in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, West Virginia and Rhode Island.

The following table, showing the number of children placed in the different counties of our State, may be interesting to your superintendents.

New York County .....	59
Kings .....	21
Allegany .....	21
Suffolk .....	8
Dutchess .....	8
Broome .....	6
Ulster .....	5
Clinton .....	3
Queens .....	3
Westchester .....	3
Orange .....	2
Washington .....	2
Essex .....	2
Chautauque .....	2

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Steuben .....	2
Chenango .....	2
Rensselaer .....	1
Sullivan .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	151
<hr/>	
Pennsylvania .....	57
Indiana .....	20
Ohio .....	14
New Jersey .....	7
West Virginia .....	1
Massachusetts .....	1
Rhode Island .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	101
<hr/>	

During the past year our efforts have been concentrated in striving to place out the children as young as possible. We have found that the younger the child placed, the more speedily does it find entrance into the affections of its foster-parents and the more likely is it to be legally adopted.

Of the total number of children placed 123 were between the ages of two and twelve years and 129 between twelve and fourteen. All of these children were taken from our Catholic institutions in New York, Kings, Rockland and Westchester counties. It is safe to say that over 95 per cent. were regularly committed and charges upon the city of New York.

A very strict supervision is exercised when once the children are placed. We aim to visit all at least twice within the year, but this is no set rule. When occasion demands, as in the case of reported ill-treatment of a child, neither time nor expense is spared in visiting the child and remedying the evil.

Within the past year we have paid nearly one thousand visits to our children, 966 to be exact, and it is a pleasure to state

**Proceedings of the County Superintendents of the Poor.**

that an agreeable uniformity of good reports have been the result. The little ones are happy in their new surroundings and frequently we hear from some child who is anxious to express gratitude for the good home provided.

With the passing of each year the bureau has become more widely advertised and better known, and the number of applications has correspondingly increased.

Our principal method of securing homes is by the personal canvass of our agents. Last year we reported a total of 382 applications for children; this number has been nearly doubled this year, there having been received 703 applications from all sections of the country. Of this number, 240 were for boys and 463 for girls.

These applications, after having undergone the customary investigations, usual with all placing-out societies, were submitted to the rigorous scrutiny of our executive committee. To give you an idea of the standard set up by this committee, it is but necessary to state that of the total number of applications submitted, fully 50 per cent. failed to meet the committee's requirements and were consequently disapproved.

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